VOLUME XXXIX

SIMPLY A FACT.

THERE IS A CERTAIN TAILOR

in this city that did a business last

Sake how much

Profit did he make

There is no fiction about the above

tatement; it is a true one. All we

have got to say is that his profits must be at least triple what ours

re on the same amount of business.

on't you really think you better

not around a little this spring be-

pre you leave your order? Haven't you got most sick of paying such hundering prices to your Tailor? If you feel like getting up a nice

Racket in a Tailor Shop

Tonjust say, " I guess I will go and

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

Are." Write down what you hear

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. "still" the Unsurpassable and the Unsurpressible Tailors and Cloth-iers (not so very "still" either),

and we will print it in the papers.

Cor. Clark & Madison-sts.

Branch Store, 238-240-242 Blue Island-av., cor. Twelfth-st.; and another 528-530-532 Milwaukee-av.

OPEN TILL NINE EVERY NIGHT.

WALL PAPER.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY

WAREHOUSE IN THE NORTHWEST.

New Goods at Factory Prices. Sample Books and Price Lists forwarded

JNOJ M'GRATH 174-176 State-st.

GROCERIES.

Groceries bought at the Hong

Kong Tea Co. will be delivered in Hyde Park on Tuesdays and Fri-days. Wagons leave store at 1 p. m. The most complete stock, and low-

C. JEVNE

110 & 112 Madison-st.

DENTISTRY.

CHESNEY BROTHERS, Dentists

Clark and Randolph-sts. Finest and Beset, \$8, warranted. Finest Gold Fillings, 1/2 rates extracted without pain or danger.

BUSINESS CARDS

ASSAYS.

OLD and SILVER Ores and Builton carefully as takely ASSATED. Gold and Silver BOUGH's Sheet and Granulated fine Gold and Silver for sai CAGO REFINING CO., 156 Fifth-av., Chicago.

Made to order in one day, from finest Imported Matris. Collections sent to select from.

SYDNEY, Manufacturer from Paris,
85 Washington-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

ROPOSALS - FOR CAR-FASTEN-

BOPOSALS - FOR CAR-FASTENhas, for use on cars transporting goods in bond,
of reals, for use on packages of dutiable goods.
THE SAURY DEPARTMENT. MARCH 6, 1879.
Setiled proposals are invited until 12 of clock many
moday, the proposals are invited until 12 of clock many
moday, the proposals are invited until 12 of clock many
moday in such quantities as the Department may from
ins to time require.
For the information of bidders, it is stated that there
at two classes of common carriers, viz.: those bonded to
transport appraised goods; and those bonded to
majort unappraised goods; at presentithe same fastming, viz.: lead seals, are used on the cars. etc., of
the classes, and unless a superior device, combining
viz.: lead seals, are used on the cars. etc., of
the classes, and unless a superior device, combining
viz. it is a proposal to the care of the care, etc., of
the classes, and unless a superior device, combining
viz. etc.

or securing packages, lead seals, which are attached a cord are now used, and, as in the case of car-saling, will be continued unless a more desirable ite is submitted.

is admitted.

The same test are the same test and the same test are the same test and will state the switch the same test and will state the switch the same, boxed and marked for ships such manner as may be required by the light company at the place of mannfacture.

The will be delivered as the office of an express the company at the place of mannfacture.

The will state, in the case of lead scals, which are wires at least (en [10] inches in length at with one end fastened in the scal, the price per od.

is essimated that about one million car seals and at two hundred thousand package seals are rered per annum.

he bepartment reserves the right to reject any or
he can be waite informalities.

he examination with the made of, and full considerasee the tother merits of all looks, seals, and other
less which may be submitted.

third forms of proposals are not furnished, nor are
7 heccasary.

or. Rucker-st.

on each Suit?

t, Difficult Breathing 'S READY RELIEF. R.R.

THE WORST PAINS e to Twenty Minutes. ONE HOUR this Advertisement need

8 READY RELIEF IS A AIN REMEDY

S READY RELIE

INSTANT EASE. the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladden

Congestion of the Lunga, fficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart Catarrh, Influenza,

Chilblains, and Frost Bites of the Ready Relief to the part of

AND AGUE

GUE cared for fifty cents. There is ent in this world that will cure fever i other Maiarlous, Billious, Scarles, and-other Fevers (added by Radway's ARADWAY'S READY RELIES. RADWAY'S

parillian Resolvent, AT BLOOD PURIFIER,

CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.
SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR GONTAGIOUS,
BIT SEATED IN THE
smack, Skin or Bones, Flesh or
THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE FUIDS,
satism, Scrotula, Giandular Swelling,
and Cancerous Assections, Syphilitie
ding of the Lungs Dyspepsia Water
caux, White Swellings, Tumers Ullip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, FeGout, Dropay, Sait Rheum, Broalon.

Complaint, &c. ne Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel al in the cure of Chronic, Serofulous, ad Skin Diseases, but it is the only BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

IAN TUMOR RADWAY'S

MEDIES. & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

RADWAY'S

READ

and True."

TO RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Was

Tubonais may be made for furnishing either or both the articles named, to be marked "Proposals for "fattaings" or "Proposals for package-esals," as case may be, and addressed to the Secretary of the Teaury. JOHN SHERMAN. PROPOSALS FOR IRON WORK OFFICE OF SUPERVIAING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, B. C., March 7, 1878.

Bealed proposals the received at this office until 12 m, or the 28th day of March, 1879, for the cast-front cast and window frames, etc., for basement, court rooms, and aniow frames, etc., for basement, court rooms, and aniow frames, etc., for basement, court rayings and control of the United States Custom-Rouse at Post-Office at Chicago, Ili., in accordance with rayings and entire the control of the Superintendent.

JUHN FRANKR,

Acting Supervising Architect. ollowing symptoms resulting from early organs: and Piles, Painess of the Hood in the store of the Hood in the Pit of the Hood hurried and Flottering at the Heart, thoking actions when in a lying posture, the sight. Fever and dull Pain by of Perspiration, Yellowness of all in the Side, Chess, Limbs, and eat, Burning in the Fiesh.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

he firm of Hicks. Osgood & Co. is this day dissolved in the continued of Chinago Retort and Fire Frick Works.

Chicago arch. 13, 1879.

STEPHENS, YHE CHIROP-odlat, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens All-light Salvo for burna, bolla, 10 rus, cuts. bruises, &c.; drug-gists have its: 25 cope box.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

The House Democrats Propose to Adopt Des-

WASHINGTON

year of thirty-eight thousand dol-lars; charged up to Profit and Loss, had accounts, ten hundred and hirty dollars; keeps two cutters; perate Measures. pays his bills promptly; lives nice-They Now Talk of Exclud-Now for Heaven's ing the Entire Iowa

On the Flimsy Pretext that the Election in That State

Was Illegal

Delegation,

Independent Democrats Causing the "Regulars" Considerable Anxiety.

Secretary Sherman's Plan for Disposing of the Ten-Dollar Certificates.

Customs Collectors and Postmasters to Take a Hand in the Work.

Treasury Outgiving Relative to the Refunding Process.

The Process to Go On with as Little Disturbance as Possible.

THE NEW HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The Den crats are determined to organize the House at the hazard of revolution. It was stated some lays since that, if party exigency should require it, Clerk Adams, in making up the roll of the new House, would omit from it the entire Iowa delegation, on the ground that the election should have been held in November instead of in October. There is now reason to believe that that plan is being very seriously considered, if it has not already been determined upon. The greatest danger which now threatens the Demoof the scanty party majority, and of the very uncertain element made up in part of Greenackers and in part of possible independ Democrate, the caucus Democratic nominee

MIGHT NOT SUCCEED in obtaining an election before the House. As the matter now stands, the determination of the the matter now stands, the determination of the election of Speaker would really be within the power of five or six independent Democrats, who might not chose to attend the Democratic caucus, and who might desire to make their power felt by casting their votes as Independents, and thus be able to make better terms for themselves in the composition of the committees.

As more information is obtained from the absent members, it seems more probable that the number of Democrats who might be dis-posed to assume such independent attitude is considerable, and that the number might reach decide the election. Anything, of course that could tend to cripple the power of this little handful of independents would make the Democratic organization more absolutely ceromitted from the organization of the House, therefore, the quorum would be reduced to 139, nd, with the quorum reduced to that number, instead of leaving it at 147 or 148, the Demo-crats would run less danger of losing the organization. There is, as is stated, reason to believe that the plan at first published as a ru-

mor is nd that Clerk Adams, when he speaks so confidently of his own re-election, does so with the full knowledge of the judicial discretion which

the roll of the new Congress.

The Democrats do not consider what the State of Iowa or what a country fond of fair play might think if, for partisan purposes, Iowa should be disfranchised in the organization of the House. One of the special friends of Blackburn, a Southern man, said to-night that, although he himself was bitterly opposed to Randall, he does not now doubt his re-election The reason assigned was that a majority of the Southern Representatives are not yet ready for a Southern man for Speaker. They fear that it will have some injurious effect upon the cam. paign in 1880 to have the House completely under the control of Southern ex-Confederates, and for this reason they will not support Blackburn's candidacy. Some of the oppo-nents of Randall are talking of attempting to unite on some other Southern or Middle State

candidate, MR. MORRISON, OF ILLINOIS, an inveterate anti-Randall man and a firm sup-porter of Blackburn, arrived this morning, and jumped at once into the thickest of the fight for the Speakership. He says now that the Blackburn movement will win, just as positively as he said the last time that the Sayler movement would the last time that the Sayler movemen; would fail. Additions are heard from nearly every hour, either personally or by letter. This morning Casey Young, of Memphis, who has not been regarded as a Randall man, but was rather disposed to think it unwise to select a Southern Speaker, announced himself a convert to the new idea, and has taken off his coat to push the movement and Randall claims 90 and Blackburn 78. ahead. Randall claims 90 and Blackburn 78. Whatever may be said of the Randall figures. given with a great deal of confidence, the Black

burn men admit, without any reserve, that only 73 of their number are certain, the remaining 5 being rather doubful, but with good Blackburn

An air of serenity pervades the headquarters of the Greenbackers at the Metropolitan. "Twenty-four solid," said Secretary Crandall. Early in the morning an interesting trio, consist-ing of Sam Cox, Sam Carey, and Wash McLean, had their heads together for over an hour.
"How do you stand in this fight, Mr. Cox!"
was asked. "Well," replied Sunset, twirling his gold-headed cane rather nervously, "I have not much to say. I am rather on the outside. When they ask my views, I reply: 'Haven't any about me.'" Later it was learned that Cox had intimated to some Democrats that he probably should not enter the Democratic cancus. He is ambitious for the Speakership, and ready to take the Greenback nomination. The Greenbackers are said to be disposed to take him as their candidate. Cox evidently intends to stay out of the caucus, and, uniting with a few ultra anti-Randall men and the Greenbackers, to make himself a formidable candidate.

> SENATE OFFICES. EXPECTANTS IN A SAD STEW.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—The Democrats who are seeking office under the Sergeant-at-Arms and Secretary of the Senate are now trying to make it appear that the standing order

of the Senate prohibiting removal except upon the written approval of the Vice-President has only been enforced in exceptional cases, and where reasons for the change were not sound; but further inquiry at the Senate shows that the order has been continuously observed since it was passed in the old Democratic days. The fact is that the officers to whom it applies have been in the habit of reporting every change they have desired to make to the Vice-President, and none have been made

none have been made

Without his approval.

It is also found that, in addition to the cases heretofore cited, there have been numerous instances in which the Vice-President has overruled the propositions for removal. An examination of all the notices of removal on the files shows that, in every case the written are ination of all the notices of removal on the fles shows that in every case the written approval of the Vice-President has been given, except in a few cases where the matter has, by order of the Senate, been placed under the Committee on Contingent Accounts.

There is one other feature of the matter that interests applicants. Some of them have been consoling themselves that are the Vice-President than the control of the con

onsoling themselves that, as the Vice-President has indicated his purpose to be absent the early portion of the extra session, Senator Thurman, or whoever is elected President pro tem., will at once approve the desired removals. Such, however, has not been the practice, the ground taken in regard to this point having been that such course would not be in accordance with the spirit of the law, or be courteous toward the Vice-President. For these reasons, in the abmovals have been held until his return, to be then laid before him.

Several Democratic Senators have made known their opposition to the contemplated plan of making an entire sweep of the Semate employes on the ground given by the Demo-cratic Committee that reported the rule, that of the Senate's business that a trained body of employes should remain in its service. The only methods by which the present crowd of candidates can obtain any of thes offices is by the President pro tem, of the Senate ignoring all precedents, and allowing changes in Mr. Wheeler's absence, or by the Senate rescinding two long-standing Democratic orders.

BAYARD.

A CHANGE OF FRONT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Senator Bayard, who characterized the placing of the re-peal of the Supervisors' law on appropriation ills as revolutionary, has now come out strongly for the repeal of all the laws insisted upon by the last House. He is not very clear as to whether he will favor them if attached to appropriation bills, but he takes most decided grounds in favor of sweeping away all the laws under consideration which guard the purity of the ballot-box. He says that he believes the Democrats are to a man firmly united in respect to the right-sousness and the necessity of repealing these laws. In regard to the question of the President vetoing a repeal, he says: "I cannot believe that he would feel warranted in such action. There can be no conceivable constitutional scruple alleged for reing his assent thereto, and there is abundant and plain constitutional reason why he should and plain constitutional reason why he should join in giving effect to measures which both Houses of Congress, truly and confessedly representing the majority of the American people, have deliberately presented to him as essential to the peace and welfare of the whole country. consequences which I do not care to con-template, should be set his individual opinion and party inclinations against the earnest con-viction and deliberate expression of the House the five or six that would be necessary to of Representatives fresh from the people, and the several States."

> TAX EXEMPTION. THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY CASE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
> WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Consider Willett, County Attorney, is here with Attorney-General Edsali to argue the case of the State against the Northwestern University. The argument will probably be made to-morrow. Wirt Dexter and Senator Matt Carpenter appear as counsel for the University. The briefs in the case have been filed. For the people it is held that the Federal Court has no jurisdiction; that the writ of error should be dismissed, and the position of the State Supreme Court, that under the Constitution of 1848 the General Assembly could not exempt from taxation the property of colleges not necessary for school purposes must be maintained. The State has passed no subsequent law repealing any of the provisions or obligations of the amendment to the charter under which this exemption from taxation is claimed. The power to exempt from taxation should be con-sidered favorable to the State and strongly against the corporation. In case of doubt as to, the meaning, the doubt should be solved in

favor of the State. FOR THE UNIVERSITY, the argument is made that the Court has jurisdiction to review the decision of the State Court, and in the exercise of that jurisdiction has power to determine the construction to be given to the provisions of the State Constitu-tion; that the Constitution conferred discretion upon the Legislature to exempt such property as they might deem necessary for school pur-poses, and their judgment exercised in making the exemption under consideration is conclusive, and cannot be revoked by the courts. The exand cannot be revoted by the courts. The exemption under consideration was clearly for
school purposes, and should be sustained as a
proper exercise of the legislative power.

Dexter files a supplemental brief, it which be
gives a list of 150 institutions exempted from
taxation by the General Assembly of Illinois,
from 1848 to 1870. Eighty-two of these were
granted full exemption of all their property.

A DEMOCRATIC SWINDLES GEORGIA'S STATE CLAIM—THE UNITED STATES COMPELLED TO PAY COMPOUND INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Congress, in the Sundry Civil bill, made an appropriation of 871,214 to pay a State claim of the State of Georgia in connection with the suppression of Indian hostilities from 1835 to 1838. The orig-inal claim was a hundred-and-twenty-odd thou-sand dollars, of which, as far back as 1842. \$94,000 was paid, leaving a new principal of \$26,032. The claim, which was pushed through Congress, takes that new principal of \$36,033, compounds the interest on it regularly until compounds the interest on it regularly until
the total, March 1, 1879, amounts to \$71,204,
which sam, in spite of the objections of such
Republicans as Senators Edmunds and Chandler,
was voted paid. This was the reopening of an
old claim, and doubtless will prepare the way
for the payment of a large amount of similar
claims, as soon as both Houses shall be unquestionably Democratic. Zach Chandler, in speaking of this and other State claims of the States,
said:

ing of this and other State claims of the States, said:

Neither had those States any claim against the Government; but, because those States advanced money with a patriotic intent, therefore the Government said it would refund the principal to the States. There were no bonds issued, but an account was opened with these States upon the ledger of the Treasury of the United States with Massachusetts, Maine, Maryland, and each one of the old States that had advanced money. They were credited with the amount advanced, and as a sum was paid from time to time, when the Government had the means to pay, it was divided prorate among the States. When a State was paid the principal, the account was closed and it was a final settlement. But in process of time they thought they could get interest; so a law was passed to give interest. They took the account, cast interest on the original amount at 6 per cent down to the date of final payment. Then they took the items as they were paid, and the dates at which they were paid, and cast interest at 6 per cent down to the date of final payment. There was an-

STANLEY MATTHEWS. HIS FAREWELL TO THE SENATE.

HIS FAREWELL TO THE SENATE.

From Our Our Correspondent.

Washington, March 10.—Mr. Stanley Matthews has left Washington to return to the Bar of Onio, where he has gained his great reputation, and of which he will always be one of the brightest ornaments. And, notwithstanding the bitterness of partisanship in the forum and in the press, there is no man whose retirement from public life will be more felt, or who carries with him the more sincere esteem of all his fellows.

Stanley Matthews never was a politician, and never will be. That was his only offense. He practiced politics as he practiced law, and failed. He stood by his friends to his own injury, and

never will be. That was his own injury, and practiced politics as he practiced law, and failed. He stood by his friends to his own injury, and would not lie to save himself. In that he was a poor politician, and for a time "got himself disliked." He was a large-hearted, strong-brained man, who did not fit well into the chicane of political life. He leaves the career of politician to the injury of politics.

As a lawyer, he had no superior in the Senate. As a debater, he had few equals. He leaves the Senate-Chamber, probably, never more to enter it as a Senator, as he intimated in his closing speech in the carly morning hour of March 4. But he leaves it with a reputation which will endure, and with the kindest wishes of all his political opponent. How warm a place he had made for himself in the hearts of his political enemies could be seen by the facts attending the investigation by which the Senate Committee inquired into his relations to Jim Anderson. He was treated very courteously for that error of judgment, and, when the final report was made, not one Democrat had a word to say. It was, therefore, with much regret, and with considerable manifestations of feeling, that the Senate, a few hours before the gavel fell on March 4, heard from Stanley Matthewa these farewell words:

Mr. President, these are the last words that I shall have to speak as a Senator of the United States. A few brief hours will put an end to my official service in this knonorable and bonored body. I am unable fitly and adequately to express the gratification which I have experienced by my associations with my brother Senators. I have experienced at their hands, one and all, without exception, brimful of grateful feeling for this undeserved consideration nothing but kindness and consideration. far beyond anything that I merit; and my heart goes out to them, one and all, without exception, brimful of grateful feeling for this undeserved consideration in the more dignifed, the grandest deliberative body in the world. It is the depository of

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

SOME TABLES FROM THE COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Special Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Representative Maish, of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, has prepared the following tables, to be used who over the subject of the metric system again case up, as it certainly will during the coming assion.

The following table shows it true equivalents side by side with the approximate equivalents contained in the bill: contained in the bill:

True equiva-lent as given e in Revised L. Statutes. 03527

Mr. Maish says: "As illustrative of the want of method in the system now in use in this country and in England I present a tabulated statement of the English units, prepared by Prof. Frazer, of Philadelphia, which presents to the eye at a glance a more powerful argument against it when subjected to metric comparison than I can make." DISTRIBUTION OF ENGLISH UNITS

0,00046	Barleycora	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	3 3 4 5 6 7 7
6.0254 0.0305 0.05715	Inch-3 barleycorps. Foot-tenth Nail-2.25 inch	0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05 0.06 0.07 0.08	meters. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0.1016 0.1558 0.1665 0.2012 0.2246 0.3048	Hand—4 inches Cube root of wine gal.—231 cubic in. Cube root of beer gal.—282 cubic in. Link—7.92 inches Quarter—9 inches	0.2	Decimeters.
0.3278 0.5715 0.9144 0.9837	Cube root of bushel =2. 150.42 cable in Ell Hamburg. Yard. Wine-tun 58, 212 cublc inches. Ell English. Ell French. Fathom.	0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8	4 5 6 7 8 9 Meters.
1.143 1.3716 1.829 5.0292	Ril French	2 8 4 5 6 7 8	2 3 4 5 6 7 8
20, 1164359 65, 6148	Chain	10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80	Deca meter.
201.160	Furloug	100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800	Hecto-meter. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Kilo-
1602.344 1863.62 4828.02	Mile, statute	1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 6,000 7,000 8,000 9,000	meter. 1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 Myria-

DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION. SENATOR CONKLING, IN A SPEECH, GIVES AN OUTLINE OF THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

10,000 meter.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The resolute position assumed by the Republicans in the matter of the repeal of the Election law was very clearly stated by Senator Conkling in the early morning hours of March 4, in a speech which has only just been printed. That speech undoubtedly outlines the programme which the Republicans will follow during the extra session. From the extracts which follow, therefore, the reader may learn the Republican

disturbed this enactment, and now a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives boldly tells the Senate that, unless this discretion is instantly taken from all Courts, and men lately in rebellion allowed to sit as jurors to try any and every cause, it will refuse to pass a bill to maintain the army, and another bill to maintain the Courts and the Executive Department; and the Senator from Kentucky, with a rather deprecating bluntness, partly probably in justification, and partly perhaps in apology,—I know not,—tells us that, if an extra session is brought on, the House, aided by a Senate which will be Democratic also, will present to the Executive for signature a bill separately demanding a repeal of this statute; and he save, if I understand him, that, unless the Executive submits, the two Houses will refuse to allow appropriations without which the operations of the Government must cease.

THE SUPERVISOR LAW.

The Sepator informs us that the same course will be adopted touching the law under which piracies of the ballot-box are punished,—a law without which there would not have been a fair election, or a count of the yotes approaching honesty, in the larger cities of the State in which I live since that law was enacted. It was enacted to guard the ballot-box in the City of New Yors, and the returns of elections, from the thugs and thieves of Tammany Hall; and is has in large measure guarded the ballot-box from these marauders.

The revolutionary proceedings prefigured by the Honorabic Senator from Kentucky, and which has in part passed before our eyes,—that revolutionary proceeding of which any majority, any coalition, any combination, in either House, is guilty, whenever it dares to say that the wheels of the Government shall be blocked, that appropriations required by the Constitution to carry on the Government shall be refused and prevented under menace and dictation, unless the other House and the Executive surrender convictions and rights,—that is revolutionary and destructive, and a plain attempt at anarchy and destructive, and a plain attempt at anarchy and castemetric was represented.

and disorder.

Such a conspiracy is more flagrant and astounding when its purpose is to uncover and expose the ballot-box to violence and fraud, and, by striking down just barriers, to open a way to wrest the government of the country from the hands of honest and rightful majorities in

the hands of honest and rightful majorities in the States.

It will be the more memorable because it is an act in the drama to clutch the National Government in all its branches, and to subdue it to the purposes and dominion of those who by dint of fair and free elections would be baffled in the future as they have been in the past. It will be more than revolution,—it will be triumphant and successful revolution,—when the way to dominance and empire snail be paved with just laws trampled down by the usurpation of a Congressional majority.

The proceeding is an assault by main force up on the rights and the very existence of constitutional authority.

Mr. President, he who now wields the powers

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

Mr. President, he who now wields the powers deposited by the Constitution with the Executive branch of the Government was not the nominee of the Democratic party: he was the nominee of the Republican party. If he was sincere or honest, he incarnated the creed and the purposes of the Republican party. He accepted a nomination from a delegated party Convention. He stood upon the declaration of principles announced by that Convention, and, in accepting such a nomination, he took upon himself plain, unnipstakable, and high obligations. They were not technically formulated in a written contract. The more sacred obligations of man are commonly not set down, and signed, and sealed. The requirements of honor and trust are not those usually stated in agreements in writing, attested by a subscribing witness, stamped with a revenue stamp, drawn technically so as to be good within the statute of fraud, and so as to leave no hole to creep out of.

DEFIANCE

voted for the policy, the purposes, and the doctrines of the Republican party.

Mr. President, for one, much as on many accounts I should deplore an extra session of Congress, I have no apprehension of it in respect of the game,—for such it is,—of politics, ambition, and nower in which this rash and daring experiment is to be tried. As to political and party results, Republicans need not fear to go to the country upon the issue which will then be made up. That a special session of Congress, called some time in the indefinite future, called to occur at the end of the fiscal year, will inflict great injury upon the country, I know too welf not to deplore it. Such an arrangement is a provision for uncertainty, suspense, disquiet, perturbation,—a provision for derangement in commerce, paralysis in enterprise and industry, and therefore it is to be deeply regretted,—still more to regretted if a call is to be postponed until autumn or midsummer. But, be it early or be it late, I have no hesitation for my part in taking up the gage which has been flung down. I have no hesitation in sitting here day after day and night after night, inconvenient as it is,—objectionable as it is, owing to the haste of legislation incident to such seasions; I have no hesitation in remaining here until the gavel falls, under the direction of the Constitution, ready to vote for all fair accommodations, for all reasonable arrangements, for all honest adjustments in making up the appropriations necessary to carry on the Government. When all such efforts fail, when I have done all things intended by the Constitution and the laws, I will stand, and refuse under threat to debauch the statutes of the land, in order that, by usurped legislative power, a disowned political party may be assisted to regain the sword and the purse of the nation. Whatever may be the attitude of others, and even if a Senator or Committee can point out an example of the abuse of existing laws, still I will stand by those laws,—stand by them, first, because I believe they

THE REFUNDING. BECRETARY SHERMAN TO TREASURER HILL-

New York, March 13.—Secretary Sherman has written the following letter to Assistant-

has written the following letter to Assistant-Treasurer Hillhouse:

Siz: I have received a number of letters from bankers and dealers in Government securities expressing apprehension that this Department will call upon the National bank depositories for very large sums to meet the calls of the 6 per cent bonds maturing in April and May, in advance of their actual presentation for payment, thus producing at the busy season of the year the hearding of money in the Treasury in advance of its need for such payment. The fear is expressed that such hoarding will interfere with the current business of the country, and I am appealed to relieve the public from this apprehension.

It is not the purpose of the Department to call the money deposited with the public depositories into the Treasury, except as it is needed for the payment of called bonds. The great body of these bonds is now in the possession of the Government, and their payment will be made by simple credit. The apprehension, therefore, is in great measure groundless, but you may give assuringe to all interested that the proceeds of the 4 per cent bonds will not be called into the Treasury until necessary to make the payment of the called bonds, and that the business will be so conducted as not unnecessarily to interfere with the money market, As a public officer, I cannot waive my right and duty to judge of the time and the amount of money to be drawn, but the Government is interested with all citizens in completing the refunding operations by making the exchange of the 4 per cent bonds for the 6 per cents with as little disturbance as possible.

NOTES AND NEWS.

the Republicans will follow during the extra session. From the extracts which follow, therefore, the reader may learn the Republican plan:

THE JURY LAW.

Long ago the law-making power enacted in substance that there should be committed to the Courts of the Nation a discretion under which men who had levied war against the Government of the United States might in a given instance, and for good cause shown, be excluded from a jury. Years have since clapsed, and one Congress after another has met and finished all legislation deemed wholesome and needed, and has never

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE CONSOLIDATED SURVEY.

Sherical Dispatch to The Tribuma.

Washingrox, D. C., March 13.—The army officers who have been detailed to the Wheeler Survey are being ordered back to their regiments. Wheeler himself is only a Licutemant, and does not relish leng returned to the ranks. For this reason his friends will attempt at the coming session to have the army survey restored. The Hayden people, who are not pleased with the probable appointment of Clarence King to be the head of the consolidated survey, will undoubtedly undertake to have the

law repealed by which the Consolidated Bureau

MRS. AGNES JENKS left ber card at the White-House to-day.

One of the most marked instances of viola-tions of proprieties under permission given by the House to print remarks not delivered, ap-peared in the Congressional Record, published to-day. Glover obtained leave on the morning of March 4 to print some remarks on the morning of March 4 to print some remarks on the mints and army officers. The House had, under a misunderstanding, made an order to print a remisunderstanding, made an order to brite a report of the testimony taken by his notorious Committee, but had afterwards reconsidered
it. Glover, however, has deliberately printed
his report on Dr. Linderman, which the House
refused to receive, in the form of a speech purporting to have been made in the House. What per ling to have been made in the House. What makes this matter more reprehensible is the fact that it is a bitter attack on a dead man. In fact, the report opens with an attempt to excuse this assault on a public officer at the same time that it calls attention to the fact that the investigation was completed, and so, of course, before he had opportunity to know the full case concocted against him.

HENDRICKS.

The contracts for transportation of military stores and supplies on the Missouri and Yellow-stone Rivers was this day awarded to Sanford B. Coulson. This contract takes effect March 20, and expires Oct. 31. Among the bidders were James McGarry, Joseph Leighton, H. C. Aiken, and C. K. Peck.

DOCTOR JOHN M. WOODWORTH, of Chicago, Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, still continues very ill, and there is but little hope of his recovery.

ARMY TRANSFERS. The Army and Navy Gazette announces that the Tenth Infantry, which is stationed in Texas, and the Twenty-second Infantry, which is on duty along the line of the Northern lakes, will be ordered by the General of the Army about April 1 to exchange stations.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Vacancies on the retired list of the army will be filled before Tuesday, and it is the present intention to send the nomination of vacancies thus caused to the Senate on that day.

To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Subscriptions to the Government 4 per cent loan since yesterday's report aggregate \$1,090,250. DR. WOODWORTH

les without hope of recovery. THE TEN DOLLAR CERTIFICATES.

The Treasury Department has, by an amended circular issued to-day, invited all Collectors of Customs, Surveyors of Customs acting also as Collectors, Receivers of Public Moneys, Postmasters of money-order offices, and all other public officers of whatsoever character, to become agents for the sale of the \$10.4 per cent refunding certificates authorized to be issued by the act of February last. A commission will be allowed and a bond required. THE TEN DOLLAR CERTIFICATES.

be allowed and a bond required.

THE GREENBACKERS.

Sam Cary, of Onto, has been working all day on a brief address of the Greenbackers to those Democrats who pretended such great friendship during the last campaign. The address is in the nature of an appeal to show some practical evidence of friendship at the present juncture, when something of the kind is especially needed.

TRADE BALANCE SHEET.

TRADE BALANCE-SHEET. BALANCE-SHEET.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Bureau of Statistics has just prepared from reports of Collectors of Customs a statement of the imports and exports of the last calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1878. The statement shows that the balance of trade in favor of the United States or last year was \$305,343,028, as against \$140,008,119 during the previous calendar year of 1877, while the balance in our favor of the Government up to that date. The following shows the state of trade for each mouth for the years 1877 and 1878:

1877 and	1877 and 1878:		
194	. Balance in favor of	Balance against	1878. Balance
Months.	Uni'd States.	Uni'd States.	in favor of Un'd States.
January	. \$26, 814, 667 . 16, 460, 849		\$33, 539, 829 83, 326, 466
March		\$1,755,205	34, 088, 707
May		636, 389	23/927, 386 19, 534, 537
June		4, 725, 685 2, 416, 070	11, 228, 610 10, 662, 751
August .	3,471,652	********	22, 287, 938
September October	17, 731, 155		20, 722, 335 28, 237, 594
November December	28, 113, 501 39, 751, 122		31, 848, 888 35, 928, 987

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14-1 a. m.-indications: For the Lake Region, Tennessee, and Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness and light rain or snow, decidedly colder, northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer during

the day.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Mis-For the Upper Mississippi and Lower missouri Valleys during the day, colder northerly winds, rising followed by falling barometer and snow, followed by partly cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven, Milwaukee, and Ludington.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CRICAGO, March 13. Time. | Bar. | Thr. Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | Rn. | We

8:53 p. m. 29.964 9:00 p. m. 29.935 lv:18 p. m. 29.861	39 7	8	1	Fair. Clear. Clear.
Maximum, 41; n	BBAL (BSERVATIONAGO, MARC		:18 p.m.
Stations. Bar		Separate Sep	-	Weathe
Albany 30.0	4 39	N., gentle		Clear.
Alpena 29.9 Bolse City 30.2	3 27 8 47	E., gentle		Cloudy.
Caire 20.9	9 50			
Cheyenne 30, 1	6 15	N. E., fre	eh	Clear.
Chicago 29.8	6 41	S., gentle. N. E., ligh		Clear.
Cincinnati 29.9	0 60	N. E., ligh	£	Clear.
Cleverand 29.9	34	S. E., fre	h	Clear.
Davenport 30.0 Des Moines 30.3	0 16	N. W., bri	100	Cloudy.
Detroit 29.9		E. gentle		Clear.
Duluth, Minn 30, 13	2 5	E., gentle N. W., bri S., gentle	k .02	Clear.
Erie 29.9	3 35	S., gentle		Clear.
Escanaba 29.8	30	S., gentie	09	Lt. snew
Fort Garry 30.3: Grand Haven 20.8:	-8	N. W., gen		Clear.
Indianapolis. 29.9	44	N W lie	2	Clear.
Keokuk 30.0	33	N., brisk.	.07	Lt. spow
La Crosse 30.00	3 26	S. gentie N. W. gen S. W. gen N. W., lig N. brisk. N. W. free	db .05	Lt. spow
Louisville 29.9:	52	N.W., rres	h	Clear.
Madison 29. 90 Marquette 29. 80	28	N.W. fres N.W. bris N.W. gen	K .08	Cloudy.
Memphis 30.01	55	N. W. gen	00	Lt. show
Milwaukee 29.80	35	N. W., gen W., fresh	.02	Hy. snot
Nashville 29, 96	57			Cloudy.
New Orleans, 29.94	61	N., fresh. N., brisk.	02	Clearing
North Platte. 30. 28	14	N. brisk .		Cloudy.
Omaha 30.41	12 37	N. W., high W., fresh.		Cloudy.
Pioche, Nev. 29.96	45	S., gentle		Clunc.
Pittsourz 29.96	41	E., gentle		Clear.
Sacramento 30.04	63	N., gentle		Clear.
Salt LakeCity 30, 13 Sandusky 29, 95	46	N. W., fres	h	Clear.
andusky 29.93	34	S. E., gen		Clear.
hreveport 30.00		N., gentle		Clear.
st. Louis 29.66	52	N., light.	2	Clear.
St. Paul 30.19	11	N. W. bris	k	Clear.
roledo 29.91	41	N. W. bris W., light.		Clear.
Vicksburg 30, 01	57	8. W., gen	02	Clear.
Virginia City 29.80	28			Clear.

New York, March 18.—The ceremonies over the remains of the late Bayard Taylor took place this afternoon, in the presence of a large umber of spectators. Among those present

number of spectators. Among those present in the Governor's room awaiting the arrival of the body were Senator Bayard, of Delaware, Whitelaw Reid, Collector Morritt, Mayor Cooper, members of the Board of Aldermen, and others. The remains were taken on board the revenue cutter at Hoboken, and conveyed to the foot of Barclay street, from which point the procession started. It was headed by a squad of police; then came the Fifth Regiment Band, playing the Dead March; then German singing and other societies, and the hearse, drawn by six gray horses wish white plumes. Another band and singing societies brought up the rear. When the hearse drew up in front of the City-Hall the societies sang a dirge, and Algernon S. Sullivan delivered an address. Post No. 32, G. A. R., acted as guard of honor during the night.

from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, March 12 - Arrived, steamship

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Three Murderers to Be Executed in New England To-Day.

One of Them Possibly Innocent---Nobody Elected to Hang the Other.

Funeral of Col. Alston, So Peculiarly Murdered at Atlanta, Ga.

Mo., which Will Hang Young.

Testimony Offered at Luray,

Another Awful Crime Revealed in the City of Detroit, Mich.

A Cage of Strictly Guilt-Edged Jail-Birds at Springfield, Ill.

MURDERERS TO BE HANGED.

MURDERERS TO BE HANGED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

Boston, March 13.—Three murderers will be executed in New England to-morrow,—Devlin, at East Cambridge, for the murder of his wife at Lowell; Pinkham, at Concord, for the murder of Mrs. Berry, at New Durham; and Gravelin, at Windsor, Vt., for the murder of Herbert O. White at Weathersfield. The cases of Devlin and Gravelin have attracted much attention,—the former from the complications arising on account of the death of Sheriff Kimball, and the latter from some evidence alleged to have been discovered recently, on account of which, however, Gov. Proctor to-day refuses to grant a six months' reprieve. The statement of Gravelin's friends is that a Frenchman in Kansas recently confessed, while drunk, that he had murdered a man in Vermont. His name is Shiette, and he, lived in Weathersfield at the time of the murder, disappearing from there last spring. He has now fied from Kansas, but a home-made cap found or the premises be last occupied has been identified by his wife. An anonymous letter, insisting that the writer, and pot Gravelin, was the murderer, has been identified by his wife and the person who taught him to write, and it is swort that he has several times made the statement "I can clear Gravelin in three words. He dii that he has several times made the statem can clear Gravelin in three words. I can clear Gravelin in three words. He did not kill White." The last question which has arisen touching the question of seniority of the Deputy Sheriff of Middlesex County, the question whether on Deputy Sheriff Fiske or Deputy Sheriff Lewis devolved the duty of hanging Devlio, was settled "in favor of Fiske," the discovery having been made that there was a break of nine months in the service of Lewis during the term of Gov. Gardiner, in 1865.

FREDERICK PLAISTEGE.

Pririsburg, Pa., March 18.—Detectives here eccived a telegram a day or two ago from creenfield, Mass., asking them to look out for

sented himself at the general delivery window, and asked if ther.

Lane. The detectives were in walling, and immediately arrested him. He seemed much surprised, and demanded to know why he was restrained of his liberty. When told that he was wanted in Massachusetts, his countenance fell, and be at once gave up. On his person were found in Massachusetts, his countenance fell, and be at once gave up. On his person were found four fine watches, three silver and one gold, and a blank check-book on the Greenfeld Bank, with stubs complete. In his room at the hotel were found five or six boxes of fine cigar, several costly meerschaum pipes, a pocketbook containing considerable money, and some other plunder. G. W. Warren, State Detective of Massachusetts, was apprised of the arrest, and replied that he would come on forthwith for the prisoner. The letter which Plaistege received this morning was signed "Nell," and was postmarked Plainfield, Mass. Inclosed in the letter was a clipping from a newspaper announcing that fred Plaistege, after realizing several thousand dollars upon forged checks, had suddenly disappeared from Greenfield. The writer of the letter did not believe the reports which were current, and expressed the hope that they would meet again. From these and other expressions in the communication it seems proballe that the lady is under an engagement of marriage to the prisoner.

A CHOICE LOT.

A CHOICE LOT.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., March 18.—The prisoners in the County Jail, while out in the corridors for exercise this afternoon, made an unsuccessful attempt to over power the turnkeys and escape. The Sheriff ordered three of the ringleaders to be taken to the Court-House and locked up in the solitary there. While en route one of them, Andrew Hurley, under six months' sentence for robbing the Post-Office at Atterbury, Menard County, broke away from the Deputy and ran. The Deputy shot him in the wrist and stopped him. The trio were then safely caged in the solitary. When supper was served to the other prisoners they made another attempt to overpower the turnkeys, and might have succeeded had not the entire police force been on hand promptly. They were finally all locked up, and have since been making night hideous with their cries and shouts. There are fifty-three prisoners in the jail, twenty-four being "vags," ten United States prisoners, and the others in for petty offenses.

THE MURDERED POLICEMAN.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 13.—The Corone ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 13.—The Coroner's investigation in the matter of the murdered policeman, Joseph Rosenfield, was continued to-day. The examination of witnesses was finished at a late hour this evening. Testimony of the most positive character was elicited, implicating those arrested yesterday, and Ross, who is still at liberty. Two women, Mrs. Bernard Heeney and Maggie Heeney, were with the gang when the assault was made upon the policeman, stood only a few feet away, and were witnesses to the whole tragedy. After a long examination they confessed the truth, and related the particulars, much as telegraphed last night. "Dublin Jack," Patrick Heeney, Bernard Heeney, and Tom Ross all assisted in killing Rosenfield. On this point the two women agree to tell a story consistent with other positive evidence. The vardict of the jury will not be rendered till to-morrow, after the funeral of the murdered man.

ANOTHER DETROIT HORROR.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., March 13.—At an early hour this morning two longshoremen, while putting out in a row-boat from the foot of Campau street, in the lower part of the city, had their attention attracted by a large bundle which had become wedged in the ice between the piles about 100 feet from shore, and rowed out to see what it might contain. Upon reaching it they were horrified to find the head and feet of a woman protruding from the bundle. Securing the latter they towed it ashore, and an inquest was held, when it became apparent that the dead woman was a victim of foul play. She was apparently about 30, with regular and not unpleasing features, light-brown, curly hair, four false upper leeth, with all the molars on the right upper jaw missing, about five feet three inches in height. The hour was found inclosed in a large piece of cloth, so

THE LURAY BUTCHER. KECKUK, Ia., March 13.—The preliminary ex-

ion of William Young, for the murder o Spencer family at Luray, Mo., reached its climax to-day when Laura Spruce was placed on the stand to testify for the prosecution. This woman was Young's housekeeper at the time of the murder. During his absence from home, nest fall, the detective obtained from her the most of the evidence on which Young was arrested. The detective then spirited away, and has had her secreted. Mrs. Spruce, upon being sworn, testified that, on the night of the murder, Young told her be on the night of the murder, Young told her he was going to rob Spencer. He left between 8 and 9 o'clock, returned early the next morning, and changed his clothes. Two weeks later, while engaged in burning stumps, he secretly took his pants from the house, stuffed them into the hollow of a burning log, and then went to Luray. After he had gone she went to the stump, got the pants, and hid them. There was blood on the pants. In November last Young went to Ohio. Before going he related to witness all the details of the Spencer murder. He said there were three others with him. They said there were three others with him. They killed those in the barn first and then went to the house. They found the money in the bureau drawer. Young told the witness that he helped kill Whitford, for which he has served a term in the Penitentiary; that he murdered a man on the Hudson River while on his way to the Centennial, and that he had also killed a peddler. He offered witness as high as \$1,000 to swear that she slept with him the night of the Spencer murder, should he be arrested for that crime. He threatened to kill her if she revealed anything he had told her. Mrs. Spruce was on the stand all day, and will be cross-examined to-morrow. Her testimony is now the chief topic of conversation in connection with the examination. The discovery of the fact that one of the attorneys had a revolver secreted under his hat in court to-day created quite a sensation.

MOE VIOLENCE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ORO, Ga., March 13.—The greatest ex ttement prevails here over an attempt of nasked men to lynch Julia Johnston, the colored roman, who was acquitted of the murder of firs. Farmer last week. A party of masked red the train and searched for her, but she had been carried off on an earlier train, and escaped from the mob. An attempt was made to murder Mr. Jeffries, the young lawyer who defended Julia, and who, by his adroit handling of the circumstantial evidence, pointed suspicion to Mr. Ben. Gibson, who was trying to marry the old woman's daugnter. It is believed both attempts were made by Gibson and his friends. This evening Judge Hillyer sent Mr. Jeffries to Atlanta under a strong guard, having armed him and the passengers for protection against violence. No further attempt was made. The authorities are cool and determined, and will prevent trouble. she had been earried off on an earlier train, and

COL. ALSTON'S FUNERAL. ATLANTA, Ga., March 13 .- Col. R. A. Alston the account of whose murder was telegraphed you Tuesday, was buried to-day at Meadow trains that left Atlanta for the scene were over-flowed with saddened and indignant friends. The Masons and military of Atlanta went down to do the last honors to the noble dead. It is said that every town in Georgia was represented a: his funeral. Hundreds came from a distance. The scenes at the grave were affecting in the Gen. Gordon has telegraphed that he will adopt Col. Alston's oldest son, and dispatches of sympathy and relief come from all quarters to the bereaved family. There seems to be no doubt that Cox will be convicted of murder in the Superior Court trial, which comes the last of this month.

INDIANAPOLIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 13.—Bixby tells his story at length to-day, but it differs in nothing from the facts sent last night. In his travels he went as far as Nassau, and as far West as Nebraska. He is under a bond of \$2,000 to answer charges of embezzlement and perjury as Assignee in bankruntcy. His debts will be paid by his mother and friends.

An indictment was returned against Michael

Riebert for the murder of Isaac Swafford. The death was a result of injuries received during a sight in a saloon on the 6th of February last.

A number of indictments were returned to-day against liquor sellers for selling without license. There are large numbers who habitually practice this, and war is to be made against

MANITOBA.

St. Paul., Minn., March 13.—Arrangements have been made for sending the mails through from the Minnesota boundary ine to Winniper The contractor stopped running trains to-day, but it is rumored that the Canadian Government with take hearer of the road from St. Vinnesota of the road from St. Vinneso ment will take charge of the road from St. Vincent to Winnipeg, and operate it. Eighty cars of freight have accumulated on the St. Paul & Pacific Road at the boundary-line, awalting transportation to Winnipeg. The blockade crestes great trouble in Manttoba.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KALAMAZOO, March 13. Peter E. Deal, of Oshtemo, in this county, who was struck by lightning yesterday, is recovering. He was standing in the front door of his house, and, being struck, fell to the floor. He was uncon-scious for several hours, and blood gushed from his mouth and nose. It is thought that be is not permanently injured.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NGFIELD, Ill., March 13.—William Ackerman, son of C. W. Ackerman, the Pekin rectifier, was brought in to-day. He was indicted with his father, whose bookkeeper he was. Since leaving Pekin, in 1875, he has been employed as a printer at Grand Haven, Mich. He gave

REPRIEVED.

HARRISBURG, March 13.—Alexander Sayres, the Philadelphia wife murderer who was to have been hanged on the 18th inst., has been reprieved until April 17. Hezekiah Sbaeffer has

FOUND FLOATING. CLEVELAND. O., Maroli 13.—The body of Walter Gibbons, who mysteriously disappeared from his home in this city last December, was found floating in the lake to-day.

Apecial Dispace to the Tronne,
Milwaykez, Wia, March 13.—At noon today Anthony Rohmer, a coppersmith, while entarged upon some repairs at the Menominee distillery, fell from an elevated scaffolding to the
basement floor, a distance of forty feet. His
spins suffered fracture, and he received other

ANOTHER DEFICIENCY.
CINCINNATA March 13.—It was developed yesterday that a deficiency of nearly \$4,000 exists in the County Auditor's and Treasurer's offices of Vincennes, Ind.

CASUALTIES.

POWDER-MILL EXPLOSION. Pottsville, Pa., March 13.—By an explosion yesterday at the powder-mill near St. Clair, Jones Hine was killed, and Samuel Messersmith

DANVILLE, Pa., March 18 -A terrible explo sion occurred this afternoon at the Mahoning Powder Works of P. M. Gallagher & Co., near this place, completely destroying the building and instantly killing Willis Llovd, one of the proprietors, John J. Evans, and John C. Mowrer, their mangled remains being scattered in every direction. Cause of the explosion unknown.

DROWNED. JANESVILLE, Wis., March 13.—The body of an anknown man was found in the mill-race this morning, and had probably been in the water two months. Deceased was apparently about 30 years of age, weighed about 175 pounds, had dark bair, light mustache, and on his right forearm had an emblem pricked in with India ink, it being a shield with two flags above and two below it, and a star over all. There was also an old scar on the right side of the head.

CANADA.

The Ottawn Irish Catholies Will Not Walk on the 17th-Cattle Disease-Prince Ed-

ward's Island.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. TORONTO, Ont., March 14.—There are Germa agents here purchasing live stock for the Ger-man market. Five hundred head of cattle and shipped to Hamburg next week.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
OTTAWA, March 14.—The debate on the Lettellier-censure resolution was resumed on the opening of the House, at 2 o'clock this mornopening of the House, at 2 o'clock this morning, and is still in progress. As the Government are anxious to take the vote, if possible, before adjournment, the sitting may be a prolonged one. It is expected Mr. Tilley will deliver his budget speech at the opening of the House this afternoon, during which it is understood the Princess Louise will occupy a seat on the floor of the Commons Chamber. Yesterday (Thursday) being the wedding day of his Royal Higness, Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, the Royal standard floated from the main tower of the Parliament buildings.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MODTREAL, March 18.—Ex-Mayor Beaudy has sent in his resignation as representative of the city on the Harbor Board. The Mayor was appointed to the vacant office.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTEMWA, March 13.—The St. Patrick's So iety and the Catholic Union have decided no to have a procession on the 17th of March.

The Hon. Mr. Campbell, in the Senate, res the following extract from a letter forwarded to him by Prof. McEachren, of Montreal, who received it from a gentleman in London: Prof. Brown toid me that the lungs which had been sent up from the Ontario's cargo had been diseased for a long time, and that the disease was of a most infectious character. He seemed to think that the cattle had been brought somewhere from Pennsylvania, and that the disease was prevalent in Virginia and Maryland.

neent in Virginia and Maryland.

In opposition to Prof. Brown's opinion that the disease is contagious, the following letter from Prof. Williams, Principal of the New Veterinary College, Edinburg, to Dr. Smith, Principal of Ontario Veterinary College, is published:

cipal of Ohland Veterinary College, is published:

The New Veterinary-College, Govyikld, Edwing, Feb. 22, 1870.—My Drar Shith: I see by the papers that the cattle which arrived at Liverpool per Ohland, and which were condemned for pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa, belonged to a Toronto firm. I had an opportunity of seeing over 100 of them slaughtered, and saw almost all the diseased ones, and differ entirely with the Privy Council authorities, and maintain that the cattle were suffering from (1) sporadic pleuro-pneumonia, four or five: (2) pulmonary congestion, several; and (3) the purest pleurisy you ever saw in your life, without any lung consolidation whatever. In two of them, that is, those with pneumonia, the consolidation extended into the longer lobes, but in the rest the disease was confined to the small interior lobes. Now in this country we find the contagiosa lobes. Now in this country we find the contagiosa to be in ninety-five cases out of 100 in the larger lobes, and close to the diaphragm. This fact in itself ought to have made the inspectors hesitate, but they had made up their minds, and nothing could have moved them. The symptoms during life ware those of acute disease with the painful cough of pleurisy, and without the high elevation of temperature of pleuro. Taking into consideration the rough usage of the cattle, it is a wonder there were not more diseased. Yours most sincerely,

A petition has been presented to the Senate

crely,
A petition has been presented to the Senate from the Toronto Butchers' Association, setting forth that the clause of the Hides Inspection act, compelling the fuspection of the nides of all animals slaughtered, was the cause of serious loss and damage to them, and they pray that the inspection of hides be made optional and not compulsory.

The Committee on Immigration and Colonization met, when the Hoa. Mr. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was examined and gave evidence as to stock-raising in Prince Edward's Island. He said that he had no doubt, if the Islanders saw their way to opening up a trade

renere as to stock-raising in ringe Edward's Island. He said that he had no doubt, if the Islanders saw their way to opening up a trade in cattle with Great Britain, farmers would feed during the winter. He had not paid much attention to stock-raising. It present no cattle were exported from the island. He thought both Noya Scotia and New Brunswick were suitable for stock-raising. There were thousands and thousands of acres of marsh land, which yielded vast quantities of hay, but the farmers appeared to have neglected this altogether. They have a good brood of horses on the island for general purposes. They are of good size, and possessed of great endurance, and he sbould think were lakely to suit the English market. The sheep on the island were gool, and the raising of them was carried on successfully. Potatoes were raised there, and some were sent to the English market, but they did not suit it. The honorable gentleman gave some further evidence as to the general features of the island and its resources.

IMPORTANT DECISION. The Sny-Carte Litigation Beaches an Interesting Stages Probable Reversal of a Decree of the Illinois Supreme Court by a Federal Judge.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 13.—Judge Drummond to-day gave his decision in the Sny-Carte levee case of Francis Palmes vs. John G. Whit-lock et al. Pisintiff brought suit to compei the owners of the land benefited by the building of the levee to pay the cost of its construction. The decree authorizes the Commissioners appointed possession of the levee and the lands upon which assessments were made, and hold the same subject to the further order of the Court. This degree foreshadows the revival of the decision of the State Supreme Court, declaring the act unconstitutional under which the Cor missioners were appointed and the assessment

THE TALMAGE INQUIRY.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The following card is published this evening:

BROOKLYN, March 13.—To the public: The undersigned have learned from the newspapers that they have been cited as witnesses to the specifications and charges made against the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D., by the Brooklyn Presbytery. We wish to say that our names were thus need without authority. We know nothing in suppost of the charges. We were never called upon or consulted by the Committee concerning the same, and we hereby protest against this unwarranted use of our names by such Committee.

FREDERICE BAKES, RICHARLES M. NICROLS, NEW YORK, March 13.—The following card is

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 13.—John B. Mannat to-day filed his bond in the sum of \$50,000 as Assignee of Arehbishop Purcell.

A convention of fine-cut and smoking-tobacco manufacturers, to fix the price of tobacco under the new tax, met here to-day. The price was fixed at 22 cents for smoking and 30 cents for fine-cit in packages of ten pounds. The Convention will meet again to-marrow.

SLEEPING-CARS TAXABLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 13.—The Suprent Court to-day decided sleeping-cars runnin through this city to be taxable. An appeal whe taken to the Supreme Court of the United

FOREIGN

The Political Debate in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Ugly Charges Brought Against the De Broglie and Rochebouet Ministries.

Impeachment Finally Defeated by a Vote of Nearly Two to One.

Condemnatory Resolution, However, Carried by a Large Majority,

And Will Be Placarded Conspicuously Throughout the

Almost the Entire City of Szegedin Destroyed by the Prevailing Flood.

Country.

Several Hundred Persons Now Believed to Have Perished.

The Terrors of the Situation Increased by a Fearful Storm.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 13.-Eleven more publi prosecutors have been dismissed, and others transferred. M. Malezieux (Protectionist) has been elected President of the Tarif

Commission. A SUGGESTION. Edmund About's paper, the Dix Neuveno Siecle, publishes a noteworthy article suggesting that Waddington should become Minister of Foreign Affairs, and resign the Premiership to Leroyer, who is a parliamentary orator.

THE IMPRACHMENT DEBATE. VERSAILLES, March 13 .- The report of the Electoral Commission in favor of the im-peachment of the De Broglie and Rochebouet Cabinets came up for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. Before the session of the Chamber began the Bareau of the Left met and settled the terms of the order of the day to be moved if impeachment was negatived fixing a stigma upon the members of the De Broglie and Rochebouet Ministries. When the Chamber met there was an enormous attendance of Deputies, Senators, and spectators. Deputy Lengle submitted a resolution for a committee to inquire into the causes of the fluctua tions of the 5 per cent rentes between Feb 22 and Feb. 27, when rumors of their conversion were current, and demanded "urg-

ency" upon it. "Urgency" was defeated, -323 to 134. THE REPORT OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION was then submitted, and Renault ascended the tribune to oppose impeachment. He stated that documents existed against the Ministry of the 16th of May which were not only discovered on Tuesday. He charged the De Broglie and Rochebouet Cabinets with preparing for a coup d'etat, and concluded by moving the impeachment of the

members of these Ministries. M. WADDINGTON. President of Council, said the present Ministry on its accession found two burning questions. One, amnesty, was happily settled. He hoped to-day's proceedings would dispose of the other. Brisson's report would remain in history as testimony of the guilt of the incriminated Ministers. Their offense was great, but their prosecution would produce agitation difficult to allay. The country was tired of purely political questions. The Government asked the Chambers to place on its order of the day important bills upon poblic works, instruction, the army, and ariffs. France thirsted after order as well

as liberty.

In conclusion, Waddington stated that, if
the Chamber pronounced against the views
of the Government, the latter would retire from office.

Brisson quoted the order of the day ad-dressed last December to the commanders of several army corps at a time when France was perfectly quiet, making arrangements for an increase of the garrison

of Paris by twenty-five regiments.
Floquet replied to Waddington.
Lepere, Minister of the Interior, followed, mainly repeating Waddington's argument.

Madier de Montjan strongly advocated A vote was then taken, and impeachment

rejected—317 to 159. Rameau proposed the order of the day, that the De Broglie and Rochebouet Cabi-nets, by their culpable schemes, betrayed the Government they should have served. The Chamber accordingly delivers them over to the judgment of the nation, and orders that the foregoing resolution be placarded in every Commune in France.

M. Clemenceau moved the order of the day pure and simple, which was rejected. Rameau's order of the day was then passed—240 year to 154 nays. None of the incriminated Minist

resent during the proceedings. AMMESTIED COMMUNISTS. Paris, March 13.-The French Government has chartered a steamer to fetch 600 amnestied Communists from New Caledonia. Arthur Ranc was expected to reach Paris on Wednesday evening. His early re-entry in-to-the Chamber of Deputies is considered

HUNGARY.

THE GREAT FLOOD. PESTE, March 13.—The Hungarian Minis-

is now two feet above the level of Theiss. The unsubmerged area has been reduced to 600 square metres, which continually decreases. At the first irruption of water thirty-five soldiers were drowned. The State railway carried gratuituously 10,000 fugitives

THE VICTIMS. LONDON, March 13.—A correspondent at Szegedin states that the Government author-ities report that 300 persons have been drowned. At noon Thursday there were still people on the roofs of houses and in trees. Some persons died from exposure to the cold. A number of incendiaries had been arrested.

OTHER PLACES THREATENED The Towns of Crongrad, at the confluence of the Rivers Theiss and Koros, thirty-two miles north of Szegedin, and Szentes, two miles nearer Szegedin, are also threatened.

STILL SURROUNDED. Accounts from Vienna say 6,000 persons are still surrounded by water at Szegedin.

VIENNA, March 13.—Six steamers and twenty tugs have left Pesth for Szegedin. LATER.

LONDON, March 13.-A correspond Pesth, summarizing the official and private accounts from Szegedin, says the dead must amount to many hundreds. It is impossible to make a close estimate, as the number buried under the ruins cannot yet be ascertained. The houses built of sun-dried bricks continued to collapse long after the first inrush of the flood. The work of feeding and removing the suf-

ferers is now proceeding with great ardor.

The sensational stories of hundreds buried in the synagogue and military hospital are without for

GERMANY.

THE TARIFF SCHEME. BERLIN, March 13.-The Tariff Commis sion has resolved to increase the duties upon rice and mest, which are now one and onshalf marks for each, to two marks for rice and three marks for meat. The duty on meat is increased with a view to restricting American imports. The Imperial Government has proposed a duty of five pfennige per hundred weight on coal. It will probably be adopted, as it is considered sufficien to close Germany against British coal.

ALSACE-LORRAINE. London, March 13.-A correspondent at Berlin says Bismarck has proposed to give Alsace and Lorraine a special Cabinet, and make the vote of the Provincial Assembly lecisive, instead of merely consultative.

THE GOVERNMENT TOBACCO BILL . proposes a duty of 70 marks on foreign and an excise tax of 50 marks on native tobacco.

CUBA.

THE CATTLE TRADE. NEW YORK, March 13.-A Havana letter says: "It would be well for Americans inerested in the cattle trade with Cuba to study everything connected with it in its adaptation to Cubs before Honduras takes it out of their hands. The attention of the Government is continually called to the injustice of levying the same duties upon fat cattle coming from the United States as upon lean imported from Honduras. It is suggested that the subject will be well worth considering when the commercial treaty projected between Cuba and the United States comes to be debated."

GREAT BRITAIN.

HANLAN.
LONDON, March 13.—Hanlan, the oarsman leaves Brooklands for Newcastle to-day.

Daniel Reddin, a released Fenian, died at Kingstown, Ireland. Reddin was sentenced for his connection with the Manchester affair, and was attacked while in prison with paralysis. His condition gave rise to charges of cruelty against prison doctors.

STEEPLE-CHASE. LONDON, March 13.-The United Kingdon steeple-chase at Croydon was won by Verity.

ROME. GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

Rome, March 13.—A confidential agent of Bismarck has arrived at the Vatican. He has instructions to reject any proposal involving the modification of the May laws. It is stated the Pope now waives all controverted points except those strictly involving Papal principles and dienity.

SECRET PRINTING PRESSES.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—The police discovered two secret printing presses here yesterday. Many arrests have been made in nnection therewith.

BULGARIA. EVACUATION.

TIBNOVA, March 13 .- There is every indication of a speedy evacuation of Bulgaria by the Russians.

SOOSOOHOONAN.

The Mighty Man Before Whom the Magi-cian Heller Performed in Java—A Ludi-

erous Adventure.

St. Louis Republican New York Letter.

Haidee Heller is writing a book about her late brother, the famous Robert, which cannot fail to be interesting, so varied were his fortunes, and so extensive his travels and experiences. In looking over her notes I find the ollowing ludicrous adventure, one of fifty in that strange land, Java: On the 9th of May, 1872, the Hellers sailed away from Singapore on the steamer Amerita,

bound for Batavia in Java. A quiet sort of spot Java is just now, but the ancient history of the place moved with as much flame and sm torchlight procession. Insurrections and wars were their pleasures and pursuits from their earliest records. In 1740 they butchered 10,000 Chinese in Batavia, and erected a brass image of the heathen Chinee to commemorate the extermination. Straight down to 1830, the last year of the great Javanese War, their chronicle is one of blood and piracy. But with one of the present Emperors, the sleek and fat Soozooboonan, who holds his court in Soerakarta, the

Hellers were particularly fascinated as being in all respects a mild and gentle sovereign. Socrakarta is a wretched, straggling place, and the Imperial palace is a mixture of splendor and squalor difficult to understand.

His serene Majesty, who boasts a dozen or more titles, such as "Hengkang Senahon—Object ject of Veneration;" "Agandose Rach—Servant of the Merciful;" "The Master who is Served;

Prestriction of Finance has left for Szegedin with 200,000 florins to be distributed among the sufferers by innudation. The greater part of the Town of Szegedin was destroyed and several hundred people perished. Relief parties are actively at work succoring the survivors. No official report of the extent of the calamity has yet been received.

A FEARFUL SITUATION.

Prestriction of the extent of the calamity has yet been received.

A FEARFUL SITUATION.

Prestriction of the extent of the calamity has yet been received.

A FEARFUL SITUATION.

Prestriction of the extent of the calamity has yet been received.

A FEARFUL SITUATION.

Prestriction of the extent of the calamity has yet been received.

A FEARFUL SITUATION.

Prestriction of the extent of the calamity has yet been received.

A FEARFUL SITUATION.

Prestriction of the Merciful; "The Master who is Served; the one who wears the province on his lap; the superior great chief commander," etc., was best known as "Soosoon that being "short" for Emperor Soosooboonan.

The day arrived for their visit to Royalty, and at the palace of Soerakarta the magician, his sister, and their agent duly presented themselves. Ushered muo a vast hall on the ground floor (as the entire palace never got above one story), they were first regaled with a banquet of native fruits and wines. Then the wide doors at the back were flung open and the Emperor "Soosooboonan" was a big fat man, sleek and black, who moved with difficulty in consequence of a new pair of huge slippers, which caught continually is the fringes of the loose rush mats that lay thickly strewn on a beaten rush mats that lay thickly strewn on a beaten rush mats that lay thickly strewn on a beaten rush mats that lay thickly strewn on a beaten rush mats that lay thickly strewn on a beaten rush mats that lay thickly strewn on a beaten rush mats that lay thickly strewn on a beaten rush mats that lay thickly strewn on a beaten rush mats that lay thickly strewn on a beaten rush mats that lay thickly strewn on a large the superio

were so many of Mrs. Soosoboomin and the Imperial offspring that they formed no inconsiderable andience. There was an Empress of Soerakarts, an extraordinary looking person, who held her huge mouth wide open during the seance for the purpose of displaying her principal attraction, a row of big teeth stained a jet black, that looked like a scfittle of cannel coal. Ranged behind the Royal pair were the second class in conjugal relations, the sixty-three concubines, with an average family of three children apiece—all about the same are—10 to 15—and most of the boys dressed with all the tasts with which a fond mother in Java is possessed; that is, they had their hair gorgeously greased, they wore medallions on brass chains round their necks, and in some cases carried leather fans. But other clothing they had not. However, old "Soosoo" had any quantity. It was evidently an unusual dress-up day for even an Emperor, and the old gentleman's extensive wardrobe troubled him, for at the close of Mr. Heller's first trick the proud sovereign arose and removed his spangled ulster. At the end of the second his sky-bine embroidered frock coat followed, and when Mr. Heller sat down to the piano, "Soosoo" got up and out of his pantaloons. Under these he wore a striped cloth about his lonns, which is considered the proper thing in underclothes out in Java. In this trim be resumed his seat. Mr. Heller was about to introduce his sister for the "second sight," and he looked with much anxiety for the further intentious of his Majesty. But "Soosoo" had got down to the "hard pan" of his attire, and sat quietly.

Miss Heller, knowing the tastes of the caffees. She had selected a crimson silk and decorated its low beek and short sieeves with the brightest flowers. She added to its glory every article of jewelry she owned, and her entree created a sensation.

The Empress and her sons, young Java, Mocha, St. Domingo, and the rest of the coffee-colored names, rose and clustered about her for a hearer survey, much to her consternation, as th

for a pearer survey, much to her consternation, as the Empress, with her yawning, cavernous month and black teeth, was a frightful spectacle, and the young men in their medallions and feather fans were quite as appalling.

The explanation and accompanying talk of Mr. Heller's feats formed siways a most enjoyable portion of his entertainment. He had in this instance to get along with an interpreter, who had an English education of twenty-five words. With this brief stock of language he failed to make much of the magician's swift utterances. Perhaps it was as well that he did no better, for, to the amusement of his agent and himself, but the fright of his sister, he would thus address his Royai host:

"I am about to show you, most ignorant old reprobate, how these three eggs may be made to produce the medallious of your stark-naked sons, which you no doubt believe to be swinging in yonder crystai casket. And now, if, after breaking all the Ten Commandments, and outraging decency, you can give me your attention, I will proceed to break the eggs."

His poor sister studdered lest her frequent laughs be construed as insults; but, uninterrupted by bow-strings or scimetars, the performance concluded to great applause.

The Emperor beckoned; one of his slaves approached in that most difficult and ridiculous of attitudes known in the "dwarf dance" as the heel movement—keeping himself, as he came forward and retreated in a squatting position, and reducing his height to about three feet.

The Emperor gave an order; the slave hopped off and presently hitched on bearing a tray on which rested a box. Miss Heller impatiently watched him as he searched its recesses.

Finally he selected a huge medallion like to those worn by his sons. It contained over a hundred small brilliants and a handsome ruby, attacthed, however, to a brass-wire chain, which a well-bred, New York dog would have refused to be led by. But the diamonas gittered and the ruby flashed, and Miss Heller was delighted. The Emperor hung the chain about her neck and her shoulder.
Sixty-lour Mrs. "Soosoos" glared with jealous rage as the hideous rascal gave the curl a
closer scruthy. Mrs. "Soosoo" No. 1 opened
her black mouth still wider, and with a cry like

a coyote,
"A-le-ai-cow," said she,
And on the instant the sixty-three secondclass Mrs. "Soosoos" lifted their voices as one
woman, and the "A-le-ai-cow" that went up
from the affectionate family frightened the poor girl thoroughly.

She clasped her medallion to her fluttering heart and escaped from the palace, but not till the Island of Java was far behind did she actually consider herself secure from the jealous fury of the sixty-four Mrs. "Soosoos."

"BUY SEVEN MORE MULES." Samuel J. Tilden's Late Call on Senator

At 10:15 o'clock last night when the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were comparatively quiet, Samuel J. Tilden came shambling in at the front doors with his coat collar turned up about his neck. He was to full dress, with white neck-tie, a thin black overcoat, the usual reckless-looking black silk hat, and Arctic over-shoes. He slid slowly up to a corner of the desk, and asked, in the customary muffled whisper, of the clerk, whether Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, was in. The clerk said he didn't know, but would send up the Governor's card Mr. Tilden took out a card, put on his goldrimmed eye-glasses to make sure that the card was not in cipher, dropped it on a tray and indulged in a dublous sort of smile. A bell-boy scampered up-stairs with the tray, and the old gentleman slid on his gum shoes along the corridor, into the reading-room, and back again, occupying about five minutes in traveling fifty feet. Then he came back to the desk and fumbled at a book till the boy came down-stairs, and an-nounced, so that bystanders could hear it, "the nounced, so that bystanders could hear it, "the genuleman says he has retired for the night." The Governor a moment later became aware that the boy had brought a message of some kind, and smiled an insipid smile and began to mumble something. The clerk saw that there was a vacant mental condition prevailing, and leaning over the desk said to "the candidate," "Mr. Barnum says he has retired for the night." Those few words wrecked the smile that was being screwed up around the Governor's mouth and nose, and his eye-classes dropped from his fingers. For an instant he looked dismayed that the mere fact of "retiring for the night" should be a bar to his desire, and the expression on his face said plainly: "I wonder who this man is who declines to get out of bed when I take the trouble to call on him late o' nights?" With an effort to look obliged to the clerk, the old man drew his coat iappels about his throat and toddied back out of the vestibule into the forgy night, and shuffled his way back to Gramerey Park. Out of some dozen persons who were loltering in conversation on the hotel lounges, no ohe but the clerk and the reporter who was present seemed to know who the man was. A bystander, being informed who it was that came and went so impressively, said: "I don't wonder he comes out late at night. People who voted for him didn't know who they were voting for. They thought it was some bustling fellow like you, or me, but if they had seen such a smart.(1) active, (1) capable (1) looking duck as that they would have staid away from the polls, or voted for the other man. I tell you now this nation was lucky."

A New Telephone.

London Times. Feb.*25.

There has been recently exhibited to the French Academy a telephone with some novel features, and said to give remarkably good effects. It is the invention of Mr. Gower, an American. He uses very strong magnets, made of the best French steel known, and magnetized by means of a large electro-magnet, deriving its current from a powerful Gramme machine. The magnetic bar is bent in a semicircle, with its ends or poles projecting inward, and having each a small oblong piece of iron, on which is mounted a coil of wire. These parts are inclosed in a shallow cylindrical brass case, the cover of which carries the vibrating membrane, (rather thicker than usual,) separated from it by an excessively thin chamber, and attached by means of a brass ring and screws, (which latter do not touch the membrane at any point). The old form of telephonic mouth-piece is abandoned, and a flexible acoustic tube, with mouth-piece, is attached to the middle of the cover. Thus, one may speak sitting at a table while the telephone is attached to the wall. Perhaps the most novel feature is the use of a telephone call, consisting of a small tube, bent at a right angle, and containing a viorating reed; this tube is fixed on one side of the membrane. On blowing into the acoustic tube this reed is vibrated, and, consequently, also the membrane, which then moves in excursions large enough to be felt with the finger. A correspondingly strong sound is produced in the receiving telephone through vibration of its membrane, which sound may be perceived in a hall of any size, and even (from its peculiar timbre) when other sounds are traseent. The tube with a reed in it does not injure, but rather improves the distinctness of transmitted speech. Simple phrases spoken with a loud voice into the transmitter are heard as far as five or six metres from the receiving a from the receiver,—a result never achieved before.

ROWELL.

The Englishman Bound to Take Back the Big Belt.

An Immense Popular Sympathy Pulling Hard for Ennis.

That Pedestrian Walking Like a Hero and Raising Much Hope.

He Passes Harriman, and Goes Eight Miles Further than Rowell.

Harriman Now Walking to Save Distance and Make a Fortune,

He Will Get \$10,000 if He Covers Even 460 Miles.

ROWELL AND ENNIS. NEW YORK, March 13.—There was a further change to day in the status of the contestants for the Astley belt, but no change apparently in the interest and excitement of the thousands who thronged the Garden through the day and evening. With one Chicago man out of the race, it now looks as though another, the sturdy Ennis, might be in at the front Saturday. This gain for Ennis, and the partial giving way of Harriman, has thrown the betting into great consternation. The amount of hedging done since yesterday morning has rarely been witnessed during the progress of a race, and still it is considered any-body's race, for Rowell is said to be

and his collapse would be no surprise, after that of O'Leary. John Ennis, who needs the money badly, is in a fair way to realize a song fortune from his week's work, and is to-night in better trim than either of his rivals. All day Harriman gradually but surely dropped be-hind, until the thirteen-mile gap which separated him from Rowell at 1 o'clock in the morning had widened to thirty miles, and even Ennis, who had been twenty miles behind him at 1 a. m., not only caught up with, but passed him. By 8 o'clock in the evening Harriman's trainers were ready to acknowledge that his future efforts would be to eave gate-money, and that after making 330 miles he would take a long rest to prepare him for the remaining 120 miles. In two days he may possibly accomplish this, for he will have the knowledge that if he does it,

will be the reward for his exertions. A 8:18 o'clock, having completed
his 320th mile, Harriman left the
track a pretty thoroughly used-up man, and had
hardly thrown himself on his bed before he was buried in the most profound slumber. He is not sick, and his feet and legs are in perfect order, but he has been able to eat no solid food since the deginning of the match. As Mr. Lathrop, his trainer, says, "He has taken nothing but slop." There was AN EXCITING SCENE

ate in the afternoon, when Rowell and Ennis made a spurt, each trying to outrun the other Rowell has tried to worry Ennis as he did O'Leary, by keeping close to his beels hour after hour, but with little aside from an occasional good-natured spurt. He stuck to the track with unequaled pertinacity, and as a result had eighty-five miles to show for his twenty-four hours work at 1 a. m. Bowell, in the same time, made severityseven, and Harriman had fallen as low as fifty-five. Still Rowell was twenty-five miles ahead,

DISPOSED TO TAKE IT RATHES LEISURELY Rowell left the track at 11 o'clock, at the end of his 250th mile, and went to bed for a long rest. He, too, with all his building pluck, is having a hard time, and is suffering much pain from his left leg, which is much swollen. His appetite is, however, good; he eats heartily and sieeps well. The betting last evening was 100 to twenty that he wins the match. At the same time, it was 100 to five against Harriman, and three to one against Ennis, meanwhile, was doing splendidly and covering himself with glory. During the evening, while his competitors slept, "Honest John" tramped steadily around the track, rolling up the miles, and invariable, transitation the last langer two of each

variably running the last lap or two of each ENNIS MADE THE BEST PORTY MILES ON RECORD for that stage of a six days' contest this evening between 1:20, when he completed his 291st ing between 1:33, when he completed his 391st mile, and 10:11 o'clock, when he ended his 331st mile. During this time he only rested twenty-one minutes and fifty-four sections, making his actual walking time for the forty miles eight hours, twenty-eight minutes, and forty-six seconds. He is in fine condition and eats heartily. His feet do not trouble him in the slightest, and his legs show trouble him in the slightest, and his legs show no signs of swelling. His food is solid and of a nature to strengthen him, as those who see

chunks of bread and beef are ready to believe. When Ennis ran his score up to 333 miles, or within seventeen miles of the Englishman, the latter suddenly appeared upon the track, broke into a dog-trot, and began reeling off the laps rapidly. Up to this time Rowell had rested five hours, twenty-eight minnested and forty-eight seconds, while Ennis had rested one hour, forty-three minutes, and four-teen seconds, taken in two stops, the only ones made between 1 a.m. and 11 p.m. Mr. Atkinson declared that Rowell, notwithstanding the water-blisters upon his feet, was

IN BETTER CONDITION
than during the first two days of the struggle,
and that he would run his last fifty miles without a stop.

At 1 o'clock the contestants had all retired to rest. The score then stood: Rowell, 360 miles; Ennis, 335 miles; Harriman, 325 miles.

YESTERDAY MORNING. To the Western Associated Press.

Naw York, March 13.—The retirement of O'Leary from the struggle for the Asiley belt and the championship has not decreased in the least the interest in the pedestrian contest. It is only more concentrated, with an earnest wish that the belt may be kept in this country, together with the glory and profit of the match. THE BULLETIN.

The scores are as follows:

9 a. m.—Rowell, 303 miles; Harriman, 283;
Eunis, 276.

10 a. m.—glowell, 308; Harriman, 287; Ennis, 11 a. m.—Rowell, 314; Harriman, 290; Ennis When Ennis had completed 250 miles, at 11:51:50 last night, he retired returning to work at 3:45:50 this morning. Up to 11 this forenoon he had not once left the track.

12 o'clock—Rowell, 319; Harriman, 233; Ennis 290. nis, 290. 1 o'clock—Rowell, 320; Harriman, 297; Eunis

Neither the withdrawal of O'Leary por the advance in the admission fee causes any apparent abatement of the interest in the international pedestrian match. At the newspaper offices and business places where the score is displayed, crowds are constantly gathered.

O'Leary says he does not expect again to be able to make 500 miles in a six days' tramp. He will return home soon. able to make 500 miles in a six days' tramp. He will return home acon.

The people injured by the fail of the gailery in Gilmore's Garden last night are doing well.

At 3 o'clock the score was: Rowell, SSS; Harriman, 304; Ennis, 299.

At 5 o'clock the score stood: Rowell, SSS; Harriman, 310; Ennis, 308.

Ennis made his 300th mile in 8 minutes 5 seconds,—the quickest mile during the match. He had a spurt with Rowell on this mile, and came out ahead aming the wildest applause by the spectators.

spectators. NENE O'CLOCK At 9 o'clock: Rowell, 350; Ennis, 325; Harri-New York, March 13.—At 11 o'clock: Rowell, 53; Ennis, 334; Harriman, 330. At Right. New York, March 13.—Notwithstanding the price of admission was raised from 50 cents to \$1, Gilmore's Garden was comfortably filled to-night, fully 6,000 persons being present. There is still great excitement over the contest, which now seems to have narrowed down to Rowell and Eonis. Harriman's brilliant work of vesterday appears to have exhausted him, and this evening he was frequently off the track between 8 and 8 o'clock. He looked weary and dragged-out, and it was rumored he had broken down or nearly so. The betting to-night was 100 to 50 on Rowell, 100 to 10 against Harriman, and 100 to 40 against Ennis. The tremendous put has

TOLD ON ALL THE MEN, but Eunis appears to be least affected, and he walks and runs at a fine gail without any sorness or difficulty. Rowell's ankle and neel are said to be troubling him, but this his trainers positively deny, and they affirm that he was never in better condition.

At 6 o'clock Ennis, who had been gradually closing up the gap between himself and Harriman, passed him on the 514th mile amid tramendous applause.

From that onward he left Harriman behind, and drew on toward Rowell's figures. He received bounteous applause, and made some very rapid walking.

ceived bounteous applause, and made some very rapid walking.

Rowell finished his 350th mile at 7:59, and retired natil 10:40. Harriman completed has 320th mile at 8:17, then left the track, and had not reappeared at 10:30. Ennis continued to go walking, and betting on him continued to go a gradually, and he is looked upon as the decimal of the race now about showing himself.

horse of the race now about showing bimselt.

MIDNIGHT.

The betting at midnight was 4 to 1 on Rowell.
20 to 1 against Harriman, and 5 to 1 against Enois.

Eunis finished his 335th mile at 11:08 and left the track. Harriman came on at 11:03 and walked stiff and lame. He finished his 355th mile at 12:12 and retired. Rowell came on at 10:48 p. m., looking fresh, and started on a brink trot. He finished his 355th mile at 11:35, and his 350th mile at 12:33, and then retired.

At 1 o'clock the score was: Rowell, 380 miles; Enois, 335; Harriman, 325; and all the man of the track.

DR. DUNNE'S OPINION.

DR. DUNNE'S OPINION.

The Telegraph of yesterday evening publishes the Jullowing conversation between one of its reporters and Dr. Dunne, of this city, O'Leary's family physician:

In reely to an interrogation as to the cause of the campion's failure, Dr. Dunne said, "There is but one cause, if the telegraphic news sorrect, and it as that Dan has been drinking too much. He asked my advice about zoing to New York, and I very emphatically told him that he ought not to leave this city until he was thoroughly rested from his Southern trip, but he made better than I, and jumped off for Gotham about three weeks before the beginning of the contest. I'm awfully disappointed in Dan, and cannot blame his Chicago friends and backers for completely going back on him."

"Was he in good physical condition when he went East!"

"No, sir, he was not; and that is the principal reason I advised him to remain here and thoroughly rest himself. Again, I was afraid if he was in New York for any time he would get in with his old friends and have a spree. Dan's a little troubled that way, and he ought to have some enough to leave liquor alone. He, of course, knew this would be the toughest pell of his life, and should have been particularly careful. I don't see what he was thinking about. Why, just think of it, he are a busry supper but an hour before the start, and he certainly would not have done this if he was in his usual mental condition. I'm sorry for the boy, but cannot but feel that he has treated all his friends shabolly. Think, too, of the fortune he has lost, and, besides the money view of the question, his reputation is gone; his friends here are discussed with him, and I fear it will be a long time before he will receive the good will of the Chicago or American public."

ARCHERY. The Executive Committee of the National Archery Association held a meeting yesterday at the office of H. C. Carver & Co., 25 Wabash are nue, at which a programme for the grand annual meeting of the Association, to be held at the ball grounds in this city about the 1st of per August, was arranged. The matter of distinct to be shot was discussed, and it was decide that the shooting for the championsh should be at the double York round, of 144 arrows at 100 yards, ninety-six at e of 144 arrows at 100 yards, ninety-six at eighty yards, and forty-eight at sixty raris. The championess medal for ladies will be shot at the Columbia for ladies will be shot at the Columbia round, consisting of forty-eight arrows at fifty yards, and the same number each at forty and thirty yards. The Club shoot, teams of four, will be at the American round, vis.: Thirty arrows each at sixty, fifty, and forty yards.

In addition to a considerable number of prices offered by bow-makers and other parties in England and the United States, the Association will give the national modal, and cash price aggregating over \$1,000 in value. Aftorche, about fifty prizes will be contested for durag the three days of the meeting.

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

A Survivor of the Mountain-Meadow Massacre.

Steelville (Mo.) Mirror.

There resides near Oak Hill, in this county, a man by the name of William Garrett, who has a remarkable history, as one of the few survivors of the terribie Mountain-Meadow massacre, in September, 1857, where nearly 200 men, women, and children were slain by the Indians and Mormons, under the leadership of John D. Lee, who recently expiated his crame with his life. At that time Garrett was a boy 10 years of age, and with his sister Mallada, then 6 years eld, was captured by the Indians after they had butchered his parents, and for twenty long years he remained a captive. During the Indian campaign in which Gen. Custer was killed he was captured by United States soldiers, and, being found to be a white man, an investigation finally resulted in establishing his identity. He was taken to the home of his childhood, and at once recognized the place. He has an uncle living at his old home in Henry County, in this State. The gift long since had become the wife of Red Cloud, the well-known Stoux Chief, and has by him three children. She prefers remaining with her fedlan friends. When rescued Garrett had forsince had become the wife of Red Cloud, the well-known Sloux Chief, and has by him three children. She prefers remaining with her indian friends. When rescued Garrest had forgotten his mother tongue, and was as wild as an untamed savage. He remembered only his own and his sister's name, and the horribe seemes of the massacre, which nothing could blot from his memory. He visited the Merror office on Tuesday last, and gare us some interesting incidents in connection with his twenty years life among the savages. In appearance he is a little above the medium hight, erect and muscular, with dark hair and beard, florid complexion, and bright, teem blue eyes. He save the Mountain-Meadow massacre was undoubtedly planned by Brigham Young. He remembers visiting Salt Lake with the Indiana and seeing the Mormon leader pay the savages for the scalps of men, women, and children, thus offering them an incentive to murder those not of the Mormon faith.

Garrett was adopted by the "medicine man" of the tribe, and inducted into the mysteries of the treatment of disease by the Indian method, and became a great Indian doctor, a fact which he has turned to account since his restoration to civilized life. He has the reputation of pussessing great skill in the treatment of the six in the neighborhood where he has married a wife, purchased a farm, and now resides. He has sufficiently mastered the English language to make himself understood, and is a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He is devoting a portion of his time to study with the design of publishing a parrative of his life in the widerness, and a work on Indian medical gnowledge.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

An Unsuccessful Effort to Reopen the Case in His Behalf.

New York, March 12.—The Board of Army Officers—composed of Gens. J. M. Schofield and A. H. Terry and Col. G. W. Getty—appointed by the Secretary of War so constitute a Comt of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Fits John Porter, reassembled this morning at half-past 10 in the Army Building, Houston street. The reassembling of the Board was quite unexpected by the public, because the closing arguments in the matter had been made last January, and the proceedings then declared at an end. It was reopened at the request of the petitioner, who, not satisfied with the case as it stood, winded to substitute on the records an elaborately amended argument for the printed one submitted last June on his behalf by counsel.

The President announced the Board's readiness to receive new evidence, and in reply Mr. Moultby, petitioner's counsel, stated that since the last adjournment the petitioner had got emfurther evidence in the form of lewes from the record-book of Capt. Prats. who had been aidedecamp to Gen. Pope. One paper constituted an entire order written by Gen. McDowell, and the other a fragment of an order from the same officer. After some argument between counsel and the Recorder, it was decided to let the matter go upon the records, not as being in evidence, but as forming part of the dispatchs that had been written by Gen. McDowell, and that had been written by Gen. McDowell on the

MME. ANDE

The City Authorities Stop Her Wal

On the Ground that Forced Her to !

Vehement Protests ager and the At Husband.

Examination of the Won Commissioner De

He Pronounces Her in Go the Show Goes

ism." The country seems, fro

her share of everything, and, that can boast a few rickety and plenty of spare room has in the shape of a "Madame" the champion pedestrienne and who is doing "a feat never any other lady in the world," attempted by any other livi erowd of open-mouthed rus and bet that Mme. Shanks will walk 4,000 quarterconsecutive quarter-hours. Chapelie bired a hall and an would walk 2,700 quarter-mile nsecutive quarter-ho vill swear that she did not. Scully had been abed for ab cording to the clock. Perhamblame. Any way, it wasn't

MME. ANDE

She is unlike Scully in that shing." Scully is not. He got complianed the great feat—it was walking, but he is not me son is engaged in walking 2 of consecutive ten-minut was was ming, our walking 2 in 2,064 consecutive ten-minut the Exposition Building, a ba or there is some such arrang are engaged in "managing" ing for the money. The woming. The head man is A. R. Shim is a Britisher named manager of countless opera-houses in England. comes a yellow-faced man nat the man who wrote Pales ory and other works of like note that the is not. Correction Anderson comes last on the female clown once, and once husband was an artist, perhapthat matters not. Mime. At walking one-quarter of a new manager of the male of the matter of the male of the matters of the male of the matters of the male of the after each quarter mile. It that she is in great agony, an to be blistered badly. She co sround, and a gang of brutes watch her "pluck," cailed in movement. Her agony may it is well assumed, for simost witnesses her performances tremark that the exhibition is and should be suppressed before additional complaint through the papers and, it an Much additional complaint through the papers and, it at of Police. That these com laken notice of by the mu be evidenced by yesterds

in, put succeeded in raising and getting up a little sensa which may be found in th About 4 o'clock yesterday af vey detailed Officer I. G. Lasummon the mansgers or ordestrian exhibition to appea him. In obedience to orde accompanied by a reporter notified Mr. Webb, Mme. Mr. Samuells, Mme. Anderso Mr. Paley, Mme. Anderso Mr. Paley, Mme. Anderso Mr. Paley, and the control of the

Any person who shall willfur expose to the inclemency of in any other usanner injure in shild, apprentice, or other pe-control shall be fined not exa prisoned in the Penitentiary

The Chief had nothing m was clear and his duty plair must stop or the city, room of Police, would be compel for the arrest of all persons brutal business.

The shock-headed husbadd not appear at all sur looked at nothing and sair moments.

when samuells for he asked who would be fincase the show was stored when the case of Mr. Samuells said he had be pense in preparing the Extra the performance, advertist etc., etc. The rent of the per week, and the other extreasy. It was not true the was compelled to do what idd it of her own free will. Here the shock-headed assurance that Mme. And after agent.

There might be complaints. Chief Seavey did not cafe the matter at all. He had aropteter of the show that shop or submit to the arrest to this Samuells and Pathey claimed that Mme. Another well, and at all, and able to talk rationally one "job" was at the same strain follow. He hours are punne made he same strain follow. He, however, dwelt bility of pecubiary less witcoming of an hour were allowed. Started to find an atto conghit the Law Departme.

ON ALL THE MEN, nis, who had been gradually b between himself and Harri-on the Sl4th mile amid tre-

e.
ard he left Harriman behind,
ard Rowell's figures. He reapplause, and made some very

is 335th mile at 11:08 and left iman came on at 11:03 and ime. He finished his \$25th mile

ed. Rosell came on at 10:33 sh, and started on a brisk trot. 55th mile at 11:35, and his 360th is then retired. e score was: Rowell, 360 miles; iman, 325; and all the men of

DUNNE'S OPINION.
of yesterday evening publishes
onyersation between one of its
. Dunne, of this city, O'Leary's

interrogation as to the cause of failure, Dr. Dunne said, "There, if the telegrapaic news is cornat. Dan, has been drinking too i my advice about going to New y emphatically told him that he this city until he was thoroughes Southern trip, but he knew between do for Gotham about three beginning of the contest. I'm nted in Dan, and cannot blame adds and backers for completely n."

treated all his friends shabolly, the fortune he has lost, and, be-view of the question, his reputa-is friends here are disgusted with t will be a long time before he will will of the Chicago or American

ARCHERY. re Committee of the National ation held a meeting yesterday at C. Carver & Co., 25 Wabash ave-Association, to be held at the this city about the 1st of next ranged. The matter of distances discussed, and it was decided ng for the championship medal a double York round, consisting e double York round, consisting 100 yards, ninety-six at eighty forty-eight at sixty yards, eas medal for ladies will be Columbia round, consisting arrows at fifty yards, and the sach at forty and thirty yards, t, teams of four, will be at the ind, viz.: Thirty arrows each at if forty yards.

To a considerable number of prizes w-makers and other parties in the United States, the Association in the United States, the Association in the United States, the Association in the United States, and cash prizes wer \$1,000 in value. Altogether, were \$1,000 in value.

NGE EXPERIENCE.

sacre.

Medicille (Mo.) Mirror.

s near Oak Hill, in this county, a ame of William Garrett, who has history, as one of the few survivible Mountain-Meadow massacre, 1857, where nearly 200 men, indiden were slain by the Indiana s, under the leadership of John recently explained his crops with that time Garrett was a boy re, and with his sister Malinda, id, was captured by the Indiana butchered his parents, and for ears he remained a captive. Dure the compaign in which Gen. Custer was captured by United States being found to be a white man, on finally resulted in establishing found to be a white man, on finally resulted in establishing the was taken to the home of and at once recognized the place. It may at his old home in the company of the place and at once recognized the place. The girl long come the wife of Red Gloud, the court Chief, and has by him three prefers remaining with her Inwher toggie, and was as wild as avage. He remembered only his sister's name, and the horrible is massacre, which nothing could memory. He visited the Mirror day last, and gave us some interts in connection with his twenty at the savages. In appearance above the medium hight, erect with dark hair and beard, florid di bright, keen blue eyes. He tain-Meadow massacre was unned by Brigham Young. He reing Salt Lake with the Indiana Mormon leader pay the savages of men, women, and children, hem an incentive to murder those mon fath.

adopted by the 'medicine man' di inducted into the mysteries of of disease by the Indiana method, reat Indian doctor, a fact waich o account since his restoration to le has the reputation of possessi in the treatment of the sick or hood where he has married a a farm, and now resides. He mastered the English language functionation of the like or hood where he has married a a farm, and now resides. He mastered the English language functionation in the life in the wilders to study with the design of trative of his life in the wilders to Indian medical knowledge.

JOHN PORTEB.

in His Behaff.

March 12.—The Board of Army sed of Gens. J. M. Schofield and i Col. G. W. Getty—appointed of War so constitute a Court of case of Gen. Fitz John Porter, a morning at half-past 10 in the Houston street. The reassement was quite unexpected by the the, closing arguments in the made last January, and the declared at an end. It was request of the petitioner, who, a the case as it stood, wished to records an elaborately amendate printed one submitted last iff by counsel, stated that since and the petitioner had got some in the form of leaves from the sant. Pratt. who had been aide. Pope. One paper constituted written by Gen. McDowell, and ent of an order from the same argument between counsel, it was decided to let the mainer argument between counsel, it was decided to let the mainer records, not as being in eviction of the dispatches itten by Gen. McDowell on the 1863. Gen. Schofield, in declosed, thanked the Recorder the completely satisfactory they had discharged their re-

The City Authorities Attempt to Stop Her Walking.

MME. ANDERSON.

on the Ground that Her Husband Forced Her to Do It.

Vehement Protests by the Manager and the Aforesaid Husband.

framination of the Woman by Health-Commissioner De Wolf.

He Pronounces Her in Good Health, and the Show Goes On.

The latest popular insanity is "Pedestrian-

ism." The country seems, from all reports, to be full of it. Chicago, of course, must have her share of everything, and, as her share is the lion's share, she has been glutted with the pedestrian mania. Almost every beer-saloon that can boast a few rickety tables and chairs and plenty of spare room has had an attraction in the shape of a "Madame" somebody who is in the champion pedestrievne of the world," and who is doing "a feat never accomplished by any other lady in the world," or "never before attempted by any other living person," The amonneement is generally enough to draw a good of open-mouthed rustics, who believe and bet that Mme. Shanks or Mme. Ironheel will walk 4,000 quarter-miles in 4,000 consecutive quarter-hours. "Madame" La Chapelle bired a hall and announced that she of consecutive quarter-hours. Maybe she did a but unfortunately for her there are men who will swear that she did not. A beer-saloon on West Madison street put forth a sign that Scully would walk 4,000 quarter-miles in 4,000 consecuquarter-hours. An unexpected visit one found that Scully's clock had stopped, hat Scully's time-keepers were asleep, and that sally had been abed for about three hours, acand not been seen about three nours, according to the clock. Perhaps the clock was to hame. Any way, it wasn't Scully's fault. He was doubtiess a little fatigued, and perhaps his me-keepers went to sleep involuntarily. The latest novelty is

MME. ANDERSON.

mme. Anderson.

She is unlike Scully in that she "is still walking." Scully is not. He got through—he accomplished the great feat—last Saturday. He was walking, but he is not now. Mme. Anderson is engaged in walking 2,064 quarter-miles in 2,064 consecutive ten-minutes. She has hired the Exposition Building, a band, and some men, or there is some such arrangement. The men are engaged in "managing" the thing and caring for the money. The woman does the walking. The head man is A. R. Samuells. Next to him is a Britisher named Webb, who is manager of countless music-halls and opera-houses in England. Then in order comes a yellow-faced man named Paley. He is not the man who wrote Paley's Natural Theology and other works of like nature. There have been rumors to the effect that he is the man, but he is not. Correction by request. Mme. Anderson comes last on the list. She was a female clown once, and once an actress. Her husband was an artist, perhaps he is yet. But that matters not. Mme. Anderson has been valking one-quarter of a mile six times an hour since March 3. She is naturally tired and sometimes sleepy. She sometimes stargers on the track and sometimes appears as though she would fall. She has to be lifted in and out of her retiring-room, and bathed ther each quarter inile. Her looks indicate on the track and sometimes appears as though she would fall. She has to be lifted in and out of her retiring-room, and bathed after each quarter mile. Her looks indicate that she is in great agony, and her feet are said to be blistered badly. She comes out and walks ground, and a gang of brutes appland as they watch her "pluck," called into action at every movement. Her agony may be out on. If so, it is well assumed, for aimost every person who witnesses her performances turns away with the remark that the exhibition is one of brutality, and should be suppressed by the authorities. But he distinguished the suppressed by the authorities. But he distinguished and the suppressed by the authorities. I widened by yesterday's events. The Led Department, represented by City-Attorney fathill, and the Police Department, represented by City-Attorney fathill, and the Police Seavey, put their heads together to stop the business. They did not do it, but succeeded in raising a little excitement and getting up a little sensation, the details of thick may be found in the following story: ind retting up a little sensation, the details of which may be found in the following story: About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Chief Searey detailed Officer I. G. Lansing, detective, to summon the managers or proprietors of the pelestrian exhibition to appear forthwith before him. In obedience to orders, Officer Lansing, accompanied by a reporter of The Tribune, notified Mr. Webb, Mme. Anderson's manager, and Mr. Paley, Mme. Anderson's manager, and Mr. Paley, Mme. Anderson's manager, and Mr. Paley, Mme. Anderson's husband, that the Chief desired to see them without delay at his office. The gentlemen, who were found at the scene of the great walk, manifested no surprise when informed as to what was wanted of them, and started immeditally. Mr. Webb dropped out at the corner of Derborn and Adams street, and the two other realemen proceeded to Chief Seavey's office.

COL. SEAVEY

When they had taken seats in the private office,

COL. SEAVEY

was the first to speak. He said that he had summoned them on rather unpleasant business. They were the proprietors of the show at the foot of Adams street?

The gentlemen nodded.

The citizens had been complaining about the priormance and urging its suppression. The remogstrances against it had become so numersus that he, the Chief, had consulted the Law Department, and had been informed by the City Attorney that the walking should be stopped. He was informed ithat Mme. Anierson was being brutally treated; that she was inconscious half the time; that she staggered on the track and had to be lifted up and placed on the track and had to be lifted up and placed on the track at the beginning of each quarternite. Such things were contrary to law, and had to stop. The managers of the show had been sent for because the authorities edid not want to take any advantage in the matter. The law on the subject was found in Sec. 53 of the chiminal Code, Revised Statutes of 1874, and read as follows:

Any person who shall willfully and unnecessarily mose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall

Any person who shall willfully and unnecessarily spose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall is any other manner injure in health or limb, any shild, apprentice, or other person under his legal control shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned in the Penipentiary not exceeding five years.

for the arrest of all persons connected with the brutal business.

The shock-headed husband and the manager did not appear at all surprised. They simply looked at nothing and said nothing for a few moments.

when samuells found a tongue.

Le sked who would be financially responsible hease the show was stooped, and he was answered that the City of Chicago would be responsible for the acts of the Chief of Police.

In Samuells said he had been to no small expense in preparing the Exposition Building for the performance, advertising, employing men, ste, etc. The rent of the outliding was \$1,000 per week, and the other expenses comparatively beary. It was not true that Mme. Anderson is compelled to do what she was doing. She sid it of her own free will and accord.

Here the shock-headed husband echoed the manage that Mme. Anderson was acting as a free agent.

There might be complaints by citizens, and here might be complaints in the papers.

Chief Seavey did not care to discuss nor argue he matter at all. He had simply to notify the reprister of the show that they must shut up hop or submit to the arrest of the whole party. To this Samuells and Paley objected mildly. They claimed that Mme. Anderson was acting folluntarily in the matter; that she was not being injured in the least; that she ate, drank, and slept well, and at all times was conscious and able to talk rationally. They hinted that none "job" was at the bottom of the affair, and wanted a delay long enough to give hem an opportunity to consult counsel. About at this stage of proceedings are Dunne made his appearance at the Chief's office. He put in a word or two and argued in he same strain followed by the other two, ite, however, dwelt more upon the probability of pecuniary loss which would follow a dosing of the show.

Jet keeps the bar connected with the place. The Chief finally agreed to the proposition to roant a stay of proceedings, and three-quarters of an hour were allowed. Samuells and Paley tarted to find an attorney and Jere Dunne coghs the Law Department.

CITT-ATTORNEY TUTHILL

Let him his ear, and Jere poured it full of

thin his ear, and Jere poured it full of prevances in a short time. Mr. Tuthill, hower, refused to move from the position which

he had taken. He said that the performance was a brutal one and came within the statute; that the duty of the police was to arrest the entire party. Mr. Dunne made a series of propositions, one of which was for the city's legal representatives to consult with attorneys for the show, and come to a conclusion as to whether or not the exhibition was condemnable under the law. City-Attorney Tuthill agreed to the idea, and also proposed that, in case there was no cause for action, Mme, Anderson should, at the end of a quarter of a mile, be allowed to rouse herself without assistance and start alone upon the next quarter. In case she could not unassisted get up and out upon the track and begin her tramp, the police should make the proposed arrests.

After all sides of the question had been talked over Jere departed, and City-Attorney Tuthill sent for

over Jere departed, and City-Attorney Tuthill sent for

DR. DE WOLF,

Commissioner of Health. They two went to the Exposition Building. Before they arrived rumors to the effect that the walk was to be stopped had spread. Those persons who were in the building at the time when Paley and Samuells were first called out remained to see the fun, and those who came in afterwards lingered in expectation of seeing the same thing. The arrival of the authorities made quite a stir. Mme Anderson even had been apprised of the fact that something was brewing, and was prepared for inspection. She walked more rapidly, appeared more wide awake, and looked about her keenly rather than straight at the track ahead of her, as is her wont. After Dr. De Wolf and Mr. Tuthill came Deputy Superintendent Joe Dixon and Chief of Detectives McGarigle and an army of news-hunters. Messrs. Paley and Samuells, accompanied by Mr. Robert Hervey and Mr. Kettell, hove in sight soon after. Dr. De Wolf, after watching the show a few minutes, asked permission to feel the Madame's pulse. When rest-time came he went into the little cabin set spart for the Madame's use, and emerged when the bell rang for another lap.

as to what he had seen and what he had done. He said that he had camined ber pulse, and found it beating at the rate of 83 pulsations per minute. Her circulation was good, and there were no indications of fil-health. Her eye was bright and clear, and her mental faculties unimpaired. The Madame when she came out for another quarter-mile was greeted with cheers from "the gang." The band struck up "O Paddy, dear, and did you hear, the news that's going round." and the Madame went around the course under a full head of steam, making the quarter mile in 3:05. When she again retired Dr. De Wolf again examined her pulse. He reported it at the rate of 100 beats for the first quarter of a minute, and at the rate of eighty-two thereafter. Her breath betrayed no evidence of the administering of stimulants nor drugs, and her general condition was such that he could safely say that there was nothing the matter with her. Her muscles were a little sore and stiff, as they might be expected to be, but she was not being maltreated, nor was she maltreating. Her did not are A REPORTER QUESTIONED HIM to be, but she was not being maltreated, nor was she maltreating herself. He did not see how she could well be interfered with. When the pedestrienne again appeared she invited Dr. De Wolf to accompany her around the track. He could not well refuse if he would, and

De Wolf to accompany her around the track. He could not well refuse if he would, and ROUND THE RING THEY WENT.

Of course it was the reporter's duty to learn what that meant. The Doctor said that he had told the Madame that the public mind was filled with the idea that she was being misused by her husband and other men for money-making purposes, and that she did not want to continue what she had undertaken. It were unnecessary to say that she repudiated any and all such ideas, and stoutly affirmed that she was acting as a free agent; had adopted pedestrianism as a business by which she could gain a name and fame, and earn money enough to retire from the ring; that she was in perfect condition, and would not undertake anything which she was not confident of accomplishing.

In the light of such statements from the woman herself, and with the professional advice of the head of the municipal health, what could the officers and the law officers do but retire as gracefully as possible? They did retire, and the "claque" claqued, while the band blew with renewed vigor, and the pedestrienne walked with greater activity.

After all was over, so to speak, a talk was held in the office, and the loquacious Webb, expatiating upon the beauties of pedestrianism and pedestrians, said that Mme. Anderson's troubles arose out of

He said that he could prove that Mme. La Chapelle had not walked as she had claimed to do, and that she had slept several hours every night. All of which went far to show the fairness with which such exhibitions are conducted.

It might interest Mr. Webb to know that there are those who intimate that Mme. Anderson are those who intimate that Mmc. Anderson is in the habit, at those hours when no one is nigh, of stealing a little more slumber than the law allows her, and of thus fortifying herself to meet the labors of the day when visitors keep a keen eye on things. It is also intimated that the recent indications on her part of physical suffering, debility, etc., were in the nature of an analysis of the layer of th ffering, debility, etc., were in

advertisement; that it was all h bit of shamming to draw a crowd, which is badly needed, for the show is not making any too much money. RESUMES BUSINESS.

Depositors Being Paid in Full at the Man-hattan Savings Institution—A Statement of Its Financial Condition.

New York Times, March 12.

The Manhattan Savings Institution resumed business yesterday afternoon, and deposito are now being paid 100 cents on every dollar of their deposits. The bank was entered by burg-lars on Sunday morning, Oct. 27, 1878, and be-tween \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 in cash and securities, mostly the latter, successfully carried away by the thieves. Among the securities stolen were about \$900,000 in New York State United States bonds, also registered. The officers of the bank immediately took advantage of the Banking laws, and required depositors to give sixty days' notice before drawing out their deposits. On Dec. 20, and before the sixty days had expired, the Finance Committee adopted a resolution calling upon the Superintendent of the Banking Department and the Attorney deposits. On Dec. 20, and before the sixty darys had expred, the Finance Committee adopted a resolution calling upon the Superintendent of the Bashing Department and the Attorney General of the State to take such action as would extend the time of payment of the depositors. Arting upon this resolution, suit was brought and an injunction obtained against the deposition and the superintendent of the deposition and injunction obtained against the superintendent of the superintendent of the superintendent and the superintenden

injunction symbst he institution. The following stipulation was also handed in:

It appearing estisfactorily by the examination made by the Hea. H. L. Lamb. Superintendent of Banking Department, that the defendant, the Manhattan Savines Institution, is in possession of duplicates of all its registered United States, State of New York, and municipal bonds, except \$400.000 United States bonds still held in trust for it by the Treasurer of the United States, and that it is entitled to these bonds, and that the institution is now able to pay depositors on demand, and that the injunction can safely and properly be removed and this action discontinued and the regular business of the institution resumed, it is hereby stipulated that an order may be entered vacaling the injunction granted herein and discontinuing this action, and that the institution be permitted to resume its business.

A. Schoonnakern, Attornay-General.

that the institution be permitted to resume its business.

A. SCHOONMAKEN, Attorney-General.

Waldo Hutching, Counsel for defendant.

Dated March 11, 1879.

Judge Lawrence granted the required order, and the officers of the bank at once opened its doors and began to transact business. Only a very few depositors presented themselves, the resumption of business being, of course, not generally known. Those who did come were paid whatever portion of their deposits they desired, but only a small sum was paid out up to the time of closing. Secretary Alvord gives the following figures from the balance-sheet of the bank, as showing the ground upon which the bank is warranted in again opening its doors to the public: to the public:

PINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BANK.
 New York City and State registered bonds
 970,000,00

 United States registered bonds
 1,649,000,00

 Deposits in trust companies
 775,000,00

 Cash In banks and vault
 273,918,63

 Interest due and accrued
 70,185,13

NO. 2 SPRING.

The Germinating Properties of This Grade of Wheat as Demonstrated by Investiga-tion in Milwaukee-Very Satisfactory Ex-periments-Little Encouragement for the

Special Dispatch to The Tribu MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 18 .- THE TRIBUNE correspondent, having been informed that ex-periments were being quietly made in Milwau-kee with the view of determining the germinating properties of No. 2 spring wheat of the crop of 1878, spent a portion of the forenoon in a search after facts bearing upon this important question. Believing that what our railway people do not know about wheat is not worth knowing, the general offices of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railway Company were first visited, with the most satisfactory results. Superin-tendent H. C. Atkins gave the purport of a recent conversation with Mr. Bassett, of the firm of Bassett, Huntting & Co., commission merchants, in which that gentleman claimed that even the light wheat will germinate as readily as the better qualities. Mr. Bassett stated that experiments had been made with the lightest of the spring wheat now marketed, and every kernel germinated, showing above

ground quite as well as the sprouts of the plump berries. This, to his mind, proved con-clusively that the shrunken wheat retains its life-giving properties. Besides, the wheat being light, and the kernel so small, farmers will not require as many bushels to the acre for seeding purposes. There is in Minnesota at present a large amount of Northern Pacific Railroad wheat, as it is called, but farmers do not buy it for seeding purposes to the ex-tent that holders anticipated, as they are satisfied with the germinating qualities of the light wheat in their own hands, and prefer putting it to a thorough test. According to Mr. Bessett. the best crop ever grown in Minnesota was the product of shrunken wheat. Mr. Atkins added: "In my opinion there is no occasion for alarm concerning the coming crop pros-pect, in consequence of the average quality of the spring wheat harvested last year. If the conditions otherwise are favorable, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the wheat crop of 1879 in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other Northwestern States, where the kernel suffered shrinkage to such an alarming extent last year, will be fully equal to the best ever grown, both in quantity and quality. I have information

sota. In Wisconsin the average of winter wheat this season is much greater than has been

known before in many years. The conditions thus far have been most favorable, and the plants show well above ground, now that the covering of snow has been removed by the advent of mild weather."

The opinion of Mr. Merrill was pext sought, which necessitated a visit to the apartments of the General Manager. Here the correspondent encountered Mr. Huntting, of the firm of Bassett, Huntting & Co., referred to by Supt. Atkins. This gentleman had brought with him from McGregor a sample of sprouts grown by Mrs. Bassett from spring wheat that weighed between forty-five and forty-seven pounds to the bushel. The kerners, he said, had been counted previous to planting, and thus showed that every kernel had sprouted. "These sprouts," said Mr. Huntting, "are equal to those grown from No. 1 wheat, at least they have that appearance now. Whether they will produce as well remains to be determined by future experiment. Our firm are interested with Cargill & Van, commission merchants, of LaCrosse, in a large trace of land in Minnesota that will be sown with this light wheat. That shows that we have faith in it. Mr. Bassett and if have taiked with numbers of farmers, all of whom agree that this light wheat for seed, in preference to paying exorbitant prices for No. I. This, of course, as a matter matter of economy. The opinion held by Mr. Bassett and myself, based upon information derived from farmers and producers, is, that no alarm need be felt concerning even the poorest of the present crop for seeding purposes. The experiments thus far conducted show that nearly every kernel, no matter how much shrunken, will sprout,—in fact, the kernels have sorouted in every instance where tested. Farmers cout the idea that the wheat will not grow. The magnificent crop of 1872 in Minnesota was grown from the blasted and shunken wheat rosulting from the crop failure of the previous year. Farmers used the wheat for seeding because they had no other, and the result was simply astonishing."

In conclusion, Mr. Hunting referred the corresponde

THE COURTS.

Liability of Hotel-Keepers-Suit Against Potter Palmer.

Leasing the Orden House-A Lawyer in Search of Damages.

Record of Judgments, New Buits,

Divorces, Etc.

Judge Biodgett yesterday morning disposed of a couple of patent cases. The first was that of the Bailey Wringing-Machine Company vs. Charles R. Collins and others. The patent in controversy was granted Jan. 11, 1859, to John Allender for an "improved roller for expressing water from clothes," which has been four times reissued. The nature of the invention consisted in a roller made of a spirally coiled spring the in a roller made of a spirally coiled spring arranged on a shaft or roller made smallest in the middle to allow the spring to yield, which spring is covered with India rubber or some flexible material that will yield readily to the article to be squeezed. The original patent only made one claim, as above, but the reissues made eight claims. The first claim was only for a roller in combination with well-known mechanical de-vices, while in the reissues, Allender, who had been dead fourteen years, was allowed to claim an exclusive right of any roller for washing or wringing machines cov-ered with vulcanized rubber or any other elastic substance impervious to water, in combi nation with adjusting springs or screws for

Surplus \$444, 486.71 adjusting the pressure, and the claim had been sustained by Judge Lowell, in Massachusetts. The defense was, first, want of novelty, and, second, a denial of infringement.

Judge Blodgett, after describing the patent at

great length, said that if the claims had not been passed on by a Judge, he would doubt their validity, as he had always supposed a com-

been passed on by a Judge, he would doubt their validity, as he had always supposed a combination patent was only infringed by the use of the whole combination, and that Allender could only claim those confessedly old parts in combination with the peculiar roller he claimed to have invented. He was not the first inventor of rollers covered with India rubber or other coating impervious to water. As to the question of infringement, the defendants, in their machines, used no sgiral springs, the lower roller was fixed, and the pressure was applied by the foot of the operator. The elements of adjustability were obtained by an entirely different mechanism from the complainant's machine. The Allender machine was automatic; the defendants' was not; and the one was not the equivalent of the other, nor did the latter infringe the former. The bill would therefore be dismissed on the ground that no infringement had been shown.

In the other case of the Bailey Wringing-Machine Company vs. C. R. Collins and others the claim was for infringement of a reissue of a patent for a washbench, on which a wringing-machine was made to stand, and was a part or division of the patent to Allender for improved rollers. The Judge said the allowance of this claim in the reissue was an abuse of the law allowing reissues. If it be sustained at all it must be strictly construed and the patent held to cover only the precise kind of bench shown in the plans and specifications. But the defendants' bench differed essentially from Allender's, and an attempt by the latter to cover any kind of a bench would not be allowed. The bill would therefore be dismissed.

A HOTSL-KEPPER'S LIABILITY.

An interesting and novel case was on trial

A HOTEL-KEEPER'S LIABILITY.

An interesting and novel case was on trial vesterday morning before Judge Blodgett, involving the liability of an innkeeper to a guest. The suit was brought by Mrs. Harriet B. Erskine against Potter Palmer, proprietor of the Palmer, to recover the value of some diamonds and other property of which she had been robbed while staying at his hotel. She came here in August, 1877, to visit a son, and, by representing that she was intending to stay an indefinite length of time, obtained special or boarding rates, and was assigned a place at a table occupied by boarders. During her stay at the hotel a burglar entered her room and carried off some diamond earrings and other personal property, valued in all at about 200. The police recovered everything except her earrings and a bonnet, and she sued Palmer to recover the value of these articles, claiming he was liable as an innkeeper. Mr. Palmer claimed he was not responsible, because, in the first place, she had made a special arrangement with him for regular and permanent board, not saying how long she was going to stay, but leaving him to believe it was to be a considerable time, and he gave her special rates. He also alleged that he was protected under the statute of Illinois for the protection of innkeepers, on the ground that it was neither "usual, common, nor prudent" for exquest to restay in her room such A HOTEL-REEPER'S LIABILITY.

gave her special rates. He also alleged that he was protected under the statute of Illinois for the protection of innkeepers, on the ground that it was neither "usual, common, nor prudent" for a guest to retain in her room such valuables, when due notice was posted up in her room and all over the hotel, as required by law, informing guests that a safe was kept in the office for the purpose of accommodating guests in depositing valuables or money that they might have. Such contract for special rates, it was further claimed, did away with the relation and duty of innkeeper and guest, and converted it into one of boarding-house keeper and boarder.

On the other hand, the plaintiff claimed that there was no pretense by the defendant that there was no pretense by the defendant that there was no pretense out for becoming a boarder. If she was a boarder and not a guest, that relation was to be inferred from the facts about which there was no controversy. There was nothing to take the case out of the ordinary rule, or to justify a finding that Mrs. Erskine had become a boarder. To make a party a regular boarder. That alone was insufficient.

Judge Blodgett, at the conclusion of the arguments, took the case under advisement, saying he had never had just such a case presented before him as the present one, and he wished to examine the law on the subject.

HEAVY SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Judge Jameson was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of Omar Bushuell vs. Tom Moran, a saloon-keeper, in which the damages are laid at \$100,000 for alleged assault and battery. It seems that Bushuell, a lawyer, had a claim against Petillon Bros., secured by a mortgage lien subsequent to that of Moran. Bushuell made some representation about their respective liens to a third party in November, 1877, whigh Moran interpreted into an attempt to cheat him out of his money, and, meeting the lawyer on the street, attempted to thrash him. The legal gentleman reforted in a legal way, and the jury retired about 4 o'clock to decide how much he had been

ly. The report was confirmed by Judge Moore.

THE "EVENING JOURNAL" CASE.

The suit of John L. Wilson against the Chicago Evening Journal, claiming a one-half interest in that property, came up for trial before Judge Moore yesterday afternoon. Goudy & Skinner appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Jewett appeared for the defendants. Mr. Skinner opened the case, at length, and Mr. Wilson was then put upon the stand and testified to the details of his claim. At the conclusion of his testimony an adjournment was taken to this morning, when the trial will be resumed.

DIVORCES.

Sophie C. E. Sizer filed a bill to be divorced from Riley L. Sizer on account of his desertion. Spe also desires to resume her maiden name of Sophie C. E. Stanton.

William M. Matthews also wants a divorce from his wife Stephania for the same cause.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a divorce to Christian Jerms from Amalia Jerms on the ground of adultery.

Judge Farwell granted a decree of divorce to John W. Farrell from Mary A. Farrell on the ground of drunkenness.

RANKBUFFCY.

RANKBUPTCY.

In the case of Simeon D. Haskell the Assiguee, R. E. Jenkins, was directed to allow Leonard Swett to examine the bankrupt's books in his possession.

A final hearing and creditors' meeting will be held April 21 in the case of Joseph R. and James C. Hanna.

Docline Schlesinger began a suit for \$2,500 damages against Adolph and William Loeb.

THE CALL. JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions for new trial.

THE APPELLATE COURT—38, Munson vs. Waldron; 40, Pratt vs. Pratt; 41, Barnes vs. Chicago Rase Ball Clab; 42, Logs vs. Burley; and 43, Bandle vs. Robinson. No case on trial.

JUDGE GANT—458 to 502 inclusive, except 463, 466, 470, 481, and 494. No case on trial.

JUDGE JANTSON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 3, 636, Tanser vs. Roedites. Social St. Robinson.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

JUDGE ROOFES-No. 82. No. 72, Steed vs. Mc-Graw, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTS-69, 71, 74, to 80, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER-Motions only. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL-2, 305, Star vs. Moulton, on trial. JUDGE WILLIAMS-Nos. 79, 83, 89, 92, and 580, 97, 1,063, 1,067 to 1,071, 1,072, 1,066, and JUDGE LOOMIS-Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—T. M. Stuart vs. Daniel McCarthy and Daniel J. Wren. \$3, 932. 55.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GART—L. M. Harned vs. H. H. Doyle, \$254. 50.

JUDGE JAMESON—Mary J. Goodell vs. James B. Muir. \$613. 39. William P. Rend et al vs. Tappan, McKillop & Company, verdict \$209.35, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONTESSIONS—Christoph Mahrstedt vs. Gottfried Hartmann. \$225.

JUDGE ROGERS—Anns A. Wolff. administratrix, etc., vs. Joseph Haas, verdict \$624.59, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTED—Theodore Hutchings vs. Anna Price, verdict \$315. and motion for new trial.—Mary Gard et al. vs. Jonathan Price, M. B. Donnough and Susan Price, \$684.

MILWAUKEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Disputer to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, March 13.—The negotiations between the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, Thomas L. Ogden, and the heirs of the estate of the Hon. Ogden, and the heirs of the estate of the Hon. James S. Brown, for the possession of a two-thirds interest in the present Chamber-of-Commerce property, have reached a conclusion at last, in the shape of a verbal agreement that Mr. Mitchell shall pay to each of the parties \$35,000, —or \$70,000 in all,—for their undivided interests. The papers are now being drawn, and a formal transfer will be made in a few days. This is one of the heaviest transactions in real estate made here in years. The Chamber-of-Commerce property is 120 feet square, and at the price paid to Ogden and the Brown heirs as worth \$105,000. It is the intention of Mr. Mitchell, as soon as the papers are made out and signed, and the necessary plans can be perfected, to erect upon the site a magnificent Produce Exchange building, with a large assembly hall for the Chamber of Commerce. The structure will be of the same hight as the present Mitchell Block, but somewhat different in style of architecture. It will be a stone front, and cost over \$100,000.

BREACH OF PROMISE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ill., March 18.—In the breach of promise case of Miss Elizabeth Fry vs. J. S. Porter, which has been on trial for a week, the Porter, which has been on trial for a week, the jury returned a verdict this morning for the plaintiff of \$4,625. She sued for \$30,000. The principals are highly-respectable citizens of Ransom, this county, the defendant being a widower of about 40 years old. On the part of the prosecution it was claimed that an engagement existed between the parties from 1872 to 1877, when Porter announced his determination to remain single. The defense assumed only a friendly interest, and that his attentions had been misunderstood by Miss Fry. Mr. Porter owned considerable real estate in this county, but has sold, as he claims, for cash, to his brother and brother-in-law, the whole of it. It is doubtful if any property can be found to satisfy the judgment.

MILWAUKEE, March 13.—The breach-of-promise suit of Mary Meyers against Edward M. Hamilton, tried in the Circuit Court, has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, the jury awarding damages to the amount of \$2,000. An appeal may be taken.

San Francisco, March 13.—A Portland (Ore.) dispatch savs Gen. Howard and Gov. Terry have gone to Yakima City to see Chief Moses; also

to investigate the situation of Indian affairs. Should the civil authorities attempt to arrest Moses, serious trouble will undoubtedly ensue. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parents throughout the city we have established British of different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 so locky. In during the week, and until 9 y. m.

on Saturdays:

Ja H. Silmis. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st. Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1609
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot. 1
Blue laiand-av., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

MUSICAL

CHICKERING DPRIGHT PIANOS.

Something very new.
Toness clear, sweet, and powerful as a concert grand.
Repeating action of lightning quickness.

Warranted to stand in tune perfectly.

Has a new patent desk—the only convenient musiholder ever used on upright planos.

If and 193 State-st.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS—
Second-hand upright planos,
NEW SQUARE PIANOS.

Second-hand aquare pianos.
NEW ORGANS.
Second-hand organs.
Cash or monthly payments.

Largest stock to select from in the city. Every net instrument warranted five years.

Menticular and the property of the property networks and search and search and search ments taken in exchange for new.

American, French, German, and Scandinavian sales men to accommodate customers.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sta.

Corner State and Adams-sta.

STEINWAY & SONS' LATEST GREAT ACHIEVE
ment is the production of an artistically-designe
parlor grand piano, smaller in size than a square, y
possessing the power, touch, and beauty of tone of
their former largest-sized grand pianos. This new is
strument occupies considerably less space than it
square form of piano, and, in addition to its unque
tloued musical advantages over that style, possesses
strikingly handsome and elegant exterior, which y
amount of ornamentation can impart to a square pian
LYON & HEALY. State and Monro-cts.

DOS & HEALY. State and Mouroe-sta.

DOS BUYS AN ELEGANT ORGAN (NEW IMDOS proved), payable cash \$15, balance \$10 per
month. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st.

DO WILL BUY A MAGGIFICENT PIANOdorte, carved legs and lyre; payable \$25
cash, balance \$15 per month. MARTIN'S, 285 and 287
State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with board, single or en suite: one room o third floor for gent without board; day-boarders taken

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST. — FIRST-CLASS board, 34 to 85 per week, with use of piano and bath; day board, \$3.50.

217 ILLINOIS-ST. — FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH from State and Madison-sts.

Without board.

EngLish House, 31 East Washington-st.—
Single warm rooms, \$4.50 to \$6 per week. Twenty-one meal-tickets, \$4.50. Transients, \$1 per day.

Windsor House, 178 state-st., Right Opposite Palmer House—Room and board, \$5 to \$7 per
week; \$1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARDING - WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR A large number of first-class boarding-houses and for many private families, who will not advertise. Reliable people wanting obodice board or rooms will do eit to call on us. No charge to boarders or tenants. ROOM 3 TRIBUNG AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

DOARD-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR gentiems and wife, near Twenty-sixth-st., east of Wabash-av. Address C 83, Tribung office.

A YOUNG MAN WITH CAPITAL, OF GOOD A standing and address, would like to form a connection with some jobbing concern doing a safe business. References given and required. Address C 50, Tribune.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEAR-born-st., Chicago. Advice free; 14 years' experience.

rience.

A Lawyen; Advice Free; Will Gain You something or charge nothing; private matters confidential; money loaned on anything. C 5, Tribune.

Lester's Dollar Hat-Store, 103 Randolphst.—Spring styles, \$1; finest, \$1.25 to \$2; best slik hat, \$3; caps, 50c to 75c. hat, \$3; capa, \$6c to 75c.

Ladies During Confinement Will Find a nice home with a doctor's family. Female diseases a specialty. Confidential and private. Box 383, Chicago.

Quiet Home for Ladies During Confinement; private and confidential. Box 10s, City.

Wanted—Desk-Room in an office or bank as Notary Public. Address C 34, Tribune.

POR SALE—OR TO RENT—A BREWERY, ICE-house, fixtures, horses and wagous, in Naperville, Ill., all in good order and in fine locality. Apply to A. WISNER, Real Estate Agent, '09 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I OFFER MY HARNESS-SHOP AND It dwelling, cheap, on account of ill health; the shop is doing a sirst-class business, and no opposition to contend with. Inquire of J. BUHLANDER, Hinsdale, ill. tend with. Inquire of J. BOHLANDER, Hinsdale, ill.

I'OR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY—HAT STORE; ONE

I'of the best locations in the city; established and
naying trade; stock will invoice about 55,000; can be
reduced to \$2,000 or \$4,000, if desired. Best of reasons for selling. Address 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH \$900 TO \$1,200—BUSIness will clear \$5,000 first year. Investigation solocited. 36 Clark-st., Room 5.

CITY REAL ESTATE column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in Back additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE - NORTH SIDE DWELLINGS - TWO Folk bouses, two stories, busement, and Manuard roof, 22466 feet, with side litchings are 125 Seminary 20, 100 feet, 201 are 127, 201 feet, 201 feet Price, \$3.000 each. BRYAN LATHROP, \$4 Dearborn.
FOR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL GOOD BARGAINS
In stone front residences in chot elocations on West
side, with pariors, dining-rooms, and kitchen on main
door. H. POTWIN, \$2 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BARGAIN IN THREE LOTS
on Warren av., corner California-av. H. POTWIN,
22 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE ARCADE BLOCK, NOS. 158
and 160 Clark-st., near Madison-st., size 40x115,
ave stories and basements; for a publishing-house or a
vholesale and retail clathing store it has not in equal
in the city; price \$30,000; improvements \$65,000,
Call and examine is. E. H. CUMMINGS, 158 Clark-st.

TOOR SALE—365 PER FOOT, THIS 18 A BARGAIN;

POR SALE—\$65 PRR FOOT, THIS IS A BARGAIN; I lot 58x128, west front, on North Wells-st., between Monomonee and Eugene; it is right off exit to Lincols Park; a splendid place for nice residence. T.B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. FOR SALE-83,000 FOR 2-STORY AND BASE-ment dwelling 22352 feet, 482 Warren-av.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. This is the cheapest place on the street. J. H. EUFF, 14 Reaper Block.

TOR SALE—A CHASTE AND ELEGANT STONE.

Torn dwelling; a rooms on two floors: laundry, furnace-room, and cellar below: nearly new: modern improvements; best neighborhood; medium alse: moderate price. Inquire en premises, 162 South Wood-st., between Adams and Monroe. Detween Adams and Monroe.

TOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—84,750—THR ELEgant marble-front house 835 West Jackson-8t; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; all modero improvements: furnaces and gas fixtures: 86,000,
four-story marole-front house 213 Ahland-ar., firstclass in all respects, stone sidewalks, range, furnace,
and gas fixtures. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-8t., in bank.

TOR SALE—7. ROOM COTTAGE AND TWO LOTS
at 885 Faulina-st., corner of Bloomingdale Road;
must be sold. DANIEL NORGON.

TOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET OW MURICAY AV. FOR SALE-25 OR 50 FRET ON MICHIGAN-AV.
Bear Thing-fifth-st., at \$75 per foot. D. W. POTTER, 110 Dearborn-st. TER, 110 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE-SIXTY FEET ON WASHINGTON-ST.,
northwest corner of Oakley-st., with two-story
frame house, modera conveniences. \$5,000, on very
casy terms. H. POTWIN, 22 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE—A VERY DESTRABLE NEW HOUSE at South Evanston, with 100 feet of ground, at a very low price and on easy terms. Apply to G. S. HUB-BARD, Jr., Room 9, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST IMPROVED STOCK-FARM
In Douglas County, Ill.; 4 miles from county seat,
2 miles from Camarge; 640 acres well fenced, 5 board
and post; wind-power; large lo-room house; cheese
factory; large barn, etc.; high and rolling; sold very
J.J. MITCHELL,
145 Randolph-st. FOR SALE SULLIVANT LANDS AT SUM loaned, with cost of foreclosure added. DICKINSON & DICKINSON, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

E DICKINSON, 59 and 101 Washington-st.

POR SALE-DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT MANIton (Colorado Springs). The Grace Greenwood
cottags and grounds containing two acres, at this celebrated resort for health and pleasure, will be sold at a
low price and on reasonable terms. Apply to C. E.
CLARKE, 411 West Monroc-st., Chicago. BEAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-A SMALL FARM, WITH GOUD buildings, near railroad, with or without stock, tools, etc. Address A. E. CLEPP, Evanston, Ill.
WANTED-LOT ON ONE OF THE AVENUES from Twenty-ninth to Forty-third-st., in good location; party will pay all-cash. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st. TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Side.
TO HENT-\$12 PER MONTH UNTIL MAY 1, AND
15 thereafter, fine two-story brick houses, 434
Irving-place and 13 Filmore-st. also two-story frame,
30 Harvaff-st.; \$10, 3-story brick, 497 Western-av.;
\$18, 3-story brick, 96 West Polk-st.; \$12.50, 2-story
brick, 25 Lireanshaw-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av. TO RENT-000 JACKSON-ST.: 11 ROOM BRICK, IN 1 excellent condition, furnace, range, gas-fatures, screens; walls painted; possession any time. H. POT-WIN, 92 Washington-st.

South Side.

TO HENT-THREE STURY AND BASEMENT MABbie-front house 434 Michigan-av., furnaces, range,
hot and cold water, barn, in good order; possession at
once. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1. Suburban. TO RENT-IN KEN WOOD, AT CORNER OF WOOD-iswn-av, and Fofty-sixth-at., a two-story cottage, containing six rooms and ceilar, with lake and soft water, C. B. DUPEE, corner Clark and Sixteenth. TO RENT-80-ACRE FARM 40 MILES OUT ON Central, and also 160-acre farm near Tower Hill, Shelby Co., Ill. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO BENT_BOOMS. TO RENT-TWO PLEASANT FRUNT ROOMS, nicely furnished, for one or two gentlemen, in private family, rent slip per month. 150 West Tweifth.

To RENT-HOUSE AND FINE LOT IN EGAN-dale, Hyde Park; very comfortable place, fur-nace, etc.; \$20. B. A. ULKICH, 50 Washington-st. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, 164 EAST Madison-st., from May 1; 30x105, well lighted. H. POTVIN, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT-STOKES 162 AND 219 SOUTH WATER

L. Apply to T. W. WADSWORTH, SI and S.

Washington-st.

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE 25X70 FRET IN
Carson & Priric business centre of the west Side; plate gires from, and suitable for any first-class business; from May 1. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West

Madison-st.

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE 25X70 FRET IN

with the property of the west Side; plate gires from May 1. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West

Madison-st.

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE 25X70 FRET IN

with the property of the stage, to travel in April. Room 1,

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE 25X70 FRET IN

with the property of the stage, to travel in April. Room 1,

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE 25X70 FRET IN

with the property of the stage, to travel in April. Room 1,

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE 25X70 FRET IN

with the property of the stage, to travel in April. Room 1,

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE 25X70 FRET IN

with the property of the stage, to travel in April. Room 1,

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE 25X70 FRET IN

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—YOUNG LADY TO

STIMP TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY TO RENT-STORE NO. 1489 STATE-ST., \$8 PER month. X. L. OTIS, Room 1, 142 Lasade-st.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 109
State-st.; location unsurpassed. Apply at Room
9, 146 Madison-st. GEORGE NICHOLS. TO RENT-SEVERAL FINE OFFICES IN THE OUTS Block. X. L. OTIS, ROOM 1, 142 LaSalle-st.
TO RENT-OFFICES IN THE NEW BRICK BLOCK corner Monroe and Dearborn-sta., second floor. Inquire of J. M. W. JONES, 104 Manison-st.

TO RENT-OFFICES IN THE NEW BRICK BLOCK
corner Montoe and Dearborn-sts., second floor.
Inquire of J. M. W. JONES, 104 Manison-st.

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS OFFICE FOR DENTIST:
Office and operating room bright as sunlight all
day. Apply at 101 Clarkest., Room 10.

Miscellameoute.

To RENT-A GOOD FARM, 23 MILES FROM
Court-House, with or without cattle, stock, or implements: easy rent; none but good tenant need apply
or that cannot seeing the owner. Apply to M. D.
ROSKEBACH, 111 Weat Sandoine-st., in the store.

**WANTED TO RENT-COTTAGES AND ROOMS
ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

WANTED-TO RENT-COTTAGES AND ROOMS
ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

WANTED-TO RENT-THREE OR FOUR NICE
rooms, unfurnished: would take day board for
Jefferson Park. Address J. B., 242 East Monroe-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-THREE OR FOUR NICE
rooms, unfurnished: would take day board for
Jefferson Park. Address J. B., 242 East Monroe-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-THREE OR FOUR NICE
rooms, unfurnished: would take day board for
Jefferson Park. Address J. B., 242 East Monroe-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-THREE OR FOUR NICE
rooms unfurnished: would take day board for
Jefferson Park. Address J. B., 242 East Monroe-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-TH ENGLEWOOD A
Whose of 8 or 8 rooms at moderate rent, must be
convenient to depots. Address, giving price and location, C 64, Thoune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSES, COTTAGES,
stores, and lofts, in all parts of the city. The demand is very great. PleikCE & OUTHET, Real Estate,
Renting, and Collecting Agency, 1e2 Lassile-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSES OF FLAT ON
North Side within ten minutes' walk of Statest. bridge. Address C 8, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSES OF FLAT ON
North Side within ten minutes' walk of Statest. bridge. Address C 8, Tribune office.

**WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSES OF FLAT ON
North Side within ten minutes' walk of Statest. bridge. Address C 8, Tribune office.

**WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSES OF FLAT ON
North Side within ten minutes' walk of Statest. bridge. Address C 9, Tribune office.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Kandolph-St., near Cjark. He bus 5 and 8. Established 1854.

A 252, 850, 8100, ETC., LOANED ON FURNITURE, A planos (without removal), goods stored, or any other security. 184 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

A NY SUMS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal, and on all good securities. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER: Office of the control of the control

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WAREHOUSE receipts, machinery, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOKEY, 84 Lassile-st., Room 24. MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jeweiry, etc. J. J. OWEN, 84 Lasalie-st., Room 24. MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, warehouse receipts, and any good collaterals. 127 East Adams-st., first floor.

III machinery, warehouse receipts, and any good collistersis. 127 East Adams-st., first floor.

NICKELS AND PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXChange for currency at the counting room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of 101 ne exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

TO 10AN-\$1,000, \$1.500, \$2.000, MONEY ON hand, on city real estate, 3 or 5 vears; can close at once. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

\$2.000 \$2.500, AND OTHER AND LARGER amounts to loan on improved Chicago real estate at lowest rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

\$5.000 TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS OR good collaterals; mortgages purchased. Apply at 78 Fifth-av., Room 8, between 10 and 3:30 p. m.

\$30,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS OR on city improved, at 8 per cent interest. W. P. DICKINSON, 90 and 101 Washington-st.

POB SALE-AN ARRIVAL OF SOO DOZEN LA-dier fine hosiery from New York, slightly solled, as to pants a dozen. S. D. LUDDÉN & CO., 198 Madison-st. Madison-st.

TOR SALE-TUG BOAT. DREDGE, LAND AND floating pile-drivers, and three large scows. JAMES MORGAN, 13 Tribune Building.

POB SALE-PAPYHOGRAPH IN FINE ORDDR; will sell low if taken immediately. Ticket office, 113 Randotph-st.

POB SALE-A COMPLETE FILE OF CHICAGO Dally and Sunday Tribune for the year 1878, in good condition, chesp. Address Ca. Tribune offic.

SEW ING MAGDEINES.

FOR SALE-ONE NEARLY NEW DROP-LEAP
Singer sewing/machine; also one folding-top Singer for one-third value. 422 West Jackson at.

New AND SECOND-HAND SINGERS AND OTHER
first-class machines at one-third value. Loan oftice. 125 Clark-at., up-stairs, Room 2

LOST AND POUNDS

LOST AND POUNDS

LOST CAMED RAP-DROP. PLEASE RETURN
to 77 West Monroe-at, and get reward.

TALE OF ASDREL HORSE; OWNER PLEASE
TO SOURCEL, and pay charges. Boom rear
195 State 2012.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-STRADT YOUNG MAN HAVING ORdinary school education to take charge of the financial affairs of a light manufacturing business in this
city, branch of a New York establishment, having the
exclusive control and entire monopoly of their goods
throughout the United States. Applicant must have
3300. Men meaning business with the ready cash, no
others, apply as 113 Randolph-st., Hoom 22. WANTED-BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE A YOUNG man to assist in correspondence and accounts. A knowledge of short-hand preferred. State experience, references, and pay required. Address C 11, Tribuse

office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN DRY-GOODS AND clothing salesman to go into the country; a young man from 20 to 25 who can speak two or more languages; of unexceptionable habits. Address, giving references, age, experience, fac., P.-O. Box M. Tribune office; or call on M. at Revere House, Saturday, March 15, from 5 to 6 p. m. WANTED - A COMPETENT PRESCRIPTION for Grug clerk, with first-class references. Apply 15 WANTED-A BOOKKEEPER-A TOUNG MAN of good moral character, who has had experience in double-cutry bookkeeping; must be a good penman and give best of references. BRACKMARR & BANKS, Whitehall, Mich.

WANTED—A CLERK IN THE RETAIL STATION— ery and notion business. Answers, to be noticed, must state what experience, age, reference, sainty ex-pected, and residence. Address C 44, Tribune office. WANTED-A TOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS bookkeeping; salary low. Address C 43, Tribune. WANTED-MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN.
EGAN & HILL, Architects. Hawloy Building.
WANTED-PAINTERS-APPLY SE WHITING-ST.
or 367 State-st. O'BBIEN BROS.

or 367 State-51. O'BRIEN BROS.

WANTED-CARRIAGE TRIMMER, IMMEDIATEINC. CITY CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING
COMPANY, FOR Wayne, Ind.

WANTED-TWO CARRIAGE PAINTERS, AT 304
Wabash-ay. B. F. TUCKER. WANTED-STONEOUTTERS TO STAY AWAY from Chicago, as the parties who have lately advertised for men desire to make a "scab" job, and work is scarce. By order of CHICAGO ASSOCIATION.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

Wanted A Colored Man For Coachman
and to do general work; must be active and willing and understand the care of horse and carriage; no fancy price paid. Call at Dr. SOMERS' office in Grand Pacific Hotel.

Pacific Hotel.

Miscellameous.

Wanted Miscel WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO TAKE CARR of horse and cow and do general housework; good references required. Apply at 201 East Lake-st., from 9 to 11 a. m.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS; attuation permanent and lucrative. Address C. 10, Tribune office. 10. Tribune office.

WANTED—10 SMART BOYS FROM 14 TO 17.
Address, is applicant's writing, C 45, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR CARE OF HORSE, cow, work in garden, &c. Address, giving references, C 14, Tribune office. WANTED-YOUNG MAN TO STUDY FOR THIS stage, to travel in April. Call immediately. Room.
1, 119 North Clark-str, top floor.

WANTED-YOUTH: MUST BE A GOOD PENMAN and come well recommended. NICOLL, the Tallor, corner Clark and Adams-sts. WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW PAST-SELLING goods. Prices always the lowest. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domestics.

WANTED-A COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIVATE boarding house. Apply at 386 Michigan-av. References required.

WANTED-A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL FOR general housework in family of three; references required. Call at 678 Madison-ac. WANTED-AT 23 EAST INDIANA-ST., A FIRST-class second girl for boarding house.

WANTED-AT NORTHEAST CORNER OF FUL-lerton-av. and Clark-st. a girl to cook, wash, and

WANTED-AT ONUS, A GOOD GIRL FOR SECond works one capable of taking care of children; references required. Apply at 53 West Monroe.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK;
must be a good cook, washer, and froner; to a
compotent girl, wages \$1 per week. Call at 59 Lincoin-av. Colman,

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for family of two persons. Call at 732 Wabash-av., with references, Friday.

WANTED-A SECOND-COOK AT 148 SOUTH
Clark-st. WANTED-AT MERCHANTS' HOTEL-WOMAN cook, dining-room girl, and acrub girl; immedi-

BITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMMERCIAL STRAIGHT WANTED—BY A COMMERCIAL STRAIGHT WANTED—BY A COMMERCIAL STRAIGHT WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN TED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN (Irish) in a wholesale or retail grocery house; good references. Address C. B. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A HOSIERYMAN WHO has first-class reference of over 12 years wishes the management of a hosiery department in some first-class nouse, either West or South. Address L. B. W., Stevens House, Broadway, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN speaking English and German fluently; good and rapid penman; can give good references. Address C. S. ITUATION WANTED—AT ANYTHING, BY A

SITUATION WANTED-BY A PHARMACIST: 28
Syears old: thoroughly sequainted in prescription department and with city trade; best of references.
Address Dittors, Box 1, 634, Autora, III.

Ceachmen, Teamsters, 2c.

Traces.

Situation Wanted—As Practical custom cutter: can furnish best of reference from this city and isst employer. For particulars address for five days C.33, Iribune office.

Situation Wanted—By Custom-cutter: 12

Jeans' experience: can give best of references: no objections to the country. Address Box 1108, Kaismaxo, Mich.

Miscellameous.

Situation Wanted—As Packer in Drud of grocery house: have had air years' experience; al reference given. Address C.31, Tribune office.

BITUATIONS WANTED—PEMALE.

Demostica.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CANdian girl; good cook, washer, and ironer; good reference. Call at 177 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NICE, TIDY GERMAN girl to do general housework in private family; city reference. 145 Twentieth-8t.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPATENT CANAGIAN girl to do first-class cooking, washing, and ironing in a private family, or general housework.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WRT-NURSE BY A respectable woman. Call at 679 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED PAMILIES IN NEED OF
S good Scandinavian or German female help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S Office, 195 Milwaugee-av. HOUSEMOLD GOODS.

A FACT-THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 503 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of housebold goods on monthly payments. Low prices. Easy terms.

ILEGANT FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, AND bedding at prices below any ever known.

MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 STATE-ST.

GO WILL BUY A HANDSOME PARLOR SUIT-DOT STATE-ST.

MACHINERY.

TOOR SALE-ONE 29-HORSS POWER HURIZONTAL

TACHINERY.

TOR SALE—ONE 25-HORSE POWER HURIZONTAL I steam-engine: two 40-horse power boilers, with duplicate connections: copper still column worsen, with ducoper connections complete: large lot of copper, wrought and chat-iron pipes, various sizes: lifting and concern to 200: elevator; one large mash-tan, with strainer; pulleys, belting, shafting, grist-mill, platform, hay and grain scales, separate or in one lot. B. D. MALLORY & CO., Detroit.

POR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, I PORTable boiler and engine, 12-horse power; I planer, I sharper, I turning lathe, several saws, belting and shafting, cit., in lot or separate; it is at a bargain, BUTZOW & PETERIS, 26 Brown-et.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TOR SALE—100 HEAD OF HORSES WEIGHING I from 900 to 1.400 los, at H. C. HOPKINS & CO.'S Sale Stable, 4141 and 4143 South Halsted-st., opposite entrance to Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—A HORSE, BUGGT, AND HARNESS for occasional use by a gentleman living in a embarban town, who has good barn, carriage house, and patters: would loan a small amount on rig. Address B 6, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

PIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78, 78, AND 80
F East Van Buren-st.; established 1875: permasent and reliable; for turniture and merchandise. Advances.
STORAGE FOR MERCHANDISE, BUGGIES, FURniture, etc.; cheapest and best in city. Advances as 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 W. Modroe.

INSTRUCTION.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

NAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID. Edition, sixteen pages.
WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

ces may be made either by draft, express, ce order, or in registered letter, at o

ly, delivered. Sunday excepted, 25 cepts per willy, delivered. Sunday included, 30 cents per widness THE TRIBUNE COMPANY. Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, ders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evan Revood, and Hyde-Park left in the counting-

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch officer for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as NEW YORK-Room 29 Tyroune Building. P. T. Mo ADDEN, Manager.
PARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellen MANLER, Agent. LONDON, Eng. - American Exchange, 649 Strand. BENRY F. GILLIG. Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.
WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. of Elec's Surprise Party. "Horrors." Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe.

J. K. Emmet. "Our New Fritz."

Hooley's Theatre.

adolph street, between Clark and Laballe. En-

Hamlin's Theatre. Chark street, opposite the Court-House. I of C. W. Barry. "Broken Fetters." Van Haisted street, between Madison and Mou

Exposition Building.

Lake Shore, toot of Washington street. Madam Inderson, the Pedestrienne.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. COVENANT LODGE. NO. 526. A. F. & A. M.—
pecial Communication this (Friday) evening, at 7:30
//clock. at Corinthian Hell, 187 East Kinzle-st. for
noss important work. The members are all requested
a stend. Visiting brethren are also cordially invited.
y order of with HANDLIN, W. M. LLIAM KERR, Secre

PRIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, LaSalle-st. Special communication this (Friday) and at 7:30 o'clock, for work. Visitors cordially rited. By order of the Master.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1879.

The Rev. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., of Mark's Church, Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. BELL has been appointed by Gov. PRESCOTT as United States Senator from New Hampshire at the extra session of Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the ex-piration of Senator Wadleigh's term.

A bill to prevent treating has been intro ed in the House at Springfield. It is sed to attach a penalty of from \$5 to \$15 to the pernicious practice of "setting up the drinks all around," the proceeds of the fines to go to the School Fund; while didates for office may be fined \$50 or prisoned twenty days for offering to treat

day, pointed to THOMAS ELLIS, the man under suspicion, as the perpetrator of the dastardly deed. He has been held without bail on the charge of murder.

The situation in Szegedin, Hungary, acording to the latest dispatches, was hourly growing more serious. The waters were ing rapidly, and in addition a fearful wind prevailed, endangering the boats engaged in rescuing the imprisoned victims, Hundreds s are already known to have been lost, and it is feared that the record of death is not yet half complete. The city is com-pletely destroyed, with all the property it ed, leaving many thousand people in Without roofs to shelter them, many lack the necessaries of life, and much suffering must ensue, unless relief is promptly fur-

There seems to be an excellent prospect that fire Senate will pass the bill for the protection of bank depositors, which provides, among other things, that a bank officer receiving a deposit and knowing the bank to be insolvent or on the verge of suspension at the time shall be guilty of fraud, and ined double the amount of the deposit or imprisoned in the Penitentiary. It also proto forbid the loaning of deposits or t funds by a savings bank to its officers without the consent of depositors, and in a eral way aims at making it a crime, pungeneral way aims at manager form of theft, ishable the same as any other form of theft, for bank officers to take what does not be-

A Springfield dispatch states : "The Joint Revenue Committee decided to recommend the following changes in the existing Revenue law: Assessments of real estate to be made once in four years; all personal property to be listed under oath; general notice of de-linquent lands to be published, instead of the present itemized tax-list now demanded by law: the number of books for essessing and collecting to be reduced to three." All these are eminently practical. Each of these provisions remedies an existing and an enormous abuse, the correction of which will work incalculable good to the State and to the revenue. It is to be hoped that these, and a few other equally practical amend-ments, of confessed importance and utility, will not be burdened down and defeated by any attempt to pass a wholesale measure for the general revision of the revenue code.

A measure of very doubtful economy passed by the House yesterday, viz., the bill reducing to \$1,500 the salaries of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. If the gentlemen who passed this bill were really in favor of the retrenchment professed to be simed at, they could accomplish it more effectually by abolishing the Board entirely. If the Board is worth retaining at all it is worth a compensation that will induce men of respectable abilities and character to devote their time to the office, and that will secure efficiency and not operate as a temptation to resort to the compensation up to a fair figure. It

lation is not such as to bear out the suppos tion that retrenchment alone was aimed at.

between the Cabinet and the Chamber of Deputies has been avoided by a compromise which is satisfactory to the extremists and not objectionable to the Government. The test of the latter's strength in restraining the revolutionary tendencies of the radical Republicans occurred yesterday in the vote in the Chamber on the proposition to impeach the DEBROGLIE and ROCHBOURT Cabinets. The Government stood firm in opposition to this dangerous programme, and on the final vote was sustained by a very emphatic majority, the impeachment plan being defeated, and the extremists contenting themselves with ordering that the members of the offending Ministries be placarded in every Commune as having intrigued against the peace and safety

THE CONFEDERATE PROGRAMME IN CON-The Washington Post may properly be regarded as the national organ of the Demo-Confed party. Its reports of the Democratic caucus are official, and when it outlines any Demo-Confed programme it speaks by au-thority. Its editor is a candidate for Secre-tary of the Senate under the new Demo-Confed rule by reason of his position as official reporter to the party. Hence any party an-nouncement made by the Post is entitled to nore credit than Democratic newspapers usually command for what they print, and this circumstance warrants special attention for the following exposition of the Demo-

Confed programme for the extra session, as given by the Post: . "The popular plan among the De mocrats of the House, as expressed by those now in the city, is to confine business to the two appropriation bills. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill will pe reported and disposed of promptly, just as in cassed the last House. As a very prominent mempassed the last House. As a very prominent member expressed it yesterday, not an additional i will be dotted or t crossed. If will go the Senate and be passed there with as little delay as possible. Meantime the House will do nothing. Not even the Army Appropriation bill will be touched until it is seen what Hayzs proposes to do. If he sees fit to approve the Legislative bill, then the Army will will be recognited as a weight as weight and the sees in the sees of the se bill will be passed as quickly as possible, and Congress will immediately adjourn. Should HAYES veto the Legislative bill, then the Democrats of Congress will conclude that no time need be wasted fooling with him, and they will adjourn at once. If HAYES sees fit to call another extra ses

sion, it will convene and enact the same pro-gramme over again, and even again if necessary. The Democrats will not yield an inch, and are will-ing for Hayrs to try the experiment of running the Government without money, if he wants to."

The above programme is sufficiently reac-tionary to inspire the belief that it is actual-ly and seriously contemplated by the Demo-Confeds; and, as there will be a Demo-Confed majority in both Houses, it will be possible to carry out the purpose outlined if the caucus shall dictate it and if all the Demo-Confeds be willing to submit. It is thorough ly in keeping with the bulldozing policy of the ex-Confederates, for it is in the nature of an attempt to accomplish by fraud and intimi-dation what could not be accomplished by legitimate methods. It is a fraud to attach partisan legislation to the appropriation bills, and it is intimidation to threaten to cut off supplies unless the President shall acquiesce in that fraud. The policy is desperate and revolutionary, but for that very reason it is likely to be sustained by the Southern Bourbons. It was equally desperate and revolutionary for the ex-Confederates in South Carolina to The testimony at the Coroner's inquest carry the last election by tissue-paper ballots, esterday upon the body of David O'Neill. atic violence. There was desperation in the attack made in the House on Gen. Brace because he resisted the payment of Rebel claims, and in the glowing defense of JEFF DAVIS by Senator LAMAR. There is no reason, therefore, to doubt the accuracy of the Post's statement because it involves a revolutionary purpose; as the Democratic party now is, that fact would only confirm

the statement.

The Democratic party, as controlled by the ex-Confederates, is a party of nullification. "Rule or ruin" is the motto that has always governed its actions. Whenever there has been a failure to coerce the General Government into submission to its dictates, there has been a stubborn attempt to nullify the laws. State-Sovereignty is the standing excuse for any and every kind of resistance that is offered to the laws of the nation. Whether in the shape of actual ecession, as in 1861, or in circumventing the United States Courts with the aid of State Courts, or in defeating the collection of the Government revenue by resisting officers, or in the violation of the constitution amendments, and the laws that have grown out of them, under the toleration and encouragement of the State Governments,pullification is the resort of the Democrats whenever they cannot dictate the legislation of the Republic. Their purpose now is to repeal the National Election law. They cannot do it on the ground that the law is unconstitutional, because the Constitution expressly authorizes the General Government to take entire supervision of the na-tional elections; nor because the law is unfair, since it simply provides a means whereby both parties may supervise the machinery of general elections under the impartial auspices of the United States ourts; nor because the repeal of this law is demanded by a majority of the people, since the great majority believe in fair and honest elections. The ex-Confederates, assisted by their Northern allies, are simply determined that the New York and Cincinnati repeaters, the South Carolina ballot-box stuffers, Mississippi bulldozers, and the Louisiana murderers shall have full swing in the next Presidential election, and hence they say that the law must be repealed or they will shut off supplies and block the wheels of Government. If they cannot carry out their design by fair means, they are prepared to do it by foul means. When they cannot dictate the laws they are pre-

pared to organize revolution. However serious the Bourbons may their intentions to act as the Post says they will, it may well be doubted whether they will be able to carry out their programme It is not merely revolutionary, but it is im-pertinent; and the Northern Democrats who night not stop at the former condition may hesitate at the latter. Democrats from the North will hardly dare to face their constituents in a few weeks with the announce ment that they have come home and left the Government without supplies because the President would not sign a bill repealing a law for the protection of honest elections. Even Democratic constituencies at the North are not so utterly absorbed in State-Sovereignty, nor so confessedly indifferent to ho would be pleasant to believe that the heavy vote by which this bill was passed—yeas, doning Government altogether, unless nullification and dishonest elections be recognized the House on the subject of economy, but

which the Post predicts, it will be to an issue for the next election. They will be obliged to appeal to their The political crisis in the French Assembly constituents for approval of such adjournment; they will come back to ask re-eled, and the threatened antagonism on the issue of State-Sovereignty and nullifieation; the National Election be on the statute-books, and the test of the issue will be an honest one; will ask the people to elect a Pres dent who will sign the proposed repe of the only law for the supervision of national elections. Democratic members from the North will hesitate a long time be fore placing themselves in any such no cation position as this. Some of them have too much good sense to insult the intelligence and convictions of the people at whose

hands they will seek re-election.

There are other reasons for thinking that the Democratic majority in Congress will not dispose of the matter in controversy so summarily as the Washington Post predicts It is not at all like Democratic politicians to set so promptly and harmoniously as it would be necessary to act in order to make a square issue within a few days and adjourn. Once assembled in Washington, with an un-bounded latitude for political demagogism, nothing short of the dog-days or the prospect of Asiatic cholera can induce the Democrats to disperse and go home. It is not at all unlikely that the extra session will be made to cover the entire range of topics usually canvassed, and the new members especially will exact opportunities for airing their rhetoric and riding their hobbies. Besides, the bill to which it is proposed to tack the repeal of the Election law provides for the legislative as well as the executive and judicial expenses; not to pass this appropriation will cut off Congressmen from their own pay, as well as the President, Cabinet, and the Judges. This circumstance is apt to exert considerable influence, and perhaps as much among inpecunious Southern members as any other class. The prediction, then though it evidently foreshadows the present ex-Confederate programme, may miscarry, and it is more than likely that Congress will not adjourn immediately, and that, when it shall finally adjourn, it will not be without providing the means for sustaining the Government. But if the ex-Confederate programme be carried out, it will result in the complete subordination of the Demo-Confed influence for the next four years. Northern constituencies will attend to that at the polls.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE. Prince ARTHUR, Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria, born May 1, 1850, created Duke of Connaught in 1874, was married yesterday to the Princess Louise, daughter of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Germany, Field Marshal in the German army, born July 25, 1860, and betrothed to Prince ARTHUR May 16, 1878. The bridegroom now has five brothers and sisters married,—Princess Vic-PORIA to Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, the Prince of Wales to the Princess ALEXANDRA, Prince ALFRED to the Grand Duchess MARIE of Russis, the Princess HELENA to Prince CHRISTIAN, and the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne; and there yet remain to be married Prince LEOPOLD and the Princess BEATRICE. The bride has two sisters, the Princess MARIE, married to Prince HENDRIK of the Netherlands, the Princess ELIZABETH, married to Prince August, hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and one brother, Prince FRIEDRICH LEOPOLD, who, being but 4 years of age, can hardly be expected to entertain serious thoughts of matrimonial alliances. The marriage appears to have been emi-

nently successful and attractive in all its upon the young pair, which is a good deal for London skies to do. The procession was a long and gorgeous one, and even the last man in it was cheered to the echo by the ubilant multitudes who thronged the streets. There was great profusion of tapestry, banners, and flowers, and the costumes of silk and satin, trimmed with rare daces and blazing with diamonds and all sorts of precious stones galore, might have driven the ordinary society reporter wild with despair in attempting to describe them. The groom was ushered in with drums and trumpets and the bride with the organ and the bands; and the Lord Chamberlain, who did the ush ering, undoubtedly felt it to be the proudest day of his life. The bride's father, in the scarlet uniform which the German soldiers knew so well in the French war, gave away the bride, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, with four Bishops and no end of canons and minor canons, performed the ceremony in approved style, the Queen being "visibly affected," as all good moth-ers should be, though this is the sixth time that she has undergone the trial. At the conclusion of the ceremony the cannon on the outer wall appounced the consummation to the populace, and thousands of lusty Britons answered the cannon peals with

their huzzas.

No intimation is given whether the Royal pair will go immediately to housekeeping or make a wedding tour. Should they mine upon the latter course, it is to be hoped they will pay their sister in Canada a visit, and, when the warm weather sets in, take a run down to Chicago with her to enjoy the beauties and comforts of this city as a summer resort. In the fall thay can return in time to go over to Ireland, where it is intimated Parliament would like to have the Prince do something for himself in the way of earning a livelihood by taking the Governor-Generalship of that happy place.

THE HUNGARIAN DISASTER The flood-disaster at Szegedin, in Hunga-ry, though it will not be so lasting in its effects, is scarcely less appalling than great fire. Any catastrophe by which 80,000 people are rendered homeless even temporarily is horrible enough to arrest the attention of the whole world, and to call for such aid as may be necessary to relieve immediate suffering and assist the victims in regaining a self-sustaining condition.

It is not possible at this early day to esti-mate the loss nor the suffering of this Hungarian community. The people of the town had a warning of what was to come by the breaking of two embankments and the probability that the third, largest, and last protection would give way before the flood. Thousands of the men had been at work for several days in the effort to save the embankment, but it gave way during the night, and hence the flood must have taken a large part of the population by surprise. The terrors of rushing waters have been graphically described by CHARLES READE in one of his novels, and American readers have a closer recollection of such impressions as may be communicated by descriptions of the breaking dams in New England three or four years ago. It would probably be diffi-cult to exaggerate the horrors of such a scene as has been enacted at Szegedin, for water may be more terrible and relentless than fire when it comes in a torrent that no

overwhelming to permit of escape. Hundreds of houses must have gone down in that night of terror, and hundreds of men, women, and children must have met a sudden and frightful death.

The River Theiss is a large, navigable

stream, 600 miles in length, flowing parallel with the Danube for a long distance, and finally emptying into the latter. Several important manufacturing towns and commerpial cities are located on its banks, and of built in a marsh, and the fact that the river is crossed by a bridge of boats indicates the constant danger of flood. The city is con-nected by rail with all the ports of the country; boat-building, and the manufacture of cloth, tobacco, soda, and soap have been its chief industries; and it has enjoyed a large trade. The actual destruction of property and the loss of business together will gate an enormous loss, and entail a great amount of suffering beyond the immediate have reason to know how far-reaching so general a disaster as this is in its effects.

The breaking of the embankments Szegedin may be of some service to this country as a warfling to Congress not to enter upon the scheme for the embankment of the Mississippi River from its source to the Gulf, at a cost of untold millions of dollars. These mud-walls are little prot n the crisis of a flood when they are needed, and of no use at any other time. Probably the River Theiss never has one-fiftiet of the volume nor one-tenth the impetuosity of which the Mississippi River is capable in flood-time, and the experience of ther countries should teach the America Congress not to construct high walls of of water, the force of which will break through the artificial protection and sub merge the surrounding country. Adequate outlets are vastly safer and cheaper as pro ection against river-floods than earth embankments ever can be made.

TAXING MORTGAGES IN ILLINOIS. egislature which it is announced "is designed to prevent double taxation on real esate." It provides for "the taxation of mortgages and other incumbrances, and that the ax on the land shall be proportionately reduced to the extent of the mortgage." This pill has been evidently suggested by the proision placed in the new Constitution of Calfornia by the Kearneyites and Communists, which we printed the other day.

It will be remembered that the Revenue law of this State provides for the exation of all real estate. It also provides for the taxation of mortgages and all other credits as property. Senator Whiting has been the foremost champion of the taxation of credits, and in defense of the theory that debt is taxable property. He has argued elaborately, session after session, the justice of taxing mortgages as property incum-brances, vehemently denying that it was louble taxation! At last it has been revealed to him by the Communists of California that to tax a farm, and also to tax a mortgage on the farm, is to tax the same property twice. The people of Illinois have reason to rejoice that this self-evident truth has at ast reached the understanding of that school of legislators which have maintained the taxation of debts under our Revenue law. There is nothing, however, to warrant the exemption of mortgaged real estate on the ground of double taxation that does not apply with equal force to the exemption of all other mortgaged property in all other forms, and when Senator WHITING and his peculiar land and to tax the mortgage on the land is double taxation, as it unquestionably is, then he concedes of necessity that the taxation of all debts is also double taxation, which is unjust seconding to every principle of fairness and sound policy.

We discussed this question the other day n connection with the California law on the subject. Our Constitution provides for the taxation of all property. The Assessor lists every lot and acre of land in the State, rithout reference to the ownership. It is the property and not the owner that the State taxes. It looks to the property for the tax, and does not pretend to dec owner is, nor the proportion which each proprietor owns; it leaves all questions of titles o be settled by individuals, and claims its taxes of the property. That of course is the only safe policy of the State, and whe t abandons the property in a search after the owners, and claimants, and creditors to get its taxes, then the State will enter into a system of litigation without limit, and end in suffering a practical defeat of the collection of such taxes.

The bill proposes that, when a piece of land is incumbered by a debt, the State, having ascertained the value thereof, shall credit the owner of the land with the amount of any mortgagee he may owe, and tax the property on the remainder, and will then pursue nortgagee to collect the remainder of the tax. There are millions of dollars' worth of real estate which is indebted beyond any cash value it may have; land that the mortgagees will not take for the debt, preferring to let the property lie idle and wait for an improvement, or to sell the land for less than the debt and take a judgment for the remainder. All this real estate under such a bill would become released from taxation, and the Assessor and Tax-Collector would be put on the hunt after the owners of the mortgages or other incumbrances. It is needless to say that in two years the revenue collections and assessments in this State would b in inextricable confusion, and that the Courts would have dockets crowded with all manner of revenue cases growing out of the wild bunt after supposed owners of mortgages The attempt to confiscate mortgages, and debts, and credits for non-payment of taxes s proposed by the Kearneyites in California can hardly be followed in this State unde our Constitution, where the tax is confined

This scheme is but one of the phases of the general lunacy that to tax debts is to reduce taxation to debtors. This law has long been in operation in this State under the most rigorous form, but it has been a confessed and notorious failure, as any such law must of necessity always be. It may be assumed as an inevitable and unalterable fac that the borrower must always pay all the interest, and all the taxes, and all charges pertaining to a loan that are paid. It is immaterial in what form the law attempts to reach the lender, the borrower must in the end pay all that the law extorts. directly or indirectly, from the loan. It is the penalty of debt that the borrower assumes all the charges incident to it. The State may tax a loan, but the tax must be paid by the borrower in the shape of higher interest. One of the effects of the present law is, that the State imposes tax on all mortgages, and this tax,

rower in the shape of increased interest. ten years the borrowers and debtors of this State have been paying annually 1 to 2 per cent additional rates of interest on \$300,000,000 of mortgages and other debts, because of the absurd law which provided for taxing these debts, while the State has not been receiving perhaps \$10,000 a year from such taxes. The existence of the law has furnished the reason for a higher rate of in-terest, and while the debtors have been fleeced, the State has obtained little or, no revenue from that source. If the law taxing mortgages and other debts were re-pealed, it would result in the reduction of from 1 to 3 per cent in the interest of all the municipal bonds of the State, most of which now pay 9 to 10 per cent interest. No mat-ter what the device of law may be, the lender will always in some form make the born rower pay every charge on the loan; otherwise he will not lend. He will not lend money at 7 per cent and pay 2 or 3 per cent taxes thereon. If the tax be paid af all, then the borrower must pay an equivalent of 2 to 3 per cent or go without the money.

The direct, simple, and effective remedy

for excessive rates of interest, commi and other charges on loans, is to repeal all taxes on debts, and let all new contracts be made on that basis. Then money, free of all perils and threatenings and all complica-tions, will flow into the State and b loaned at cheap rates; the mortgaged and other incumbered property can be released of an average of 2 per cent on its present annual charge for interest; loans can be secured at the actual current value of money; and the hundreds of millions now seeking 4 per cent bonds will seek invest ment in the farms, city real estate, and im proved property in Illinois, at 6 or 7 per ent. The repeal of the so-called tax on redits—which yields comparatively no revenue-will be a practical deliverance of at least 2 per cent interest now paid by borrowers in this State on \$300,000,000 of mortgages and other debts. This would be a release of an annual exaction from the

debtors of Illinois one-half greater than the entire taxes for State purposes. Our legislators, however, persist in the lunacy that they can compel men to lend money at a rate of interest which does no include taxes, or, in other words, that lend ers of money will agree to pay half or third the interest on their loans into the State, County, Town, and City Treasuries. That delusion has cost the people of this State several millions of dol lars annually for a long series of years, and now the latest form of enforcing double taxation is to release the real estate from taxation, and have the Tax-Collector send his warrant all over the United States to induce colders of mortgages to pay taxes on debts due them in Illinois.

Forging telegrams is a somewhat dangerou business, but it is perhaps a mistake to suppose that the loss caused by them must accrue solely to the sender or receiver. The Baltimore America can cites a case, the tendency of which is to show that the telegraph company which trans-mits such a dispatch is responsible for the damage caused by it. "Some years since," it says. "a dispatch was sent to Messrs. Hall-Garten & Co., of New York, signed William Fisher & Son, Baltimore (a singular coincidence in names), which ordered the sale of several thousand shares of Marietta & Cincinnati stock. The market was similarly demoralized, but upon the receipt of the first telegraphic report of what sales had been made by the New York firm the Baltimore thing was wrong. The New York Stock Exchange took the matter up, offered a reward of \$10,000 for the discovery of the forger and his identified with the crime, but by many it was said that the criminals were discovered, and that prosecution was abandoned because of the high position of some of the accomplices in the trans-action, the object of which was, of course, the depression of Marietta & Cincinnati stock by a bear clique." In this case the Telegraph Company acknowledged its liability, and offered to stand the loss caused by the transaction; but as the New York Exchange declared all sales off there was no loss, and the Company was re-

new play by SHARSPHARE is good to this extent that the play alluded to—"A Warning for Faire Women "-undoubtedly does contain passages that were written by Shakspeare. But Mr. COLLIEB is mistaken in supposing that he is the first person to connect the name of SHAK-PEARE with the play in question. J. W. M. GIBBS writes to the Athenaum, in which Mr. COLLIER's communication on the subject ap-

COLLIER'S communication on the subject appeared:

The late Mr. Richard Simpson, in the first installment of his "School of Sharspeare" ("A Larum for London," etc., Longgara, 1872), mentioned the "Warming," with some other plays to be included in his "School," as fairly stiributable to the part authorship of Sharspeare. And five years later Mr. Simpson emphasized the idea in his completion of the "School of Sharspeare. And five years later Mr. Simpson emphasized the idea in his completion of the "School of Sharspeare." (two volumes, posthumously published, Charro & Windows, 1878) by reprinting the entire play, with much evidence "connecting" it with Sharspeare as probably one of the poet's but little valued efforts of mere managerial "dadotation." Following Mr. Simpson aiso, I, myself, who helped Mr. F. J. Furnivall, bring out the two posthumous volumes just mentioned, have therein ventured to compare passages in the "Warning" with passages in "MacSeth," etc., and one, at least, of these comparisons is identical with one of those Mr. Collier claims to have made for the first time.

There is a lingering suspicion that justice is weak-minded as well as blind. The New York man who stole a \$500 earring [tore it out of a la dy's ear], receives a twenty-year sentence, while the Chicago Axesil, who stole over \$100,000 gets but ten.—Philadelphia Chronicle. Justice is neither weak-minded nor blind is making a distinction between robbery, which is volves the use or threat of personal violence only to property-interests. It is a curious fac that until within a comparatively recent period embezzlement was not regarded as a crime a all, but as a private affair, to be settled by the persons immediately concerned.

If the Republicans nominated the Com non Council go in, as they probably will, tha body will compare favorably with any municipa legislature in the country. The young men of average is kept up. That ward includes one of the best residence districts in the city, and it should not elect another Jonas.

The Interior still feebly defends TALMAGE and reprints another of his sermons from secular newspaper. But it evidently has les to hear, no doubt, from some of the me the respectable and conservative Presbyterian Church, to whom the pulpit antics of TALMAGE are simple blasphemy.

The boys on the Board of Trade are querying whether J. K. FISHER would have been taken in by a red half-rate forged telegram as Archiv would not have come out any better, if so well. Nobody could have shown more nerve or younger FISHER did.

JEFF DAVIS has promised to have his autobi ography out by August. He ought not to omit the thrilling sensations produced by Zace

The sum of \$59,975 was paid by the last Con-

less foundation in reason or the necessities of the Government. It is not good policy to make contests easy and profitable, for half the abie-nodled politicians in this country can earn more money in contesting seats with a colorable title than in carrying on any legitimate business with which they are acquainted.

Sad stories are told about the state of affairs the city who can do so is begging, saving and scraping money together with which to get away next summer, when it is feared the ellow-fever will rage again with redouble

A great many young editors—tho with the Springfield Republican, for instance-fail to understand the popular hatred of JEFF DAVIS, because they have grown up since the War. But JEFF DAVIS is to many minds the embodiment of a treason which brought distress and grief to millions in the North.

THADDEUS C. POUND, the able Congressma from Wisconsin, is said to be more successful than any other member in securing appropria-tions to squander in his District in the River and Harbor bill. But it is not known that I as views on any other subject than the Mill-Creek Navigation Company.

Mr. HALSTEAD explains that he has not desert ed Sherman for Chandler. He is only proposing a variety of names with a view to flood ing the one-man movement. For a military President, be thinks Paul Shanidan would be better than anybody else who has been men-

The Literary World, in connection with the partial admission of women to the privileges of partial admission of women to the privileges of Harvard, says: "When the tender ivy once gets its tendrils into the crevices of the hoary gran-ite tower, it generally stays." But the by has

The St. Louis Globe Democrat wants to have its native city annexed to Illinois. This is evidently a base attempt to borrow our State Fair for the next census. St. Louis will need several fairs on that occasion, if she is going to beat A few brief weeks ago nobody would have

said that Zach Chandlan was likely to make a speech fit to live in the school readers by the ide of DANIEL WEBSTER'S and PATRICE HEN-RY's eloquent utterances. But he has done it.

for the Speakership, it will be well to remember that Mr. RANDALL's case was given up before by many generous correspondents, and yet he afterwards proved to be an easy winner. Mr. O'LEARY ruined his system by lear against too many mahogany counters and trying to see men over them. He looked through glasses dimly. Let this be a warning to youth-

Mr. EVARTS, it is said, induced the President not to veto the River and Harbor bill. Then Mr. Evarrs is altogether too unanimous.

PERSONALS.

As between Grant and Tilden give us Mr. Ennis should remember that the devil

Does Mr. Clara Morris think he is a bigget an than Cetywayo? Quite a number of legs were broken in the sire to see O'Leary's.

Archbishop Purcell is convinced that oney is the root of all evil. We fear that Rowell's sobriety was the rincipal difficulty with O'Leary.

Command by Gen. Clara Morris : Take The Duke's wedding was one of the pleas-

serving in that capacity at Fermoy. Though has only been half the usual term of five year Why do the papers keep on asking, " In In commemoration of Mr. Harriott's reent engagement Omaha is now known as Ol-my-

inquest to discover the perpetrator of that bogus

Mr. O'Leary cannot yet equal Weston as a failure, but he is likely to do so with a little more practice. Somebody nominates Gen. Shields for the residency. This cannot be until Gen. Shields has

An exchange says O'Leary had better take walk. Poor man! be has walked himself nearly o death already.

The accident at Gilmore's Garden Wednes. lay night shows that O'Leary was not the only one rho broke down.

Poor Mr. Tilden. His mind is paralyzed

too. According to an Eastern paper he sings " I'm Little Buttercup." Jefferson Davis is believed by the Roches

ter Heraid to be the peer of Washington, of George Washington, of Louisville, who was hanged the other day. Mrs. Cobb wants a carpet in her prison cell, and she should have a pretty one to her own sweet self.

The New York World is to be cut down to a four-page two-cent paper. Wasn't Mr. Tilden's parrel open to the World?

Prof. Tree, of St. Louis, is laid up with roken wrist, and we suppose we may look for Mrs. Crabtree, Lotta's mother, may have made several poor investments, but they certainly do not include Lotta herself.

Brother Talmage, a few Sundays ago, said that he should go to Heaven, And mark! Brother Talmage is being tried for falsehood and deceit. In the next session of Congress the Demo crais are expected to render the country valuable service. It is believed they will kill the Demo-

ratic party. We are greatly slarmed about Rowell Ha may walk himself to death if he keeps on this way, and, moreover, he may beat Ennis, the only Chi cago pedestrian left.

Mark Twain will soon be home, and he will go out in the woodshed and cry when he hears what superior lying has been going on in this coun-

It is quite amusing to hear Secretary Thompson sing "For I am the monarch of the sea," and the double-shuffle with which he ends he song is very pretty. It is again rumored that Secretary School is going to be married. The lady's name is not mentioned—out of consideration for her friends and family, we suppose.

According to the Buffalo Express. Mr. Hayes will now proceed to brace-up. Has the crab-apple cider turned hard, or has Ruthy been

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at San Francisco the other day. It was doubtless the result of Denny Kearney's emphatic remarks on the veto of the Chinese bill. Donn Pratt complains that the Washin

journalists do not sympathize with him. Ah! but is not Mr. McGarrahan in Washington, unrestrain-ed by bonds to keep the peace? Mrs. Gen. Sperman says if she had \$1,000,000 to source she would give it to Arch-hishop Purcell. As she hasn't got it, however, her generous impulses cause the General no unessiness

LIBEL. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—The trial of t ibel suit of James T. Magie, late State Printer Expert, vs. The State Register Company, began in the Sangamon Circuit Court to-day. Magie use for \$25,000 damages, because of the publication of articles charging him with drawing payor days when he rendered no service, and with naking false certificates as to the number of lave of service as Printer Expert. ROYAL NUPTIALS

Marriage of the Duke of Connaught to the Princess Louise of Prussia.

Most Brilliant Company in Attendance upon Ceremony.

The Preparations Made at Windson Castle and St. George's Chanel.

Some Idea of the Trousseau and the Host of Rich and Elegant Presents.

Description of the Future Residence of the Royal

Special Dispatch to 2 ne Tribuna.

NEW YORK, March 13.—In spite of the preest of the High Churchmen,—who forgot apparently that the Prince of Wales was married in Lent,—the wedding of the Duke of Connament and the Princess Louise Margaretha of Prussia took place in St. George's Chapel, Wiodsor Castle, to-day at 1 o'clock. The Emperor of Germany's consent that the nuptials should be celebrated at the home of the groom was only obtained after long negotiations, and at the special request of the Queen, who wished the marriage of her favorite son to take place

England.

THE BRIDEGROOM.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Stratheam, Earl of Sussex, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Privy Councilor, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, of the Most Auctent and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Ruight of the Most August Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, Knight of the of the Black Eagle of Prussis. Knight of the Imperial Order of Osmanli of Turkey, Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and Colonel a la sait of the Third (Brandenburg-Ziethen) Hussars, is the third son and seventh child of the Queen and late Prince Consort, and was born at Buckingham Palace, May 1, 1880, that day being the Sist birthday of the Duke of Wellington, who became the Prince's godfather. He entered the Woolwich Military Academy in February, 1868, as a cadet, and received his commission as Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, June, 1868. In February, 1868, he was transferred to the Royal Artillery, and in August of the same year to the Rifle Brigade, these changes being made in order to allow him to learn the details made in order to allow him to learn the det of the several branches of the service, so he may succeed his great uncle, the Duke Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief. Immediately after his transfer to the Rifle Brigade, the Prince sailed for Canada, landing at Halifar Aug. 22, and serving with his regiment at Mo treal. He visited Buffalo on the 27th of & tember, and was subsequently—in January and February, 1870—entertained in grand style by President Grant, and at New York and Boston President Grant, and at New York and Boston. During his term of service in Causda, the Dake of Connaught participated in the brief campaign against the Fenians in the early summer of 1870. Returning to England, he obtained a Captaincy in May, 1871, when, on his coming of age, he was introduced at the Royal Privy Council, soon afterwards receiving the freedom of the City of London and being granted an allowance of \$75,000 a year by Parliament. The Grocers' Company made him a freemas the April following. In April, 1874, Prince Arthur was transferred to the Seventh Hussars: he was made Major in August, 1875, and in September, 1876, took command of the First Battalloa ber, 1876, took command of the First of the Rifle Brigade as Lieutenant

now get a Coloneley, and be PUSHED ON RAPIDLY to prepare for the Commandership-in-Chief.
The story that he would become Viceroy of Ireland so soon as a place could be found for the Duke of Mariborough was categorically desied by Sir Stafford Northcote in the Commons last month. The Duke of Commandat naturally prefers the greater empluments of his medical prefers the greater emoluments of his un position, apart from the fact that he is ere position, apart from the fact that he is credited with a real liking for his profession and remarkable proficiency in its duties. From the beginning of his military career he has strenuously refused to have any favor shown him on account of his birth. When his marriage was announced in the Peers, Lord Beaconsfield described the Prince as a voting man of spotless life, and "not a soldier of parade but of service," while Lord Napier of Mag dala, declared that he "afforded a bright expendition of the service of the service of the service." dala, declared that he "afforded a bright example to every officer in the army." In July last Parliament gave the Duke \$50,000 a year for life (in addition to his other allowance), with \$30,000 a year to the Princess should she survive him. Sir Charles Dilke made his usual opposition to the subject, which was only successful in securing the publication of some interesting figures as to the cost to England of the Royal family since the accession of William of Orange.

and of a regiment, he will probably

The Duke of Connaught is about the best of the Queen's sons. There never has been any scandal attached to his name; he has always been hard-working and practical in the army. The gossips say that if he had been permitted to choose he would have wedded the daughter of an Irish Earl; also, that his sister, the Crown Princes of Prassis, made the present match in order to keep the bride from capturing her own son, Prince William. He is much stouter and more manly-looking than he was when it America, wears a soldierly mustache, and has prominent nose, which makes his forehead lool retreating, and the heavy lower face of the

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Margaretha Alexandra Victory Agnes was born at Potedam, July 25, 1860, being the third and youngest daughter of the Emperor's nephew, Prince Frederick Charles Nicholas, the "Red Princes," by his wife, the Princess Mary Anne of Annalt. Her eldest sister, the Princess Mary, was married Aug. 24, 1878, to Prince Henry, brother of the King of the Netherlands, who died in January; the second, the Princess Elizabeth, was married on the 18th of February, beth, was married on the 18th of February, 1878, to the hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg. The Red Prince has one other child, Prince Frederick Leopold, a boy of 14. He takes his familiar name, by the way, from the scarlet tunics of his Hussar regiment, to which his new son-in-law has been nominally appointed, the Queen having returned the compliment by making him a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. His wife is a beautiful and accomplished woman, but high-tempered, like himself, and hence the Red Prince is said recently to have attempted—vainly, however—to ceptly to have attempted—vainly, however—by obtain his uncle's permission to get a divorce. The Princess Frederick Charles is a great level The Princess Frederick Charles is a great of art and music, and an active worker in the cause of benevolence. She and her daughters have always taken a conspicuous part in the great bazar of the Deutsche France and Jungfrauen Verein, which is one of the features of Berlin at Christmas-time. The bride of to-day is very tall and of a slender, graceful figure with light hair (which she "banga"), dark figure, with light hair (which she grayish-blue eyes, and an oval face, with ra a high forchead. She looks pretty, good-nata and rather piquante. She is highly educa and is especially accomplished as a linguist artist, having, on dit, very fair powers of

the 18th of February, but count of the deaths of Hesse, and of Prince Henry Arthur visited her at Berlittook her farewell of the took her larewar of the St panied by her parents and England on Tuesday, pro Castle, where the party lun and the Crown Princess of preceded them.

windsor AND win were elaborately prepared sion. All the hotels in the the Queen for the accommo of the distinguished visitor Castle. A special train guests from London by the way. The town and Castle by 300 London Constables and a strong force of dete down to Windsor, which gally decorated with flags, umphal arches. To-night and a grand ball will be given the Castle was thorour renovated. In the Water the banquet took place, the which are of great value, WINDSOB AND WIN which are of great value,

petent artists, and the fur and restored, as was the ri ture of the Green Draw dyke, Zuccarelli, and othe were recarpeted and resultes of apartments such guests as the Kithe Belgians, the Crown of Germany and their the Prince and Princess Prussia, the Duke and D Grand Duke of He rincess of Wales, and th m mourning, the marris ures of such occasions; a the case, as the only ex-observed at former Roy emission of the State ban wedding guests prope ons were present inv ony in the chapel, thous reception or breakfast. A State apartments were th tors who desired to inspe Assembling at noon, the from the Grand Quadran or from the Berkshire

ed by Col. B. Loyd-Lind

drawn up, in the richly riage brought from Buck Horsesboe Cloisters at the ST. GEORGE where they alighted to p where the procession was the choir to the altar. The a pavilion of timber cover d decorated with flags, and sixty long, so that i way sheltered with car olstered and decorate western, or principal, ent.
was carpeted with a sp
tured for the occasion.
proach was a similar pavil
by which the officials and
the nave. Guards of hor
Rifles, the Coldstream Gu
Horse Guards Blue were
Bray and Rutland &
a retiring moma, and a c as retiring rooms, and a clean dat the west end of the and her attendants. The and choir, and the who peted. On the aisles tiers crimson, were placed for a llustrious guest. fillustrious guests were side of the altar. One in placed in the stalls of the ter and choir. The desks and Military Knights' sea

Royal of St. George is ward IV. built it on the structure, and Henry VII The main vaulting is, roof in existence, and the ornamented with Royal at the choir are the stalls the choir are the stalls Garter, elaborately carvice covered by canoptes decowork, and supported by a canoptes are the Knights helmets, coats, and sw banners. Carvings on the give the story of our Lo George, and the Twentie are the tombs or Henry many other Royal person

The splendid processio from the west side, a g crowned heads, Princes, officials. The Queen did

on the occasion of the F riage, sat in the Royal. For the first time since h Majesty made a conce wearing white lace, etc black silk The ceremo cording to the Angilcan of Canterbury, assisted don, Oxford, Worcester, bridegroom was attended. Prince of Wales, as his be who was to have assist with black facings and a The bride, to whom Lady Adel Barking waiting by the Queen, members of the Engl eniors, and some set Taylor being 30. The rille Russell, eldest dat Bedford; Lady Georgia Dhurchill, fifth daughte borough, Lord-Lieuten Blanche Conyugham, Marquis Conyngham; lane Taylor, eldest dau Headfort; Lady Lou man, eldest daughter of Lady Cecilia Lelia Hay Earl of Erroil; and I Caroline Edgecumbe. Earl of Mount Edgecum

THE fress of heavy white lour inches long enem was adorned with Point inches long, wrought wrange blossoms. The in the well and handker thirteen feet square. Prussian engle in on monogram in the other teen feet in length, wi of myrtle, the myrtle flower in German wede sean is large and cost! in black and gray, as t

George's and Etc Bir George Elvey Sir George Elver, the chapel, and supplement vate band. On Prince Albert Edward March, Elvey for the Prince or played. The processit bride was ushered ride was ushered
"March of the Priest
the entry of the Queen

of the Future Resof the Royal Pair.

sen to the Tribune rch 13.—In spite of the prong of the Duke of Connaught Louise Margaretha of Prussia t. George's Chapel, Windsor 1 o'clock. The Emperor of home of the groom was only ong negotiations, and at the if the Queen, who wished the

thess Prince Arthur William buke of Connaught and Strathsex, Duke of Saxony, Prince to the Privy Councilor, Knight to Order of the Garter, of the he Most Illustrious Order of the he Most Illustrious Order of the ed Order of Saint Michael and light of the Most August Order of Prince Arthur of the last Prince of the prince of the last Prince of the last August Order of rie of Prussia, Knight of the f Osmanli of Turkey, Lieuten-the First Battalion of the ndenburg-Ziethen) Hussed seventh child of the Consort, and was born at Buck-day 1, 1850, that day being the the Duke of Wellington, who 68, he was transferred to the and in August of the same Brigade, these changes being allow him to learn the details nder-in-Chief. Immed rving with his regiment at Mon d Buffalo on the 27th of Sep of service in Canada, the Duke articipated in the brief campaign ny, 1871, when, on his coming of oduced at the Royal Privy Counards receiving the freedom of idea and being granted an allow0 a year by Parliament. The any made him a freeman the g. In April, 1874, Prince Arthur to the Seventh Hussars; he was August, 1875, and in Septem-command of the First Battalion Brigade as Lieutenant-Colonel capacity at Fermoy. Though be half the usual term of five years a regiment, he will probably

meley, and be
tamed by RAPIDLY
re the Commandership-in-Chief,
he would become Viceroy of Iroas a piace could be found for the
brough was categorically denied
Northeote in the Commons last
Duke of Counaught naturally
ater emoluments of his uncle's
from the fact that he is credited
ag for his profession and remarky in its daties. From the beginmilitary career he has strend to have any favor shown
ant of his birth. When his
announced in the Peers, Lord
lescribed the Prince as a young
as life, and "not a soldier of pavice," walle Lord Napier of Magthat he "afforded a bright exy officer in the army." In July officer in the army." In July at gave the Duke \$50,000 a year tion to his other allowance), with to the Princess should she sur-Charles Dilke made his usual op-subject, which was only success-the publication of some inter-ato the cost to England of the ince the accession of William of

Connadght is about the best of ons. There never has been any sed to his name; he has always rking and practical in the army.
That if he had been permitted to d have wedded the daughter of also, that his sister, the Crown asia, made the present match in he bride from capturing her own lliam. He is much stouter and coking than be was when in a soldierly mustache, and has a which makes his forehead look the heavy lower face of the

THE BRIDE.
Highness Princess Louise Marndra Victory Agnes was born at 25, 1860, being the third and there of the Emperor's nephew, cle Charles Nicholas, the "Red wife, the Princess Mary Anne of Idest sister, the Princess Mary, ug. 24, 1878, to Prince Henry, King of the Netherla ; the second, the Princess Eliza-ried on the 18th of February, reditary Grand Duke of Oldenreditary Grand Duke of Oldend Prince has one other child,
k Leopold, a boy of 14. He
liar name, by the way, from the
his Hussar regiment, to which
liaw has been nominally apueen having returned the coming him a Knight Grand Cross
is wife is a beautiful and acman, but high-tempered, like
nee the Red Prince is said rettempted—vairly, however—to ttempted-vainly, however-to e's permission to get a divorce. ederick Charles is a great lover e's permission to get a trivial described charles is a great lover to, and an active worker in the olence. She and her daughters ten a conspicuous part in the the Deutsche Frauen und rein, which is one of the nat Christmas-time. The bride tall and of a slender, graceful thair (which she "bangs"), dark a, and an oval face, with rather Shelogks pretty, good-natured, s, and an oval face, with rames. Shelooks pretty, good-natured, ante. She is highly educated, accomplished as a linguist and a dit, very fair powers of portature. When she visited the loral last year, her bright and nade a very favorable impressible whom she came in contact. Royal Highness is much address hier marriage was set for

he 18th of February, but was postponed on ac-sount of the deaths of the Princess Alice of Hesse, and of Prince Henry of Holland. Prince Arthur visited her at Berlin in January. She took her farewell of the German Court at a special reception on the 37th ult, and, accom-panied by her parents and brother, arrived in England on Tuesday, proceeding to Windsor Castle, where the party lunched with the Queen and the Crown Princess of Germany, who had

windson and windson castle were elaborately prepared for this festal occa-sion. All the hotels in the town were taken by sion. All the notels in the town were taken by the Queen for the accommodation of the suites of the distinguished visitors who crowded the Castle. A special train brought the invited guests from London by the Southwestern Rallway. The town and Castle grounds were kept by 300 London Constables and the local police, and a strong force of detectives was also sent them to Window. Which little becomes down to Windsor, which little borough was gally decorated with flags, and flowers, and tri-umphal arches. To-night it will be illuminated,

The Castle was thoroughly overhauled and renovated. In the Waterloo Chamber, where the banquet took place, the historical portraits, which are of great value, were cleaned by comwhich are of great value, were the petent artists, and the furniture was re-covered and restored, as was the rich and unique furniture of the Green Drawing-Room. The Van-Zuccarelli, and other State apartments on the north side of the Castle, facing the Thames, were recarpeted and refurnished. Special suites of apartments were prepared for such guests as the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Crown Prince and Princess many and their son, Prince William; the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg. Princess of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of Minburg. It was feared that, as the Court was a mourning, the marriage would be shorn of ome of the most attractive and splendid feat-ures of such occasions; such, however, was not the case, as the only exception to the routine observed at former Royal weddings was the omission of the State banquet and ball. Beside the wedding guests proper, a great many per-sons were present invited to witness the cere-sony in the chapel, though not to attend at the meption or breakfast. After the ceremony the sate apartments were thrown open for the vis-tors who desired to inspect them.

embling at noon, the Royal party proceeded the Grand Quadrangle, where a guard of ed by Col. B. Loyd-Lindsay, V. C., M. P., was down up, in the richly ornamented State car-riage brought from Buckingham Palace to the Horseshoe Cloisters at the west end of

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL,
where they alighted to pass up into the nave,
where the procession was formed to proceed up the choir to the altar. The alighting place was a payilion of timber covered with scarlet coth and decorated with flags, about fifteen feet wide and sixty long, so that three carriages could at once set down their passengers. A covered way sheltered with canvas, appropriately up-holstered and decorated, led from this payilion to and up the great flight of stone steps to the western, or principal, entrance to the nave. It was carpeted with a splendid fabric manufactured for the occasion. At the southern ap-proach was a similar pavilion and covered way, y which the officials and invited guests entered be nave. Guards of honor from the Sixtleth Rifles, the Coldstream Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards Blue were stationed here. The Bray and Rutland chapels were fitted as retiring rooms, and a chamber was construct-ed at the west end of the chapel for the bride and choir, and the whole sacrarium were carneted. On the aisles tiers of seats, draped with peted. On the sistes ters of scate, draped who crimson, were placed for visitors, while the more flustrious guests were scated on the south side of the altar. One hundred and fifty were placed in the stails of the Knights of the Garter and choir. The desks in front of the Naval md Military Knights' seats were removed, so as to increase the space the bridal procession was

Architecturally and historically the Chapel Royal of St. George is a noble building. Edte of a mor The main vaulting is, without exception, the most beautiful specimen of the gothic stone roof in existence, and the ceiling is wonderfully ornamented with Royal arms and emblems. In the choir are the stalls of the Knights of the Garter, elaborately carved in black oak, and covered by canopies decorated with tabernacle work, and supported by slender pillars. On the canopies are the Knights Companions' mantles, beinets, coats, and swords; above are their banners. Carvings on the pedestal and front George, and the Twentieth Psalm. Here, too, are the tombs or Henry VIII., Charles I., and many other Royal personages.

THE CEREMONY. The splendid procession approached the altar from the west side, a glittering assembly of crowned heads, Princes, Ambassadors, and high officials. The Queen did not walk in it, but, as on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' mar-nage, sat in the Royal pew, close to the altar. For the first time since her husband's death her Majesty made a concession to cheerfulness, wearing white lace, etc., upon a costume of cording to the Anglican ritual by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Oxford, Worcester, and Winchester. The bridegroom was attended his by brother, the Prince of Wales, as his best man, Prince Leopold, who was to have assisted, being ill at Darmstadt; he wore the somewhat sombre but soldierly uniform of his rank and regiment,—dark green

with black facings and silver ornaments.

The bride, to whom Lady Elphinstone and Lady Adel Barking were assigned as ladies in waiting by the Queen, had eight brides maids, members of the English aristocracy, all her eniors, and some seriously so, Lady Adelaide Taylor being 30. They were: Lady Ela Sack-tille Russell, eldest daughter of the Duke of Bedford; Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Spencer chill, fifth daughter of the Duke of Marl-Barchill, fifth daughter of the Duke of Mari-brough, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; Lady Blanche Conyngham, eldest daughter of the Barquis Conyngham; Lady Adelaide Louisa Iane Taylor, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Begdfort; Lady Louisa Elizabeth Bruce, sister of the Earl of Eigin; Lady Mabel Schina Bridgenan, aldest daughter of the Earl of Bradford; Lady Cecilia Lelia Hay, eldest daughter of the Earl of Erroil; and Lady Victoria Frederica Caroline Edgecumbe, eldest daughter of the Sari of Mount Edgecumbe, Lord Chamberlain.

The Princess wore an unusually plain bridal tress of heavy white satin, with a band of lace our inches long energing the walst. The skirt was adorned with Point d'Alencon lace twelve nches long, wrought with roses, myrtles, and brange blossome. The same design is repeated in the veil and handkerchief. The veil is about Prussian eagle in one corner and the bride's monogram in the other. The train is some four-teen feet in length, with a heavy lace flounce a Jard in depth, which is also wrought with strigs of myrtle, the myrtle replacing the orangeflower in German wedding toflettes. Her trous-sean is large and costly, but all the dresses are in black and gray, as the Royal families of En-

gland and Germany are both in mourning. THE MUSIC George's and Eton College, accompanied by Sir George Elvey, the splendid organ of the chapel, and supplemented by the Queen's pri-rate band. On Prince Arthur's entry the Albert Edward March, composed by Sir George
Elvey for the Prince of Wales' marriage, was
played. The procession in which was the
inde was ushered in by Mendelssohn's
"March of the Priests in Athalie," and at he entry of the Queen the march from Hanle's "Occasional Overture" was given. The
music consisted of two chanted psalms;
the conclusion of the ceremony the "Hallelish Chorus" was performed, and the Royal

crown, jeweled and enameled in heraldic col-

procession retired as it had entered, and return ed to Windsor Castle, where, in the Waterlo-Chamber, the breakfast was given.

In the afternoon the newly-wedded pair set out for Claremont House, near Esher, where they will remain for a few days. The bride wore a dark-gray traveling-dress, very plainly made, and trimmed with soulache. On Monday next the Prince of Wales will hold a levee at St. James' Palace, at which they will be present; on Monday week, the 24th, they will sail on the Royal yacht Osborne, Commander Hugo Pearson, from Portsmouth, to spend six or eight weeks in the Mediterranean, going as far as Cyprus. They will probably meet the Queen in taly, as she also is going abroad for a rather extended journey. On their return in May, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will reside at the Queen's Pavilion, Aldershot, till their own residence has been made ready at Bagshot.

BAGSHOT HOUSE is an entirely new building of Gothic architecture, constructed of red brick and Portland stone, and situated within the grounds of Bag-shot Park, twelve miles from Windsor. The demesne was formerly the seat of the Duke of Gloucester, and later on Sir James Clarke, her Majesty's physician, resided in the old house, which has been demolished, the new manson having been crected upon higher ground about 400 yards to the north. The try-covered stables, aviary, and conservatory have been left untouched. The conservatory, which is somewhat similar to that at the Royal Lodge, Windsor Great Park, though much smaller, contains four magnificent camellia plants, which are covered with thousands of blooms, and some orange and lemon trees in fruit. The pleasure grounds, as laid out in the time of the Duke of Gloucester, are very very extensive, the mossy lawns and wilderness. very extensive, the mossy lawns and wilderness being studded with noble specimens of the cedars of Lebanon, lofty laurel, ash, and elm trees, and thickets of rhododendrons. The principal front faces the north, and is of palatial elevation, having a lofty turreted tower, at the base of which is the grand entrance, while the upper windows are surmounted by the arms of the Duke of Connaught and a coronet. In the west wing upon the ground floor are the Prince's room, library, drawing-room, saloon, and dining-room, as well as the grand staircase, the Duchess' boudoir, the bed and dressing-rooms being on the first floor. There is a sple view of the heath and pine-covered Surrey Hills, in the direction of Frimley, Camberley, and

The presents were exceedingly numerous and sort,—jewels and plate. The bridegroom fairly loaded his bride with gifts, specially manufacloaded his bride with gitts, specially manufac-tured in Paris, among which were a golden op-era-glass with the Duchess' cipher and a coronet in diamonds, and two exquisite parasols in lapis-lazuli and oxydized silver and turquoise and gold. Another notable gift was sent from the Berlin Benevolent Society, already mentioned,-a wonderful needle-work basket gold bronze supported by gold claws and exquisitely hand-painted, and embroidered with myrtles and daisies (Margurethen), and having within the cover a wreath of roses, each rose inclosing the portrait of one of the Princess relatives. The Rifles sent a centre-piece for the table of silver and bog oak. The "National Irish" presentation fund was badly managed, and instead of presenting the Duke with an estate and dwelling, the subscribers only managed to give him a second-hand service of plate gilt, worth some \$15,000; another Irish gift was a wonderful set of writing-table requisites in Irish bog yew, designed from antique national models. The City of London will give a \$50,000 present, but it will be presented at the Mansion House later in the season. One of the eddest gifts, and by no means the least worthy of notice, came from the poor people of Fair Isle, a little rock, the most northerly of the Orkney group—a cap, hose, muffler, and gloves, knitted in the odd, bright colors that the islands are

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, March 13.—The weather the past ten days has been bright and fine, affording every obportunity for preparation at Windsor to-day, in St. structure, and Henry VIL continued the work. of the Duke of Conounght, son of Queen Vic toria, and the Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia. To-day the sky was cloudless and the weather beautiful.

THE PROCESSION
from Windsor Castle to St. George's Chapel was divided into three parts. On the arrival of the guests at the west entrance of the chapel, they were received by the Lord Steward and Vice Chamberiain and conducted to seats upon the dais. Her Majesty's trumpeters at the west entrance announced the arrival by a flourish. The Queen's procession comprised three car-riages, in the last of which (a landau drawn by four ponies) were her Majesty, the Princess Beatrice, and Prince Albert Victor of Wales The other carriages were occupied by members

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Win-chester, and Oxford, and others. Within the chancel at the time, with the officiating clergy, were the bride and bridegroom and their respective supporters, the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles for the bride, and the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburg for

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, the Princess of Wales, Prince George, and the Princesses of Wales. The bridesmaids were on the western portion of the dais, with the Vice Chamberlain and the Lord Chamberlain on each side. Other Royal peronages were scated each side of the altar. The body of the chapel was occupied by about 150 Ambassadors and foreign Ministers with their families, Cabinet Ministers members of nobility, and distinguished soldiers and sailors. The Queen has commanded a sketch of the

scene to be made. MUSIC AND CANNON. The marriage took place about 1 o'clock. The bride was given away by her father. At the conclusion of the service the choir sang the Hallelujah chorus, and Mendelssohn's wedding march pealed forth as the bride and bridegroom left the chapel. While in the long walk a sa-lute of guns announced the termination of the ceremony.

REVERSE ORDER. The Royal family and guests left the chape in the reverse order in which they entered. All the Royal personages returned through the Queen's entrance to the castle, where the registry of marriage was signed in the green draw ing-room, and duly attested by the Queen and other distinguished personages.

fn a quadrangle opposite the principal en-trance of the castle, a guard of honor of the Second Battalion of the Coldstream Guards was mounted.

THE MARRIAGE PRESENTS were displayed in the white drawing-room of the castle. The officers of the Royal Artillery, in which the Duke of Connaught held a commis-sion after leaving Woolwich Academy, rester-day presented him with a handsome silver centre-piece representing a squad of artillery serving a gun. The room was filled with costly and splendid gifts and works of art. Diamonds blazed in one corner on a special table reserved for them. A centre-table was occupied by plate and candelabra. Couches and guerdons had furs, cloaks, lace, and embroidery disposed upon them. The Queen gave a magnificent diamond tiars, the brilliants hanging down in sparkling peaks from a central wreath of brilliants of pure water, also a pearl and diamond pendant, the jewel of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert; a medallion of the Queen and Prince Con-sort, and a jewel of the Imperial Order of the

odged with white.

The King and Queen of Belgium gave valuable
Belgian lace and specimens of the finest projucts of the looms of Flanders in large quanti-

se of Wales gave a ring set with The Princess of water rave a ring set with stone known as the cat's-cye.

The Prince of Wales gave a great mixing-bowl, fifteen inches across, silver gilt, standing on an ebony plinth, and having a suitable inscription. The Crown Princess of Germany gave a fine oil-painting, done by her own hand, and singed "Victoria, 1878," representing fruit and flow-

The Princess Beatrice's gift was a lamp lac-quered in the highest style of the Japanese art. The Duke of Edinburg gave sapphire and ruby solitaires.
The Duchess of Cambridge presented six handsome antique silver spoons.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelltz gave a fish-elice and fork in a size and elaboration of workmanship to fit them for a Royal table.

The hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-

The hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz gave a glass claret jug with gilt mounts, a lion and a shield.

Prince Christian contributed a pair of modern English candlesticks.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne are remembered in their absence by two silver candlesticks of an old design, in exquisite taste.

The Duke of Teck sends a candelabra and a clock in lapis lazuli andormolo.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh gave a silver gilt tea service of the time of George III.

The household gave a plateau of silver with centre for flowers.

Lord Beaconsfield gave a silver gilt repousse plateau with a sea-horse. The Marquis of Salisbury a massive silver tankard. Col. Stanley two silver gilt dessert bowls, one of them older than the Hall, mark of King's head, and the other made to match in 1786.

Lord Napier of Magnala sends a tea service in silver richly chased.

Lady Breadalbaue sends a large album with the monogram of the Princess and Duke upoa the cover.

These are a few of the most noteworthy in the long list of curious and heavitiful articles.

These are a few of the most noteworthy in the long list of curious and beautiful articles presented to the young couple.

presented to the young couple.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA'S ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Telegram's London special from George Augustus Sala gives the following description of the Reyal wedding at Windsor to-day:

Never since the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexanddra of Denmark, now sixteen years ago, has Windsor worn such gala aspect as this morning. The crooked high street is gorgeous in its fluttering of flags, and heraldic devices, and royal congratulatory mottoes. It rejoices in a mass of color that seems to make the quaint old street glad, and forms an exceedingly pleasant contract with the vast austere gray mass of castle that crowns the crest of the hill. The balconies on either side of the street are draped with flags and hung down with festoons of the tairest flowers.

AT TER MINUTES PAST 12

and upon a signal given by the Lord Chamberlain, six Royal trumpeters clad in coats of
cloth and gold and standing three on each side
of the west door of St. George's Chapel, sound
a prolonged fanfare. The Yeoman of the Guard
on duty at the door relaxes his hold of the lock,
and the portals open with dramatic effect, revealing a long covered way, through which advance the glittering procession of Royal guests,
at its head the steward of her Majesty's household in full costume. All eyes are fixed on the
imposing personage who follows, his Highness
the Mabarajah Dhulep Bingh, whose swarthy
face is seen beneath a splendid turban and
caftan literally blazing with emeralds and
diamonds. Accompanying him is the Maharanee,
his wife, in a dazzling robe of golden web.
Then the towering form of Prince Edward of
Saxe-Weimar in the uniform of an English
General is easily recognized. The portly form
of the Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, is next.
The Duchess appears

SMILING AND GENIAL AS EVER. AT TEN MINUTES PAST 12

The Duke of Teck, in the handsome uniform of the Rifle Brigade, is beside her. Two Princesses of Saxe Coburg-Gotha succeed. Next comes the Duchess of Edinburg, escorted by the Duke of Cambridge, her Royal ispouse having taken his place in another procession. The Prince and Princess Christian walk together; the Princess Frederick Charles, the mother of the bride, is also compelled to avail herself of a husband de dreumstance, as her liege lord has business elsewhere.

Immense interest is taken in the appearance of the Crown Princess of Germany and Prussia. The Princess Royal of England, who is arrayed in a magnideent costume of deep blue veivet, lined with ermine, and wearing a number of foreign orders, a splendid crimson ribbon and badge crossing her breast. The Prince Imperial of Gemany, "Unser" Fritz, wore a uniform of white and silver.

At this point the procession grows

MORE AND MORE EXALTED

in the rank of its members. The Princess of

in the rank of its members. The Princess of Wales in a sea-green satin and train of portentous length, accompanied by her three charming little daughters and by the tiny Prince George of Wales. Next comes his colossal Majesty the King of the Belgians, looking as good-natured as he is large, and smilling affably to several acquaintances whom he recognizes in the aisies. The Queen of the Belgians wears a train of maroon velvet lined with ermine.

The procession is closed with the Yeoman of the Guard and Gentlemen-at-Arms, and while it moves up the aisie Handel's march from "Hercules" is played.

For some ten minutes utter silence reigned. The courteous Yeoman resumes his hold upon the lock, and at a gentle wave from the Lord Chamberlain the silver clarion of the trumpeters rings out. Once more the portals are flung open, and the Royal procession appears in sight. Clerks, Marshals, Comptrollers, Gentlemen Ushers,—rigid as usual, clad ingold embroidery,—enter. Then comes the Garter King-at-Arms, sceptre in hand, and the Lord Chamberlain, his shoulder

COVERED WITH WEDDING PAVORS of white satin. They are immediately preceding her Majesty, not precisely walking backward, but wheeling ever and anon at a half turn in a remarkably nimble manner. The Lord Steward escorted on the other side the greatest personage of the procession. Stately, but scarcely so sorrowful as of yore, arrayed in raven black and with lengthened train borne by two youthful pages of honor in scarlet and white, wearing the broads blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter saltire-wise, the diamond George, and a number of other decorations, with a long veil of white gauze and coronal flashing with diamonds,

Queen of England and Empress of India. The Princess Beatrice and little Albert Victor of Wales closely followed her Majesty, after whom came a crowd of great officers of the household, Master of the Buckbounds and Goldstick, the venerable Viscount Templeton.

As the procession enters the choir the march from "Athaite" is played on the organ. The Queen is conducted to a foot-stool of crimson and gold placed for her on the dais. She does not, however, take her seat for some time, but remains standing, receiving with austere dignity the deep obeisance of the Princes and nobles near her.

COMES VICTORIA.

near her.

Scarcely five minutes elapsed between the arrival of the Queen's procession and the repetition of the ceremonial at the west door announcing the advent of the cortege of the brideercom. This was comparatively short. Two Comptrollers of the Household of Prince Leopold (who is, unfortunately, having been taken ill at Darm stadt, unable to be present) enter, followed by the Duke of Connaught

IN FULL COLONEL'S UNIFORM.

The bridgement is supported by his brothers,

IN FULL COLONEL'S UNIFORM.

The bridge of Wales and Duke of Edinburg, the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburg. Sir George Elder's march, composed on the eccasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, entitled "Albert Edward," is played as the Princes pass up to the nave. The bridgeroom is conducted to the footstool on the right of the hant pas before the sitar, and for the fourth, and last time the ceremonial at the west door is repeated, the Yeoman and Gentlemen-at-Arms closing before it and crossing their partisans as though to guard some specially precious object. Once more the clangor of the silver trumpets is heard, and wide yawn the doors. The ubiquitous Lord-Chamberlain bows low to welcome the procession of the bride. Two masters of ceremonies, apparently impressed with the solemnity of the situation, follow the heralds; then come the members of the German Ambassador, Count siurster, beaming and supremely happy. Vice-Chamberlain Viscount Barrington, eleverly emulating the dexterous half-turn perambulations of his chief, immediately precedes the bride. She is

PRETTY, GRACEFUL, AND TREMBLING.

PERTIT, GRACEFUL, AND TREMBLING.
Her simple girlish lineaments reminded the spectators strongly of the stories and charming picture of "Little Swansdown," arrayed in bridal white, with a veil of the richest Honiton lace, and wreath of orange-blossoms. Her train, a very Ningara of white satin and lace, was borne by eight bridesmaids.

Princess Louise Misrguerite, or Margaret, as the Queen is particularly anxious the bride should be called, looked so simple, so fresh, so gentle, so natural, that the spectators quite forgot to ask whether she wore diamonds or not. They only saw a simply natural girl. The eight bridesmaids, chosen for their beauty as well as their exalted positions, followed the bride, robed in snowy white, and wrapped in soft, drooping veils. The bride is supported by her father, Prince Frederick Charles, the stern

Prince."

As the procession passes up Handel's "Occasional Overture" is played. The marriage is solemnized by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is supposed by etiquete to be assisted by other memoers of the Episcopate and by the Dean of Windsor.

In reality the ceremony is wholly performed by the Archbishop himself. He read beautiful excerpts from the Litany with great feeling and impressiveness.

THE SUBLIME "HALLELUJAH CHORUS"

choristers.

The coup d' cd', when the ceremony is at its acme, almost baffles description for stateliness and magnificence. The sun's rays through the stained glass, glittering against the columns and walls, and lighting up the banners, helmets, and mantels over the old oak stalls, coruscating on uniforms of men and jewels of ladies, made the scene one of unequaled picturesqueness and grandeur. grandeur.

The choir having intoned the last anthem, the united procession of bride and bridegroom pass from the altar to the west door to the triumphant tones of Mendelssohn's "Wedding-March."

THE PAIR LOOKED PROUD AND HAPPY, be being tenderly attentive, so much so as to take the white silk mantle from one of the ladies in waiting and wrap it around her as she emerges into the somewhat bleak air of the cloisters. Her Majesty, likewise, on her arrival at the west door, is, in consequence of the crispness of the sir, invested with a mantle of white minerva, while the Princess Beatrice assumes a flowing cloak of ermine. Then the great ladies gather their trains, and some, langning the while, entirely divested themselves of those incumbrances. The scene became a brilliant kaletidoscopic chaos. The plan morning-dress shouldered grandees arrayed in the colors of the Gatter; Princes, nobles, soldiers, and sailors in uniform, strutted into the quadrangle, some to be conveyed in gorgeous Court-carriages, others to dight their way as best they could through ranks of police into the streets of roaring Windsor, where the joy-bells are clanging, banners waving, and the people holding high holiday, although they have seen but little of the gorgeous pageant in St. George's Chapel.

By Cable to New York Herald.

London, March 13.—Following as additional THE PAIR LOOKED PROUD AND HAPPY,

By Cable to New York Herald.
LONDON, March 13.—Following are addit estures of Sala's report:
"The Prince of Wales was costumed in the miform of a Field Marshal, wearing the collar

uniform of a Field Marshal, wearing the collar of the Garter.

"There was some disappointment among the throng of guests that the Knights of the Garter did not wear the gorgeous blue velvet robes of their Order, which, with accessories and embroidery, are said to cost \$5,000 apiece. It was hoped that they would wear them, as they did on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, but at the last moment the atteration in the programme was made.

THE BARL OF BEACONSPIELD

wore the Ministerial uniform of blue and

wore the Ministerial uniform of blue and gold, and looked a little less baggard than usual. He arrived early, and, after shaking hands cordially with some of his intimates, slipped quietly into the choir, almost with out the assistance of the Lord Chamberlain, and took his assigned position north of the altar. The entrance of England's great Minister was so quietly and unostentatiously accomplished that he attracted hardly more attention than he did sixteen years ago when, as plain Mr. Disraeli, he attended with his late wife the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE ARCHEISHOP OF CANTERBURY, clothed in his full canonicals, with the Bishops

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, clothed in his full canonicals, with the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, and Worcester, who had already taken his place on the Epistle side on the altar, came from behind the communion rails to chat with the Earl of Beaconafield. This is but an incident. The Dean of Windsor, own brother to the great Duke of Wellington, with the capitular body of St. George's Chapel, stood on the south side of the altar.

"The bride wore a white slik dress, the low body of which was embroidered with lace four inches in width. The skirt was ornamented with lace twelve inches in width, and there was attached in front, a little towards the right, a small bouquet of myrtle. The train was thirteen feet long, and covered by a rich lace figures, the width of which was three feet and a balf, and upon which was laid a branch of myrtle. The bridat veil was a square of lace blossoms, about ten feet and a half square, fastened to the top of the crown and enveloping the Princess. All the lace was of the finest point d'Alencon, the design modern in style, representing a fantastic combination of oranges, myrtle, and roses." THE BRIDE'S DRESS.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S. The present engagement of Lotta is probably the most successful ever played by her in this city, and not only attests her popularity, but also that of the theatre at which she appears. In spite of the unpleasant weather last evening every seat was sold before 8 o'clock, and when the curtain went up it was upon an audience of the curtain went up it was upon an audience of which any manager might well feel proud. Years ago Lotta made an effort to present "Musette" to Chicago, but the engagement was suddenly terminated after one performance had been given. During the present week it has beid the boards to uniformly large audiences, and from present prospects the second week of the engagement, when "La Cigale" is to be put on, will witness even a greater success.

As a play, "Musette" is not particularly strong, but being presented by so competent a company as the one which supports Lotts, headed by that sprightly and versatile little body herself, it cannot fail to be both interesting and amusing. In the character of a little Gypsy girl, whose wits have been sharpened by early contact with the rough edges of the world, Lotta appears at her best, and is enabled to introduce, besides the bright sayings and cunning little by-plays for which the piece affords ample opportunity, some popular songs and dances, in the rendition of which she is ably assisted by Ed Marble, who is rapidly developing into a tirst-class comedian. The other characters in the piece are all well taken, but especial mention should be made of Mr. Anderson, who, as Adadante, an ex-Gypsy, astonished the audience by an exhibition of dramatic power not often seen in companies supporting a star. Altogether, the performance was a perfectly satisfactory one, and deserves the patronage it enjoys. which any manager might well feel proud.

THE ELKS' BENEFIT. The second annual benefit of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, "D.," Protective Order of Elks, was given yesterday afternoon at McVicker's, the use of that house having been kindly donated by the gentleman whose name it bears. The by the gentleman whose name it bears. The programme, which was participated in by members of the profession from all the theatres in this city, was a pleasing one, comprising the first act of "Horrors," by the Rice Surprise Party; recitation, "The Sprig of Green," J. J. Sullivan; Little Mac, in dance; the St. Felix Sisters in songs and dances; dialect recitation by Mr. Fred Dickinson; the Peasleys, in an Irish sketch; Miss Erba Robeson, in ballads; Bryant and Hoey, in their musical sketch; serio-comic songs, by Miss Ella Mayo; and Balabrega and Miss Leyton, in mind-reading, etc. A large audience was present, and the entire entertainment passed off creditably to those who took part in it, and pleasant to those in front.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH. This well-known travedian begins an engagement at Haverly's next week, presenting during the week "Othello," "Julius Casar," "Virginius," and "Richard III." He will be supported by a competent company, including Miss Emily Gavin and Mr. Charles Barron.

NOTES.

The sale of seats for Bick's Illustrated Tour
Through England, Ireland, Europe, and India begins to-morrow morning at Root Sons'. The series is to be continued during a month in Mc-Cormick Hall.

THE RAILROADS.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION. The Executive Committee of the Western Railroad Association held a meeting day before yesterday at the office of the Association, No. 101 Washington street, to take action in regard to the resolution passed at the annual meeting held Jan. 14, 1879, that the Board of Directors

held Jan. 14, 1879, that the Board of Directors be authorized to appoint mechanical experts to examine into and report upon the merits of inventions affecting railroad interests.

The Committee, in pursuance of the above action, has adopted the following rules:

Parties requesting examinations of inventions shall, in each case, file with the Secretary a written application, accompanied by a copy of the isters patent, an abstract of the title, a certified copy of the file-wrapper and contents, a brief statement of the advantages claimed, and, when the improvement will admit of it, a model thereof: and shall, at the same time, pay to the Secretary the sum of \$100,—all of which shall be retained by the Association as its property.

In granting a request for any such examination, the Executive Committee may require, before the Examining Board shall proceed therewith, the de-

with spot instructions as the nature of the case shall seem to require. The Secretary will then notify the members of the Board of their appointment, and name the time and place of their spot meeting. The Said Board will make its final report, in writing, to the Executive Committee, and the report will then be printed and sent to the applicant and to each of the members of the Association. If experiments are made, seasonable notice thereof will be given to the applicant.

The members of said Board shall be paid \$8 per day, or in that preportion, for the time sctually employed, and size their total necessary traveling expenses.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Board to investigate axle bearings for cars and locomotives, the applicants being the owners of the Hopkins lead-lined bearings patent: A. Manvel, Assistant General Superintendent Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Frederick de Funiak, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Machinery Louisville & Nashville Railroad; and C. M. Higginson, Purchasing Agent Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

A few weeks ago THE TRIBUE published a circular by a Chicago scalper named Anderson, in which he requested country editors to sell him their passes and thousand-mile tickets. He received a number of letters in reply to that circular from country editors who were anxious to dispose of their passes. But the scalper found it more profitable to sell the letters thus received to the railroad companies than to purchase the passes. Among the letters thus disposed of was one from Mark H. Barnum, editor of the Wausan (Wis.) Torch of Liberty, who stated in the letter that he had a 1,000-

num, editor of the Wausan (Wis.) Torch of Liberty, who stated in the letter that he had a 1,000-mile ticket and a pass over the Green Bay & Minnesota Kaliroad which he would like to dispose of. With this evidence in their possession the managers of the road revoked Mr. Baruum's pass and discontinued advertising in his paper. Thereupon Mr. Barnum published a fierce article denouncing the road, and claiming that he had written that letter to the scalper to obtain particulars, for the purpose of exposing the fraud to the public.

The General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the road has now sent a circular to the editors of the Northwestern papers, laying the whole matter before them, and asking whether he was not justified in taking the action he did, and stating that the management of his road had always tried to deal generously with the members of the press in general, and toward Mr. Barnum in particular, and they were happy in stating that this was the only instance in walch an editor of a paper had violated his agreement with them.

The managers of the Green Bay & Minnesots Railroad were certainly justified in taking the action they did, and there is no respectable newspaper in the West that will not commend their action. The plea of Mr. Barnum that he wrote the letter to expose the fraud is farfetched, for long before the letter was written The Tranum's exposed the swindle by publishing the scalper's circular and commenting thereon. Had Mr. Barnum been anxious to expose the fraud he could have republished said article and obtained his end.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is pushing its line eastward at a rapid rate, about two miles of new road being completed every day. The road will reach Mariposa Wells, in Arizona, 110 miles east of Fort Yuma, about the middle of April, and will be pushed forward as fast as possible to Tucson, which is 235 miles east of Fort Yuma. At this point a halt will be made, in order to ascertain which of the roads now pushing west to form a connection with the Southern Pacific will offer the best inducements. The Archison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad is now being rapidly pushed to Santa Clara, about fifty miles west of Santa Fe, from which point about 500 miles of road remain to be constructed to complete the gap to Tucson. The terminus of the Texas Pacific is now at Fort Worth, about 900 miles east of Tucson. This road has done no work west of Fort Worth for some time past, but is waiting to get a Government subsidy to enable it to go on with the work. Both the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads are going ahead with their work without asking or wanting any Government aid whatever, and the probabilities now are that they will form a junction long before the Texas Pacific when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Southern Pacific are getting closer together every day, and will complete another Pacific when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Southern Pacific are getting closer together every day, and will complete another Pacific through route out of their own means before many years have elapsed, and long before the Texas Pacific through route out of their own means before many years have elapsed, and long before the Texas Pacific through route out of their own means before many years have elapsed, and long before the Texas Pacific through route out of their own means before many years have elapsed, and long before the Texas Pacific through route out of their own means before The Southern Pacific Rathroad Company is pushing its line eastward at a rapid rate, about

THE PASS AGREEMENT. The managers of the Chicago & Northwestern say they were justified, under the provisions of the pass agreement, to take the action they did in regard to 1,000-mile tickets, which was rein regard to 1,000-mile tickets, which was reported in vesterday's Tribune. Before they took that action they consulted with the managers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, who agreed to it. The other Chicago roads were not running through the same territory, and hence had nothing to do with the matter. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy takes the same position and exoberates the Northwestern. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Illinois Central, however, are of a different opinion, and claim that the Northwestern had no right to take the action it did without consulting them, and that it would either compel them to take the same action, or to give trippasses. The matter will receive an airing at the meeting at St. Louis next Thursday. The indications now are that the pass arrangement will then go to pieces, as all but two or three of the Chicago roads are decidedly sick of it. Another cause of the dissatisfaction is that the Eastern roads, who were really the originators of the arrangement, now refuse to become parties to it.

I., B. & W. Washington, D. C., March 13.—Justice Harlan this morning denied the application recent-ly made to him here for a supersedess in the matter of the appeal from the order confirming the recent sale of the main line of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway. The matter had been argued at length by N. A. Cowdrey, of New York, in behalf of the applicants for a supersedeas, and by James D. Campbell, of Davenport, for the bendholders resisting the application. This decision of the Court will enable the bondholders to proceed immediately to complete their purchase of the road.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN. CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.
CINCINNATI, O., March 13.—At the request of prominent citizens, the City Solicitor is preparing an application for an injunction to restrain the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad and the Directors of the Cincinnati Southern Railway Company from executing the agreement made between them yesterday, by which the latter, as agents of the former, were to operate the road, on the ground that it amounts to the city running the road, and would render the taxpayers liable to all the responsibility as common carriers.

A. & G. W. New York, March 13.—By cable from London it is reported that McHenry has no substantial following in his opposition to the lease of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway to the Eric, as fourteen-fifteenths of the first Atlantic & Great Western mortgages are now in possession of the promoters of the lease, and an equal proportion of the junior securities.

ITEMS.

Mr. J. H. Younglove, of the Sidney & Black Hills Stage, is in the city. He says the business over his line has greatly fallen off on account of the Leadville excitement. Many who had gone to Leadville in search of fortunes are returning again, finding the business in the hills more remunerative.

munerative.

The roads loading to Mississippi River points held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel to make spring and summer rates to the various Mississippi River points. The following roads were represented at the meeting: Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and Chicago, Dubuque & Minneaota. Last summer's rates were again adopted, with a few slight alterations.

adopted, with a few slight alterations.

The New York apportionment of west-bound freight has been finally modified by an award by Mr. Fink alightly different from his original judgment,—that is, from that made before hearing the objections of the New York Lake Erie & Western and the Baltimore & Ohio Raifroad Companies. By this it is understood the New York Central was to have 35 per cent of the shipments, the Erie 31, the Pennsylvania 25, and the Baltimore & Ohio gets 3½, the Pennsylvania 25, and the 65½ per cent remaining is divided between the Erie and the New York Central in different proportions of the different classes, the New York Central getting more of the

The scalpers are being rapidly driven into the last ditch by the relentless railroads. Some drys or six of them were again arrested last evening, and a number of warrants were sworn out against others, who will be arrested as soon as they can be found. Most of the scalpers say they are willing to go out of the business if the railroads will redeen the tickets they have on hand. They say they have all their money invested in tickets, and no one could expect that they should throw or give them away. The railroads certainly ought to make provisions to redeem all legitimate tickets now in the hands of the scalpers, and give them the opportunity to quit the business.

FIRES.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 12 at 2:15 last evening was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 549 Washington street, owned and occupied by Henry Greenebaum. No damage.

The alarm from Box 169 at 10:30 last evening was caused by some malicious person setting fire to a load of hay belonging to Daniel Hayes, and which had been left standing in an alley near the corner of Thirty-first and Haisted streats.

streets.

The alarm from Box 391 at 6:45 last evening was caused by a fire in the show-window of a two-story frame building No. 645 Milwankee avenue, owned by Peter Kurtz, and occupied by Emanuel Winter as a dry-goods store. Cause of fire, goods catching fire from a gas-jet. Damage to building, \$50; to stock, \$200; fully covered by insurance.

The alarm from Box 381 at 9:50 last evening was caused by a fire in the frame cottare No. 312 West Adams street, owned and occupied by Mrs. J. Hill. Damage, \$25 to building, and \$20 to furniture. Cause unknown.

AT BAY CITY, MICH. enecial Disputch to The Tribuna. EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 18.—A fire last East Sagnaw, Mich, March 18.—A fire last night in Bay City destroyed Waller's meat-market and packing-house; also a quantity of household goods stored in the upper part of the building. The loss is between \$4,000 and \$5,000, with some insurance.

At about 1:30 this morning a house situated in the ward of West Bay City, and owned by a Mrs. Thompson, was burned to the ground; loss about \$1,800, with insurance at \$1,100. The inmates barely escaped with their lives.

AT ONSLOW, IA. DAVENPORT, Ia., March 13.—This morning about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out on the east side

of the main street, in the little town of On-slow, Jones County, in a frame row of business houses, twelve of which, comprising the princi-pal portion of the town, were consumed. No estimates were made as to the loss, but it will be quite heavy; insurance small. AT WELDON, ILL. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
CLINTON, Ill., March 13.—At Weldon

consumed, with its contents, the roof fal-just as the family stepped out of the Loss, \$1,200; no insurance. AT EAST PEPPERELL, MASS.

OBITUARY.

Sr. Louis, March 13.—John H. Dowell, a prominent cotton factor, and President of the Cotton Exchange, died last evening after a very brief filness from pneumonis.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 13.—Thadeus Mills, one of the old land-marks of this place, died this morning. He was over 80 years old, and, for over thirty years, a resident of this place.

of the teeth with gritty preparations. The teeth are too valuable to be triffed with. When gods, you must have false ones or "gmm" yourself through life. Use Sozodont, which contains no grit. It cleanses the mouth and vitalizes the se-

BUSINESS NOTICES.

rhora, wind colic, and regulates the bowels, 25 cts CUTICUBA, CUTICUBA BESOLVENT

Eczema of the Scalp, Face,

Mesars. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: My friends and acquaintances will remember me as having been for years afflicted with Eczems or Salt Rheum. It covered my scalp, face, body, and limbs, and caused me great suffering. The appearance of my face made me miserable, not to speak of the burning heat and pain. I have been treated by Dr.—, of Cambridge, Dr.—, of Boston, and by Dr.—, considered the best in the city for such diseases, without cure, and with bat little benefit.

benefit.

After years of suffering, a thorough trial of all remedies and the best physicians, costing me hundreds of dollars, I am cured solely by your Curicuna for a very trifling sum of money. Gentlemen, I cannot say enough in its praise. It has made me a happy man. Very gratefully, M. M. ISAACS.

230 West Canton-st., Boston, May 4, 1878. CAUTION-If procurable, use CUTICURA SOAP.

Tetter or Salt Rheum

CAUTION. -If procurable, use Cuticura Sonn.

How Rapidly Cuticura Heals.

LIPS INSURANCE. THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL

STATEMENT

CONNECTICUT

MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

OP HARTFORD, COMM.

Not Assets, January 1, 1879...... 845-072-083-57

RECEIVED IN 1878:

Balance Profit and Loss..... 28,861.08 8,490,426.40

DISBURSED IN 1878: TO POLICY-BOLDERS: For claims by

to Policy-bold-Lapsed and sur-

EXPENSES:

Salaries of offic-ers, clerks, and all others em-

Exchange, etc. 170,651.56 Boston, March 13.—Frank Leighton's large three-story shoe-shop at East Pepperell, Mass., was burned this morning. Loss, \$30,000; partially insured.

Don't Rub Off the Enamel

Use "Mrs. Winslew's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery anddi-

(uticura

The Great Skin Cure, Infallibly Caree

All Skin and Scalp Diseases, Scaly Eruptions, Itchings, and Irritations.

And Limbs Cured After Years of Suffering.

Mesers. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: Having been troubled for many years with the Tetter or Sait Rheum and spent many a hard-earned dollar, I was given a trial of your Cuticura, and, thank God, my hands are well. I never had anything do me good like that. You may put this in the naper and welcome, and may it do some other poor safferer the same good it has done me! I am well known here, having lived here almost ditteen years and kept boarders for a living, and sometimes my heart was sore, thinking I would have to give up altogether with my sore hands, and having a small family to take care of; but oh! thank God, my hands are well, so I again return thanks. Send me a dollar box. Yours respectfully.

ELIZABETH BUCKLEY.

Littleton, N. H., May 30, 1878.

CAUTION.—If procurable, use Cuticura Som.

It Is Wonderful

How Rapidly Cutleura Heals.

When assisted by the Cutleurs Soap, every species of Itching Eruptions, Irritations, and Inflammations of the Skin and Scalp, restoring and promoting the growth of the hair when lost or thinned by Heating or Scaly Humors. Nothing is known that will so quickly heal Bruises, Scalds, Wounds, and Festers. It cares, in connection with the Caulcura Resolvent taken internally, the most obstinate Scrofulous Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, and yet it is a medical mystery to chemists and to the most noted skin doctors. They cannot make it out; and to rival it in successful cares, they have to make use of it under other names. There is no doubt that it is the most inviting, as well as the most effective, remedy of this century.

The Cuticura System

Of Resolving and Eliminating all Constitutional Humora and Purifying the Circulation of Serofula, Scrofulous, Cancerous, and Canker Humora, and of Treating all Affections and Canker Humora, and of Treating all Affections and Canker Humora, and of Treating all Affections and Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, consists in the internal administration of the Cuticura Resolvent, a Powerful Purifying Agent, and the external use of Cuticura, The Great Skin Cure, assisted by the Cuticura Scap. These great remedies, strictly original in their composition and revolutionary in their methods of treating the diseases and affections under comsideration, appeal to the sick and suffering with a force never before exerted by any medical preparations in the history of the curative art. Prepared by Washington-at. Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

Price of Curicura, small boxes, 50c; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. Resolvent, \$1 per bottle. Curicura, Soar, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

thirteen miles northeast of Clinton, the dwelling-house of Mr. W. L. Vandover was entirely

Printing, Station eery, Advertis

618,900.54 . 335, 652.20 BALANCE, NETASSETS, Dec. 31, 1878, 848, 225, 182, 44 SCHEDULE OF ASSETS:

Loans upon Real Estate, first Hend...... \$28, 383, 983.28 Cost of City Bonds.....

Cost of Bank Stock.
Cost of Railroad Stock.
Cash in Bank at interest.
Cash in Company's Office.
Balance due from Agenta, secured..... 6, 119.88 5, 178.57

erest accrued and due. . . \$1,751, 808.46 Rents socrued..... Bonds over cost

Net Premiums in course of collection NONE....

Net deferred quarters and

\$46,179,198-84 LIABILITIES. Amount required to re-in-sure all outstanding poll-cies, net, assuming 4 per

JACOB L. GREENS, Pres JOHN M. TAYLOR, Secretary. D. H. WELLS, Ass't Secretary.

STEARNS, DICKINSON & CO., General Agents for Illinois, 81 and 83 Washington-st.,

LAKE NAVIGATION NAVIGATION OPEN. Goodrich Transportation Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Are receiving and shipping freight semi-weekly for Racine, Milwankee, Sheboygue, Manttowee, Ludine-For Grand Haven & Muskegon. STEAMER ALPENA

Will leave WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, 19th fast, Office and Docky foot Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN. Supt. SULPHIDE OF ABSENICUM. STOP SUPERINE
SKIN REMEDY.

SK

PINANCIAL. The Right Way To make money fast, operating in stocks, is to steady gains from the daily variations in pricas, occur, without waiting to incur the sweeping; sudden and extreme fluctuations. In this w husiness becomes as asic and desirable as any mile, massifications, agricultural, or profession suit, white a good profit can be made on either a bear market. By the Mutant Capitalization is each operator receives all the Savantages of un capital.

ublic and patrons universally indone this a uncessful method of operating in etechn of need. New circular with unfailing "Bule eas" and much information of absolute impul il operators, unailed free. All inde of a clouds wanted. Government Bonds supplied.

Bankers and Brokers, 28 & 28 Brown, N. Y. NOTICE.

Utter and Imbecile Inability of the Present Body.

An Ignoble Surrender to the Passion of Presenting Bills.

Discussion, in the Senate, of the Bill to Regulate Banking.

The Time of the House Almost Wholly Spent in Cutting a Salary.

Passage of a Bill Reducing Warehouse Commissioners to \$30 Per Week.

rmous Floods of Speech to Be Emptied Out on the Drainage Question.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune. pied the chair in the Senate this morn-

osolution prohibiting the introduction of bills fter the 15th inst., before the Senate, but the sefulness in this direction.
tor Fuller then called up his motion to

consider the vote which yesterday sent nykendall's Fee and Salary bill to the dary Committee. The vote was recon-

day next. ator Walker presented a petition praying exation of church property.

THE USUAL ORDER. The bills then began to pour in, including enator Joslyn, appropriating \$4,000 for engineers, and fireman for heating the e; and \$7,578.95 to pay D. W. Lusk, actor for State binding, under a con-ch expired Nov. 1 last, and \$5,000 for ne work to July 1, 1879; \$700 to the Sundent of Public Instruction, for postage, and telegraphing; \$300 to the Adjutant for like expenses; \$12,000 to pay the tal expenses of the Thirty-first General

BANKS. ones' bill for the protection of bank hen came up on second reading, as

depositors then came up on second reading, as infinished business.

The provisions of this proposed law are very evere on any bank officer who receives any deposit when he knows the institution is insolvent; makes a failure within thirty days after receiving a deposit prims facte evidence of insolvency and an intent to defraud, and fixes the penalty it a fine in double the amount of the deposit out or imprisonment in the Pententiary. It also forbids any bank, incorporated or otherwise, to loan its deposit or trust funds to any of to officers without the consent of its depositors. Any officer taking such funds without first obtaining such consent shall be held guilty of obtaining the same under false pretenses.

Along discussion ensued over this bill, and a arge number of amendments were offered.

Senators McClellan, Mayfield, and Archer opposed the bill.

sill.

Riddle supported the bill, saving that y bank failure that had occurred in the last five years was attributable to at the bank officers borrowed the defunds, and left their worthless notes rest formality of a security to show

The bill was finally smended to as to make be provision in regard to officers borrowing the ank funds apply to savings banks only, and it as then ordered to a third reading.

THE PRINTER. The Joint Committee on Printing Bills, etc., reported in favor of allowing the printers \$200 for extra work, but a resolution to that effect was tabled. Since the commencement of the session there has been much complaint on the subject of the public printing, and one or two investigations have already taken place. The fact, is the Public Printer bid so low for the work that he is unable to conduct the business except at a loss. There is more work than he can do by day, and at night the increased prices for composition absorb his profits. Between the Legislature and his printers he is likely to be much harassed.

THOROUGHLY DEMORALIZED.

The business of legislation in both branches of the General Assembly is dragging on with unexampled deliberation. The session promises to continue for two months more at least, in spite of all the spurring that members may receive. Mondays and Saturdays always find a good many vacant seats in both Houses, and frequently they are left without a working quorum. There is pending a vast amount of useless legislation, which takes up valuable time and incumbers the records of the Legislature. The members appear to be struggling to accomplish their private ends and to carry out their selfish purposes to the neglect of the interests of the people. The really necessary business now pending might readily be accomplished in two weeks, and an adjournment had, which would relieve the people not only of expense, but of the danger and injury of mischievous legislation. There seems to be a disposition on the part of some members to attack successful enterprises, and to interfere with the prosperity of the State—by harassing measures which have no other end than the personal aggrandizement of the individual.

to sit during vacation to construct a revenue code, to be submitted to an adjourned session of the Legislature, is still in the hands of the Committee. The author of this scheme, which still seems to be the only practicable one, is becoming restive at the delay, and will shortly call for the resolutions, if they are not reported back, that the Senate may act on them before it becomes too late, and put themselves squarely on the record. There seems to be a prospect that a few propositions will be reported back to the Assembly by the Revenue Committee, but there will be no attempt to construct a new code or revise the present one.

A large insurance lobby made its appearance at the Leland Hotel this morning, for the purpose of taking part in legislation. In this delegation Chicago is represented by A. L. Chetlain, Kirk Hawes, E. B. Baldwin, C. H. Case, George C. Clark, William Ashmith, J. L. Whitlock, O. Payne, George M. Bogue, F. H. Winston, W. G. McCormick, G. Biakely. Besides these there are Ira Mason George Gardner, Thomas Hoyne, Mr. Rubens, and several others.

re not all dead yet. The following petition has seen circulated and signed by the members of hat moribund organization who belong to the learnest Assembly, setting forth their wants and lemands as follows:

ARATH OF REPRESENTATIVES,

minepisid. March 12, 1879.—To the National miners of the Forty-sixth Congress: We, the dersigned, National members of the Thirty-first neral Assembly of the State of Illinois, hereby oress our approval of the action of the National ambers of Congress in their conference in Washton on Feb. 22, and we confidently expectly will carry out in good faith the line of policy pressed in their resolution, and that they will not logether as one man in favor of financial orm, and for the relief of a suffering perutary to other powers that control the volugold, and who speculate upon the necessit the people of all nations.

Wm. P. Thomson,
John W. Savaes,
David Richay,
John W. Foy,
John R. Moss,
M. H. Peters,
L. M. Pratt.

"TREATING."

Mr. Keniston this morning introduced a bill providing for an act to prohibit the habit of treating to intoxicating liquors in salbons, or other public places where intoxicating liquors are sold. Under the provisions of this act, it is made unlawful for any one to offer to treat, or to accept a lawful for any one to offer to treat, or to accept a treat, in any saloon or public place where liquors are sold. The penalty for each offense is made not less than \$5, nor more than \$15, which may be recovered by an action for debt before any Justice of the Peace, for the benefit of the School Fund. It is also made a misdemeanor for any person who is a candidate for office to offer to treat any of his constituents, under the penalty of a fine not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment not exceeding twenty days.

Mr. Thomasson presented a petition from citizens of Todd's Point, Moultrie County, asking for a change in the law concerning marriage licenses, which is rather a curiosity in its way:

The law as it is allows County Clerks to issue

for a change in the law concerning managements, which is rather a curiosity in its way:

The law as it is allows County Clerks to issue heenses to gries at the age of 14 years, by the consent of their parents or guardians. We had a case of that kind in our neighborhood last December, which caused considerable talk, and the people are almost a unit to have the law changed to 16 or 18 years of age before heense can be issued under any circumstances; and a large majority of both seres are in favor of having the law changed to 18 years of age. We could point out several who have married as young as 15 years, and hardly knew a healthy one among them, and out few live to the age of 30 years in this country who marry so young, saying nothing of their grirish ways. We could get nine-tenths of both males and females in this part of the county to sign a petition to that effect. We do not know that we will live to protect our children, therefore we strongly urge the present Legislature to take an action on that part of the law before it closes.

WANTED—A COUNT.

WANTED-A COUNT. Mr. Lovell, of Kane, presented the followit mr. Lovell, or Kaule, presented are soluting preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Many appropriation bills are now being considered by the General Assembly upon which members cannot act advisedly without further information; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That the Finance Committees of the House and Senate be and they are hereby instructed to ascertain and report, as soon

and the condition, as to security, of the vaults at asfes of the Treasury; 2. The unexpended balances of existing appr priations;
3. An estimate of the probable amount of money required for all State purposes other than for the payment of State indebtedness during the two years commencing July 1, 1879; and
4. The amount of outstanding indebtedness of the State and the time when the same matures.

Mr. Holliday presented the following amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Lovell, and the resolution was adopted as amended: 5. Also the estimated amount of revenue to co into the State Treasury before the end of the rent fireal year.

THE LABOR COMMITTEE. THE LABOR COMMITTER.

The Special Committee appointed in compliance with a resolution adopted on Feb. 7 to visit Chicago and Braidwood to obtain such information as might be required by the House for the euactment of such laws as will ameliorate the condition of the working people of the State, reported this morning that they had obtained the information required, recommended that such information be printed, and asked to be discharged. The report was adopted.

THE KICKERS.

Mr. Thomas this morning introduced a peti-

Mr. Thomas this morning introduced a petition from the citizens of Lake View remonstrating against the passage of the bills now pending in the General Assembly providing for the election of the Board of Commissioners of Lincoin Park, stating that they believed that making the office elective would introduce an element of politics into the management of the trust, which would be injurious to the public interests and allow the control of funds contributed by property-owners and taxpayers by those who pear no

THE METRIC SYSTEM. Mr. Taylor's bill legalizing the metric system of weights and measures was this morning reported back with the recommendation that it pass.

A LITTLE SCHEME.

A LITTLE SCHEME.

A little scheme illustrating the unblushing cheek and impudence of some of the grentlemen in charge of the State institutions of Illinois is now pending in the House. Ten years ago there was a fine piece of land comorfsing about thirty acres lying adjacent to the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville. Dr. Carriel, of that institution, having a thrifty mind, purchased this land in his own name, paying for it a good round sum, evidently being impressed with the idea that here was a chance for a speculation. For a number of years the Trustees of the Insane Asylum paid the Doctor \$500 a year for the use of this land. Finally, hard times came on, the property fell rapidly in value, and the Doctor's rent was greatly decreased. He now comes into the Legislature and claims that he bought this land for the Insane Asylum, and has had a bill drawn transferring it to the State, on the payment to him of the purchase money. This bill has passed the Committee on Appropriations, with a fair prospect that it will get through. Doubtless the General Assembly would do well to pass a law taking the real estate off the hands of all citizens who have made unprofitable land trades during the last few years.

THE MILITARY BILLS.

THE MILITARY BILLS,
which were made the special order for 10 a. m.
to-day, were postponed until Tuesday next, at
which time they will be taken up and considered.
THE WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

THE WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

House bills on third reading were then taken up, and the first one in this order being Mr. Morrison's bill, introduced Jan. 29, reducing the salaries of the members of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to \$1,500 per annum, Mr. Morrison said that in drafting this bill he had fixed the compensation about on a par with that received by other officers for the performance of like duties. He was willing to acknowledge that the gentlemen who were discharging the duties of Warehouse Commissioners were able and efficient. The people were overburdened with taxes, and he thought this was a good opportunity to make a reduction in their favor.

Mr. Mitchell, of McLean, said he was in favor of reducing the salaries of the Commissioners, but he thought this was not the way to get at it. He thought the Legislature should go to work where its efforts would be of some consequence. He did not believe this bill was in the interest of economy, for it might result in placing men in the position of Commissioners whom the people did not want there. He moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. Carter, of Adams, did not believe the Assembly ought to pass a bill reducing the salary of these officers from \$3,500 to \$1,500. It was a reduction

FAR BELOW THE STANDARD REQUIRED

was a reduction

FAR BELOW THE STANDARD REQUIRED

in the interest of economy. He was in favor of
the motion to recommit, that some reasonable
reduction of the salary might be agreed upon.

Mr. Ranney was not in favor of theoretical
economy.

Mr. Sherman was in favor of recommitting
this bell. He said this was a position of great
responsibility, power, and honor. The Commissioners controlled corporations wielding many
millions of dollars, and he did not consider that
a reduction should be made in the salaries of
the Commissioners which should practically say
to them that their services were no longer
needed.

Mr. Burt said he had letters in his possession
from prominent railroad managers which advised the Legislature to continue the Board of
Commissioners. He believed the interests of
the people required a reduction of their salaries, and he was opposed to the motion to refer.

Mr. Ficklin said the gentleman from Cook
(Sherman) was always speaking in favor of economy, but he

ALWAYS VOTED THE OTHER WAT.

He thought there was no danger of the resignation of the Commissioners on account of this
proposed reduction.

Mr. Herrington proposed to annul the bill by
providing that hereafter the State-should pay no
salary to the Commissioners, but that the railroads should pay them such compensation as
their services and capacities might command.

Mr. Halliday was opposed to the proposed reduction, and said when this salary was reduced
the Assembly practically voted to destroy the
Commission and its benefits to the people.

Mr. Hopkine said be came from a corporation

believed if the bill was recommitted it would not be heard from again.

Mr. Taylor, of Winnebago, was in favor of the bill as it stood, and ne thought \$1,500 per annum quite sufficient for the services rendered.

Mr. Robinson, of Fulton, said the Committee to which it had been referred were unanimously in favor of the bill, and had pledged themselves to use their efforts to secure its passage.

Mr. Lovell said he believed they were dealing now with a delicate question, and he was opposed to the wholesale reduction proposed in this bill. This was a blow, whether intended or not, at the very existence of the Board, and he believed it was wrong.

lieved it was wrong. MR. MASON, OF COOK, entered a protest against language used by members on the other side who called it cowardly to stand up and defend the Commissioners at the expense of the people. He retored by saying that it was demaggery for them to advocate the reduction of any official 50 per cent at one fell swoop. He thought it would be more consistent for these men to first reduce the salaries of all the State officers 50 per cent before coming in here and asking for this reduction. He did not believe the best talent of the State could be had for \$1,500 a year.

Mr. Johnson, of Jasper, spoke in favor of the bill.

bill.

Mr. Thomas, of Cook, spoke against it.

Mr. McFle said he should vote for the bill.

Mr. Meyer named the previous quastio which was carried.

Mr. Morrison, under the rules, then close

the debate, whereupon the motion to recommit was lost, by a vote of 108 to 27. Mr. Lovell moved take the bill from the or-der of third reading and place it upon the order of second reading.

Mr. Frew raised the point of order that bills

business must be a vote on the bill, which was
the main question.

The Speaker ruled that the point of order was
well taken, and directed the Clerk to call the
roll on the passage of the bill.

The roll was called and the bill was passed,
with the emergency clause, by a vote of yeas,
116; nays, 19.

Mr. Pearson, a former member of the Board
of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners,
evaded a vote by leaving the Chamber during
the roll-call.

The roll was called and the House adjourned

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS this afternoon had under consideration Senate Bill 114, providing for the election of the North Side Park Commissioners, instean of their being appointed by the Governor. The Committee amended the bill so as to make the office an elective one, and struck out the property qualification, and in this shape resolved to report it to the House, with the recommendation that it pass. There was a warm debate in the Committee over the bill, Mr. Thomas taking strong grounds against the elective system, while grounds against the elective system, while Messrs. Sexton and Webber earnestly advocated this plan. It is doubtful whether the bill will

was made a special order for 4 o'clock to-mor-row, and will call forth a flood of debate. Mr. Ainsworth, of Rock island, a member of the State Board of Equalization, appeared before the Joint Revenue Committee this afternoon. and gave his views at some length upon the sul DAMAGES.

DAMAGES.

Mr. Granger's bill repealing the \$5,000 limit of damage in case of death by accident or neglect of railroads was under consideration by the Committee on Corporations this afternoon. During the discussion Mr. Reddick was called upon, as the attorney of a road, to express his opinion as to the effect of the repeal. He stated that, in his opinion, there ought to be a limit, otherwise the railway companies might be mulct in neavy damages, which might possibly result in crippling these corporations. The Committee finally resolved to recommend that the bill repealing the limitation be laid on the table.

ARKANSAS.

LEGISLATIVE LAST HOURS.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 13.—The House passed the Senate bill granting State lands in aid of the building of the Iron Mountain & Helena Railroad, and refused to pass the Senate bill to pay the spolation claims consequent on the operations of Gov. Clayton's militia in 1878. The General Appropriation bill passed both The House fully exonerated Representatives

Hatfield and Furbush in the bribery business, expressing its sense by a vote of 45 to 9 that the

the door, found themselves in a dark room, in which they were coolly shot down by the bauditti, while several women and children were lying in the house partly sheltered by beds, but not sufficiently so to protect them from wounds inflicted in the fray. After no fewer than seven of the police had been killed outright, and six lay wounded on the floor, the chief of the band escaped with one companion through a hole which they had made in the wall communicating with the adjoining house. Plaja made his way safely to the open country; but would not abandon the neighborhood without going to pay a visit to the adorable Caliva. He retired with her to the house of a friend at Contessa, was again besieged, and this time gave way, as the witnesses declared, to desperation and thoughts of suicide. His courage was restored by the words of the heroine, who stood at the door of the house, receiving two dangerous wounds, while the man, firing from an upper window, once more slew the greater number of his adversaries, and made good his secape, leaving Caliva to be captured and tried by a court which, partly moved, as it seems, by her appearance and courage, has sentenced her to a term of only fourteen months' imprisonment.

YOUTHFUL CRACKSMEN.

Couple of Dime-Novel-Reading Youn sters on a Raid.

Desperate robberies and burglaries are so much in vogue this season that two youngsters, who had studied up how such things were accomplished, yesterday "turned out," and this is what they did: At 10:30 yesterday foreis what they did: At 10:30 yesterday foremoon, two young men arrayed in dusters drove up with a rather next-looking horse and buggy to No. 30 Winthrop place,—one of a long row of two-story brick residences standing back from the street walk. They walked up and down for a few moments, one of them carrying a large black satchel, and looking for all the world like a peddler of some sort. Finding the surroundings quiet, they stepped to the door of No. 30, which is occupied by T. Menard, a Frenchman, and family. Miss Menard came to the door in response to a ring of the bell, and as she opened the door both men rushed in upon her and pushed her to the floor. She screamed once, and then fainted dead away. The men hastily closed the door, and carried or dragged her prostrate form to the rear of the hall. Mrs. Menard, who had been alarmed at her daughter's screams, started to run downhall. Mrs. Menard, who had been alarmed at her daughter's screams, started to run downstairs from the second story, but was stopped half way on the stairs by one of the men, who ordered her to "Hush!" and at the same time plumped a cocked revoiver in her face. The lady fell upon the stairs, and covering her face with her dress swooned away several times. The robber stood guard over her, clicking his revolver at frequent intervals, by way of scaring them should they attempt any further resistance, while his companion ransacked the upper room for such valuables as he could find, Both Mrs. Menard and daughter were so completely frightened that could find, Both Mrs. Menard and daughter were so completely frightened that they lay like dead persons upon the floor, and are not able to describe them, as the moment they entered the door they covered their faces with black masks made for the purpose out of black silesia. The daughter remembers that both were low in stature,—not much taller than herself.

Some children at play in the street, who had noticed the horse and buggy drive up, saw the men rush in at the door, and heard

Some children at play in the street, who had noticed the horse and buggy drive up, saw the men rush in at the door, and heard Miss Menard's screams, as also did a young man named Jones, who had just finished building a chimney in a new house just across the street. The children spread the news rapidly enough from house to house, and Mr. Jones ran to the door of the Menard mansion, but the thieves had closed it. He rang the bell two or three times hastily. Mr. Holman, who had just left his home, No. 36 in the row, also heard the alarm, and ran back to the house. He rang the door-bell several times, while Mr. Jones and H. M. Taylor, of No. 39 Winthrop place, ran around to the rear door, hoping to head off the thieves, as it was known they were inside. Mrs. Menard heard the ringing of the bell and knew that help was near at hand, but the man standing over clicked his revolver at her head, and called in an undertone to his companion, "Come down, Joe. "heard's complexed coming. Hurry up, Joe!" clicked his revolver at her bead, and called in an undertone to his companion, "Come down, Joe. there's somebody coming. Hurry up, Joe!" Both men went into the second parlor, and, hearing the noise of the people who were by this time gathering about the house, they quickly divested themselves of the dusters and all extra clothing, and leaving behind their satchel and its contents, broke out of the rear door and ran. At the gate to the alley Taylor and Jones made a feeble effort to capture them, but with a few oaths and threatening clicks of their revolvers, which, by the way, must have been capty, they scared them off. They ran swiftly across the prairie in a southwesterly direction, closely pursued by some twenty-five men and boys. A horseman was asked to follow them up until he saw a policeman, but he refused. They soon distanced their pursuers, and were out of sight.

both of these most wonderful inventions, but the General Agent owns and controls all the other rights of both inventions in all countries and for all purposes. It is now believed that with the combined use of these two inventions the new Caple Company will be able to reduce the tariff for cable messages between New York and the five different countries which are to be connected directly by its cables to from 3 to 5 cents per word and pay dividends of from 8 to 20 per cent on its total capital. We take great and undisquised satisfaction in the fact that an American company is to be the first to enjoy the distinction and receive the benefits of the introduction to the world of these two inventions, concerning which more full information is yet to be received. They will be instrumental in bringing about marvelous advancements in the distribution of news and private communications by telegraphic methods throughout the world. The great importance of this discovery may, perhaps, be better appreciated from the additional statement that at the moment of signing the document of transfer to the American Company through its general agent, the inventor was offered for his process so large a sum as £400,000 by the Anglo Company through its general agent, the inventor was offered for his process so large a sum as £400,000 by the Anglo Company through its general agent, the inventor was offered for his process so large a sum as £400,000 by the Anglo Company through its general agent, the inventor was offered for his process of large as um as £400,000 by the Anglo Company through its general agent, the inventor was offered for his process of large a sum as £400,000 by the Anglo Company through its of the invention outside of those held by the American Cable Company. It is evident that ocean telegraphy is yet in its infancy, and Americans will have reason to feel proud of seeing the promised revolution in the business set on foot by a company that bears their country's name.

SUSPENDING ANIMATION.

Wonderful Tales an Antipodean Conten porary Tells Its Readers—A New Proce for Freezing Alive Cattle, Sheep, Spend thrifts, and Poor Relations.

Bathurst (N. S. W.) Courier, Jan. 19.

We gladly give publicity to a discovery that

promises to revolutionize all previous theories of meat exportation. If the narrator of the following extraordinary facts is not too sanguine he informs us he has witnessed, the squatter who to-day is puzzling over the future prospec of his surplus stock has opportunities before him that may fairly be termed golden. We venture no opinion on the process, an account of which we give in the writer's own words: of which we give in the writer's own words:

Any of your readers who know Sydney Harbor will remember the long inlet opposite the Heads known as Middle Harbor. Here in perfect seclusion, with a careful avoidance of publicity, is being conducted an experiment, the success of which, now established beyond any doubt, must have a wider effect upon the future prosperity of Australia than any project ever contemplated. The gentlemen engaged in this enterorise are Signor Rotura, whose researches into the botany and natural history of South America have rendered his name emisearches into the botany and natural history of south America have rendered his name eminent, and Mr. James Grant, a pupil of the late Mr. Nicolle, so long associated with Mr. Thomas Mort in his freezing process. It appears five months ago Signor Rotura called upon Mr. Grant to invoke his assistance in a scheme for the transmission of live stock to Europe. Signor Rotura avered that he had discovered a South American vegetable poison, allied to the well-known accorara, that had the power of perfectly snapending animation, and that the trance thus produced continued till the application of another vegetable essence caused the blook to resume its circulation and the heat its functions. So perfect, moreover, was this suspension of life that Signor Rotura had found in warm climate decomposition set in at the experience of the state of the stat sion of life that Signor Rotura had found in a warm climate decomposition set in at the extremities after a week of this living death, and he imagined if the body while in this hert state were reduced to a temperature sufficiently low to arrest decomposition the trance might be kept up for months, possibly for years. He frankly owned he had never tried this preserving of the tissues by cold, and could not confidently speak as to its effects upon the after restoration of the animal operated on. Before he left Mr. Grant he turned that gentleman's doubts into wondering curiosity by experimenting on his The content of the United State plants of the Content of the Conte made in the dor's ear, and in three or four min-utes the animal was perfectly rigid, the four legs stretched backwards, eyes wide open, pupils very much dilated, and exhibit-ing symptoms very similar to those of death by strychnine, except that there

America. The lamb was then turned on its back, Signor Rotura standing across it, gently compressing its ribs with his knees and hands in such a menner as to imitate natural breathing. In ten minutes the animal was atruggling to free itself, and when released skipped out through the door and went gamboling and bleating over the little green in front. Nothing has ever impressed me so entirely with a sense of the marvelous. One is amost tempted to ask in presence of such a discovery whether death itself may not ultimately be baffled by scientific investigation.

You will see at once the benefits claimed by the discoveries of this process. Cargoes of live sheep can thus be sent to England by large steamers, and, although a freezing atmosphere will still be an essential, a temporary breakdown necessitating a stoopage of eight or ten days in the production of cold would be of no consequence. When the sheep are landed in England any that fail to entirely rally will be perfectly good meat, whereas the others can be turned on to pastures or driven to market. Of course the same results can be achieved with bullocks, but their greater weight makes them more difficult to handle with safety, and the carcass is rendered britile by freezing, making them more liable to injury. It sounded odd to hear Mr. Grant and Signor Rotura laying stress upon the danger of breakage on the voyage.

Signor Rotura tells me that though he has never attempted his experiment on a human being, he has no doubt at all as to its perfect safety. The next felon under capital sentence he has requested Sir Henry Parkes to be allowed to operate on. He proposes placing him in the freezing-chamber for one month, and declares he has no fear of fatal result. As to whether this temporary suspension would affect the longevity of the subject he can give no positive information, but believes its duration might be prolonged for years. I was anxious to know, if a period of say fire years of this inertness were submitted to, whether it would be so many unvalued and

would be so many unvalued and profitless years added to a lifetime. It occurred to me at once, what a chance for young gentlemen of fortune, who have outrun their means, of allowing their finances to right themselves by the most rigid of all personal economy,—lying up for a few years in the frozen stage!

A letter from Mr. Grant states that, far from wishing the discovery kept a secret, he and his partners are most anxious to court the widest publicity. Signor Rotura proceeds to South America at once for a large supply of the two necessaries for the safe conduct of his process, and both these substances at present remain a

MILLIONS OF MONEY.

Mrs. Hummell's Vast Inheritance—A News

Cincinnati Inquirer, March 10.

Out in Betts-street Hospital lies an old lady. 77 years of age, a confirmed invalid for twenty years, unable to care for herself. Down on Budd street, in a little dingy brick building, a news-store in front and tenement in the rear, is an old man of 60, her husband, with a passage ticket for London in his pocket, his wife's good-bye kiss upon his lips, about to sail for Europe to obtain possession of an immense fortune, esti-mated at \$20,000,000, to which his wife has suddenly found herself entitled. Joseph Hummell his name, Germany his nation, and for the past fifteen years, since a Rebei's bullet at the battle of Duval's Bluff rendered him unable to sit upon the tailor's bench, the vending of newspapers and periodicals has been his means of obtaining a livelihood. Now he finds himself suddenly a millionaire, through an inheritance of his wife, with whom he plighted his vows in

the Fatherland long years ago. times of sudden fortunes and as sudden reverses. years older than himself. In 1843 they came to America to seek their fortunes. They landed in New York, remained there two years, and in 1845 went to Boston, where Joseph learned the

tion to the fact that a religious paper p creasing its subscription lists three sizes of re-volvers, with a prospectus remark that a re-volver in the house at midnight is sometimes more useful than a book.

"I think it a very good ides and quite right," said Mr. Beecher.

HYDRAULIC GOLD-MINES.

Talk with an Old Californian-The Pecu. liar Methods of Hydraulic and Drift-Miting-Large Yields of the Gravel Mines,

New York Tribune, March 11.

John H. Thomas, of Laporte, Cal., one of the largest hydraulic miners of that State, is now at the Park Avenue Hotel, on a visit to the city, after an absence of twenty-three years. Mr. Thomas came to New York from Massachusetts. Thomas came to New York from Massachusetts, a lad of 17, without a dollar, and found employment with David Moffit & Co., down in the "Swamp," until he earned enough for a sicerage passage to San Francisco, and at once went to the mines in Piumas and Sierra Counties, where he has remained until he has become one of the principal owners of the Great Blue Lead. Mr. Thomas is now in his 40th year; of his particular work he seems habitually reticent. lar work he seems habitually reticent.

In answer to questions about his mining ex-perience, Mr. Thomas said:
"Well, it is not very large. I have been at work in the gold-gravel of Plumas and Sierra Counties for over twenty years, but know little of mining outside except by hearsay. I was after gold, and finding that the head of the gold-gravel channel was around Pflot Peak and Little Grizzly, I decided to stay, and every year since I've had a better reason for so doing. The really lasting and rich gold-gravel beds of California are found in what seem to be the channels of large rivers that one time ran nearly north and south, or at right angles to the present rivers. These channels appear to have been first nearly filled with washings from gold quartz veins, then volcanic action tumbi mountains and lava over them and raised the up. There are three of these channels, known as the White, Gray, and Blue Leads. The Blue Lead is the largest and richest, and on this Pre-worked, and of this only I would rather talk. The head of a channel holds the The head of a channel holds the coarsest gold, and the most of it, like the head of a sluice, and the head of the Big Blue is probably

producing more gold than any territory of like size in the world. There about ten miles square has yielded, according to lowest estimates, over \$200,000,000. C. W. Hendel, a mining engineer, who has lived and worked there twenty-five years, and who reported on it for Commissioner Raymond, says that from the vicinity of Laporte alone over \$100,000,000 has been taken out of the gravel. The books of Dr. Brewster, who was mail and express carrier from Laporte, show that he carried out in sixteen years over \$60,000,000. Then, too, in this vicinity and the present of th years over \$60,000,000. Then, too, in this vicinity are the greatest gold quartz mines of California, the Plumas, Eureka, Sierra, Buttea, Mammoth, and others, that together have produced in the neighborhood of \$400,000,000."

"Are not the gravel-beds about worked on?"

"No, gravel-mining is in its infancy with us. There are square miles of unexplored gravel, and of the gravel-beds actually explored, tunneled, drifted, and opened. I do not think one-twentieth have been worked. The Union, a drift mine, averaged over \$400,000 per acre. The Down East, also drift, got over \$300,000 from six acres. This has been about the average of our fret of the gravel nearest the bedrock, got from \$2 to \$13 per cubic vard, at an average expense, including improvements, of

early excitements, but the locators soon found that to work their property with profit required large outlays for miles of ditches if for hydraulic, or thousands of feet of tuneels if for drift mining. Many shandoned their claims, some combined, and a few formed companies and succeeded in getting money enough for proper equipment, and it is only within the last live years that hydraulic mining his been really established. Now it is growing more rapidly than our quartz mining. The Director of the Mint estimates that California's gold product for 1878 was about \$20,000,000. It him it was fully that, and that two-thirds if not three-quarters was from gold-gravel. One claim of the Dutch Company got \$3.13 a cubic yard from 27,000 cubic yards, and another got \$20.87 per yard from 3,000 cubic yards. Crair's Flat and Morristown got over \$5,000,000 from about twenty-two acres, and from about forty-seven acres of the Conly & Gowell ground over \$7,000,000 has been taken. This Company divided \$284,000 profits in one year from a total expense of \$5,500."

"Why are not these gravel mining stocks on the San Francisco Boards?"

"I suppose mainly because brokers do not like them. When the companies wanted working capital they usually got it by private subscription, in many instances from England, and when once working, the returns are so certais, there is so little to be said, surmised, or promised, because everything is in sight, that there is little chance for manipulation."

EIGHTY-SEVEN DAYS.

EIGHTY-SEVEN DAYS.

The Rochester Letter Which Got Around the World in That Time.

Rochester Union.

Full particulars have before been given in the Union regarding the letter sent round the world by Thomas C. Montgomery, Esq. of this city, which made the circuit in eighty-seven days. The news of this achievement having reached the Post-Office Department in Washington, the following official scknowledgment has also been made to Mr. Montgomery:

Post-Office Department, Office of Post-Eigh Mailes, Washington, D. C., Marchis, 1879.

—Thomas C. Montgomery, Rockester, S. Y.—Sir: I have received your postal-card dated 6th inst., stating that a letter mailed at Rochester, 1879.

Bir: I have received your postal-card dated 6th inst., stating that a letter mailed at Rochester, 1879.

In reply to your inquiry whether the international postal system has shown any better result than this, and, if so, how much better, I have to state that the only recent account of a postal missive making the circuit of the world to which my attention has been called vas that given in the November number of the Journal published by the international bureau as Berne, Switzerland, of a post-card mailed if Chemintz, Saxony, on the 24th of May, 578, at 7 p. m., furnished with a request p mail Postmasters to dispatch it successivery, and without loss of time, to Alexandria, Sia rapore, Yokohama, San Francisco, and New? I ore. This request was complied with, and the card arrived at Chemitz from New York on the 18th of September, 1878, it having made the circuit of the world in 117 days. It was stated in relation to this card that had it been posted in Chemintz one hour earlier (before 6 b) m.) It would have accomplished its journey by the route indicated by the sender in 96 days instead of 117.

Your letter made the circuit of the globe in nine days less time than would have been possible for the postal card referred to; and I doubt if a much better result is practicable at the present time. I am very respectfully, etc.,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAM, Suppo

Superintendent of Foreign Malla.

The Manufacture of Glass in Pittsburg.

Scientific American.

Pittsburg, Pa., produces more than half the glass made in the United States. Its factories number seventy-three, with 600 pots, and give employment to 5,248 hands, whose wages approach \$3,000,000 a year. The materials employed in the manufacture were, the uss year, 12,110 tons soda ash, 48,340 tons of sand, 150,000 bushels of coke, 4,525,760 bushels of coil, 4,050 cords of wood, 6,055 tons of straw, 2,766 harrels of salt, 250 tons of pear ash, 350 tons of lead, 150,000 fire brick, 2,955 tons of Germin diar. The packing-boxes coat \$454,250, and required 2,107 kegs of nails. Ninety-six wagons horses were employed in hanling. To occupied by the buildings is equal to 2 served and the capital in buildings, machine grounds is, in round numbers, \$3,500,000 to 150.000 to 150.000 a year.

LOCAL PO

The Various Democ for Town C

Their Perplexity Abo

The Troubled Flatists --- Yesterday's C

the North Town Det

TOWN OF

HOBTH SIDE

beld yesterday afternoon For an hour before the sembled a small but moris crats gathered in front of North Clark street, expect tion would be held in one company. irty-shirt wing pre element. Among the nun new, Alfred B. Mason, W. Brennan, Billy O'Brien, Franzen, Ald. Niesen, an griddle to secure a place fing, and finally secured the Meanwhile the work of encing the delegates for went on bravely. A sla Pat Loftus for Superviso Assessor, Ald. Niesen for tvan for Clerk, and it

ile a crowd presse tinued as Secretary.

Mr. Kerfoot showed a delegates excluded from serted that he aimed at F

se, Kerloot's

gates present, in according town in the of cutting down in make-up of the Couventic average Democratic assets and intelligence.

The Couvention was ca Henry M. Shepard, Chairman, and Mr. Shepard, chairman, and Mr. Shepard, of Secretary. The ness, including speeches Shepard, and others, incomminating the best men, time. The temporary of permanent officers, and order.

permanent officers, and order.

Dava Thornton nomina for Supervisor. Mr. She cused, for purely persons Mr. Thomas Althrop, Edward C. Cleaver for A. J. S. Hendrickson was On informal ballot, C. Hendrickson 5. On mot zens, Mr. Cleaver's nominators.

Dave Thornton name Collector. There was no Mr. Palmer's nomination tion.

Mr. Palmer's nomination tion.

For Town Clerk, the Cost and Ed Phillips' Deist was fairly nominal having an Irishman on to Dave Thornton a motion to rec The Second Ward refuse tion, but it was carried a 12 to 1. Garrity was the before the Convention, made "unanimous," withree stubborn delega Ward, who wanted Deis Phillips and Jim Gleesor were loud in their appla The Convention them. The Convention, with rity for Clerk, were unu the courts in which he fy as an expert. Mr. P Potter Palmer, and cou bond required. Garris evidently put up by the ment, which got its wor in the Convention. I Irish element general and Garrity appeared could fill the bill. But of the ticket, the who well summed up by a piterday afternoon who is Good enough men as just to be knocked dow of a show that they'll by the court of the

was held at No. 517 W. terday afternoon to r. The Convention was O'Toole in the chair, as tary, and composed of a The first business we dentials of delegates, is appeared that several not full. The vacancies futs with the confusion of the Mr. Frawley nomine Mr. Frawley nomine the Eighth Ward, for 8 ant, of the Twelith Ward, eame position.

The first ballot was demitted as follows: Was 8. The second ballot re 37; Sokup S. Mr. Wa

e may expect to be ides and quite right,"

HOLD-MINES.

lifornian-The Pecu-

of that State, is now at on a visit to the city. ar, and found employ. nough for a steerage Sierra Counties, where has become one of the Freat Blue Lead, Mr. a year; of his particus about his mining ex-

y years, but know little pt by hearsay. I was was around Pilot I decided to stay, and a better reason for so nd in what seem to be rivers that one time ran or at right angles to the channels appear to have er them and raised them chest, and on this I've I would rather talk. nel holds the coarsest it, like the head of a the Big Blue is probably an any territory of like rked there twenty-five on it for Commissioner om the vicinity of La-,000,000 has been taken e books of Dr. Brewster, express carrier fro Then, too, in this vicin-ld quartz mines of Cali-Eureka, Sierra, Buttes. ood of \$400,000,000." beds about worked out?" is in its infancy with us. of unexplored gravel, and is in its infancy with us, of unexplored gravel, and ually explored, tunneled, I do not think one-worked. The Union, a over \$400,000 per acre. drift, got over \$300,000 as been about the avers, which, working only he gravel nearest the bed-\$13 per cubic vard, at an uding improvements, of age in the main cha

to Leadville?"
teen many of them and ternst. Under the old law a feet wide of this gravel, is locations were made in at the locators soon found property with profit refor miles of ditches if for ads of feet of tunnels if nds of feet of tunnels if ny abandoned their claims, a few formed companies ng monèvenough for prop-it is only within the hydraulic mining has been Now it is growing more artz mining. The Director tes that California's gold about \$20,000,000. I think dithat two-thirds if not about \$20,000,000. I think ad that two-thirds if not from gold-gravel. One ompany got \$3.13 a cubic ic vards, and another got \$3,000 cubic vards. Craig's n got over \$5,000,000 from res, and from about forty-only & Gowell ground over taken. This company dis in one year from a total

se gravel mining stocks on ally got it by private sub-stances from England, and the returns are so certain, e said, surmised, or prom-ing is in sight, that there anipulation."

EVEN DAYS.

tter Which Got Around d in That Time.

ve before been given in the he letter sent round the Montgomery, Esq., of this Montgomery, Esq., of this the circuit in eighty-seven this achievement having the Department in Washing-fficial acknowledgment has r. Montgomery:

r. Montgomery:
ARTMENT, OFFICE OF FORNGTON, D. C., March 8, 1879.
Jonnery. Rochester, N. Y.—
1 your postal-card dated 6th
letter mailed at Rochester,
accomplished the circuit of
-seven days, leaving San
long Kong Jan, 17, London
ing at Rochester March 6.

ing at Rochester March of a new part of the second of the world on better, I as only recent account of a ng the circuit of the world on has been called was that ber number of the Journal ternational bureau at Berne, post-card mailed at Chethe 24th of May, 1878, at with a request to "all ispatch it successively, and a to Alexandria, Singapore, rancisco, and New York on the 18th it having made the circuit days. It was stated in rethat had it been posted in rearlier (before 6 p. m.) it plished its journey by the he sender in 96 days instead

the circuit of the globe in than would have been possiurd referred to; and I doubt result is practicable at the very respectfully, etc.,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, rintendent of Foreign Mails.

re of Glass in Pittsburg.

Wife American.

United States. Its factories ree, with 690 pots, and give 48 hands, whose wages aparage. The materials enfacture were, the past year, 48,340 tons of sand, 152,000 lls tons nitrate soda, 783,500 lls tons nitrate soda, 783,500 lls tons nitrate soda, 783,500 some of straw, 2,760 harrels pearl ash, 360 tons of lead, 4955 tons of German classes and 180 red in hauling. The space dings is equal to 208 acres buildings, machinery, and numbers, \$3,500,000.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Various Democratic Nominees for Town Officers.

Their Perplexity About the Mayoralty -Hunting a Man.

The Troubled Fiatists Are Also at Sea -- Yesterday's Consultations.

Bepublican Ratification Meetings-More Aldermanic Candidates.

TOWN OFFICERS.

NORTH SIDE DEMOCRATS. the North Town Democratic Convention was held yesterday afternoon in the room used by civic societies in the McCormick Hall building. For an hour before the sixteen delegates as sembled a small but motley crowd of Democrats gathered in front of the Ewing Block, on North Clark street, expecting that the Convention would be held in one of the Justice's offices in that building.—The representatives of the dirty-shirt wing predominated, and there was a sprinkling of the clean-shirt or silk-stocking element. Among the number were Frank Ag-new, Alfred B. Mason, W. D. Kerfoot, Johnny Brennan, Billy O'Brien, Mike Sullivan, Matt Franzen, Ald. Niesen, and others. The first-named person hopped around like a hen on a hot gridale to secure a place for holding the meetng, and finally secured that above mentioned Meanwhile the work of bulldozing and influencing the delegates for this and that candidate went on bravely. A slate was prepared with Pat Loftus for Supervisor, Sam P. Chase for Assessor, Ald. Niesen for Collector, and Tom Ryan for Clerk, and it went through all right with the exception of the latter, whom John T.

Notes got the bulge on.

The hall was finally secured, and a few minutes before 3 o'clock the delegates went over to it, and a stardy policeman at the door let them is slong with the reporters and a few others, while a crowd pressed at the door and clamored for admission. Frank Agnew called the Convention to order.

stank aguew caned the Convention to order, so he said, in pursuance of the call of the City Central Committee, and nominated W. D. Kerfoot as temporary Chairman, which was approved by the delegates.

Mr. Kerfoot took the about Mr. Kerfoot took the chair and read the call

for the Convention.

Ald. Niesen was elected Secretary.

Mr. Barclav nominated Alfred B. Mason as permanent Chairman, and he was elected, and relieved Mr. Kerfoot. Ald. Niesen was con-

Mr. Kerfoot snowed a desire to have all out delegates excluded from the hall, and it was asserted that he aimed at Frank Agnew, a member of the City Central Committee, who was evidently getting his work in for Chase, Kerfoot's alleged opponent for the Assessorship.—a place the latter was said to have hankered after and was ball heret upon getting. Other delegates was said to have nankered after and set his beart upon getting. Other delegates wanted Agnew to remain in accordance with custom, and Mr. Kerfoot thereupon moved that the hall be thrown open to outsiders. A motion to table was lost, and the outside mob was

admitted.

The nominations were then proceeded with.

Mike Sullivan nominated Pat Lottus for Supervisor, and he was made the unanimous choice of the delegates.

For Assessor, Matt Franzen put Samuel P. Chase in nomination, and another delegate named Peter Brochner.

Chase got it by 12 to 4, the Sixteenth Ward only voting for Brochner. Then came the usual unanimous motion.

nanimous motion.

Ald. Niesen and Jacob Thielen were placed in Ald. Niesen and Jacob Thielen were placed in nomination for Collector, and the former was successful by 10 to 5, the Alderman refraining from voting. He said he saw a good many business men around him who knew he was nonest, and he would make an honest officer.

A lively contest ensued over the Clerkship. John T. Noyes, Billy O'Brien, Tom Ryan, and Mat Debos were out in nomination. An informal ballot and five formal ones resulted in Noyes' selection, the last ballot resulting in 9 for Noyes, 6 for Ryan, and 1 for Debos.

The Convention afterward adjourned.

It will be seen that there are two Americans, one Irishman, and one German on the ticket, and considerable dissatisfaction was expressed because Ryan was not elected instead of Noyes.

THE SOUTH TOWN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION met in Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, at 3 o'clock yester-day afternoon. There were just seventeen delewrinkle of cutting down representation, and the make-up of the Convention was far above the average Democratic assemblage in point of tope

make-up of the Gouvention was far above the average Democratic assemblage in point of tone and intelligence.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. Henry M. Shepard, Chairman of the Town Committee. Robert Law was chosen temporary Chairman, and Mr. Shepard lapsed into the position of Secretary. The other preliminary business, including speeches by the Chairman, Mr. Shepard, and others, inculcating the duty of nominating the best men, occupied very little time. The temporary officers were made the permanent officers, and nominations were in order.

Dave Thornton nominated Henry M. Shepard for Supervisor. Mr. Shepard asked to be excused, for purely personal reasons, and Thomas M. Hovpe received the unanimous nomination.

Mr. Thomas Aithrop, Fourth Ward, named Edward C. Cleaver for Assessor.

J. S. Hendrickson was also named.

On informal bailot, Cleaver received 12 and Hendrickson 5. On motion of Mr. J. G. Cozzens, Mr. Cleaver's nomination was made unanimous.

Dave Thornton named Millton Palmer for

Dave Thornton named Milton Palmer for Collector. There was no other candidate, and Mr. Palmer's nomination was made by acclama-

tion.

For Town Clerk, the candidates were David Deist and Ed Phillips' man, Joseph Garrity. Deist was fairly nominated, but the need of having an Irishman on the ticket suggested to Dave Thornton the propriety of a motion to reconsider the vote. The Second Ward refused to vote on the motion, but it was carried all the same by a vote of \$2.50.

12 to 1. Garrity was then the only candidate before the Convention, and his nomination was made. "unanimous," with the exception of the three stubborn delegates from the Second Ward, who wanted Deist and none other. Ed Phillips and Jim Gleeson, of fragrant memory, were loud in their applause.

The Convention then adjourned.
The nominations, with the exception of Garniy for Clerk, were unusually fair ones for the Democrats to make. Mr. Hoyne, the nominee for Supervisor, is a son of Thomas Hoyne, and a young lawyer of ability as well as respectability. Mr. Cleaver, the candidate for Assessor, has been in the real-estate business here since 1855, is well acquainted with the value of Chicago property, and had charge of the real-estate assessment under Assessor Rice. real-estate assessment under Assessor Rice. He is an expert in property valuations, and his views have generally been accepted by the courts in which he was called upon to testify as an expert. Mr. Paimer is a brother of Potter Palmer, and could probably give all the bond required. Garrity is a Fifth Ward boy, widently put up by the Phillips-Gleeson element, which got its work in from the back seats in the Convention. The Fifth Ward, and the Irish element generally, had to be appeased, and Garrity appeared to be the only one that could fill the bill. But, however good the rest of the ticket, the whole business was pretty could fill the bill. But, however good the rest of the ticket, the whole business was pretty well summed up by a prominent Democrat yesterday afternoon when he drily remarked: "Good enough men as they could have put up just to be knocked down. There ain't the ghost of a show that they'll be elected."

THE WEST CHICAGO DEMOCRATIC TOWN CONvas held at No. 517 West Madison street yesterday afternoon to nominate town officers. The Convention was organized with P. H. O'Toole in the chair, and Olaf Reichel as Secretary, and composed of the usual material.

The first business was passing upon the credentials of delegates, in the course of which it appeared that several of the delegations were not full. The vacancies were filled by the delegates with the confusion and noise characteristic of Democratic gatherings, and the work of the Convention commenced.

Mr. Frawley nominated James H. Ward, of the Eighth Ward, for Supervisor; and J. J. Bryant, of the Twellth Ward, and Joseph Sokup, of the Fourteenth Ward, were nominated for the same position.

nominated John M. Dumphy, of the Twelfth Ward; Herman Stiefel nominated James Birk, of the Tenth Ward; Mark J. Clinton nominated J. J. Bryant, of the Twelfth Ward; and Thomas Gallagher nominated D. W. Baker, also of the Twelfth Ward.

The first ballot was informal, and resulted as follows: Dumphy 18. follows: Dumphy, 13; Birk, 3; Bryant, 6; Baker, 13.

The second ballot resulted as follows, the Chair making himself hoarse in trying to preserve order: Dumphy, 18; Birk, 5; Baker, 12.

Mr. Dumphy was then declared the nomine Mr. Dumphy was then declared the nominee of the Convention.

For the position of Town Clerk, Mr A. B. Chladek was nominated by acciamation.

The ticket is regarded as exceedingly weak, and it will not be able to poll the party's strength. The Germans, it will be noticed, were given nothing, and they are angry, and the better Democrats repudiate it as a whole. The nominee for Assessor first.came to public notice nominee for Assessor first came to public notice as a favorite of the old "Ring" in the County as a favorite of the old "Bing" in the County
Board two years ago, when he was given a contract for supplying tinware, etc., and has
nothing to recommend him for the position. He
is without experience, is unknown outside of
his wand, and it would have been difficult to
have selected a person for whom so little could be
said. Dumphey is better known, but is regarded as a wij ward politician. He was candidate
for County Commissioner two years ago, and
gnomiously defeated, yet all the strength the
ticket has is in him. It is not believed that he
will accept the nomination. The candidate for
Supervisor is said to be an attorney, but he is
unknown outside of his ward; hence, is rogarded as weak, and, being a young man, as unfit for
the place. The candidate for Town Clerk is the
present incumbent, and he, too, is unknown,
and has never displayed any ability of any kind.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS. THE TWELFTH WARD
Republicans held a ratification meeting last

evening in Owsley's Hall, corner of Madison and Robey streets. The attendance was large. and the greatest enthusiasm and interest was manifested in the speeches made, and the speakers were applauded to the echo. C. C. Kohlsaat, the President of the Twelfth Ward Club, stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of ratifying the nomina-

tions made at the late City Convention, and, if the gentiemen would pardon him for the liberty, he would call upon a gentleman to speak whom he knew had engagements elsewhere, and, as they were about to ratify the nominations by speeches, he would ask County Treasurer McCrea to address the meeting.

Mr. McCrea took the floor, and said it was well known that he was a Republican. Before

they entered in convention be had one choice for the Mayoralty,—bis friend, Ald. Rawleigh, and when that gentleman withdrew, and up to the time of the Convention, he had adhered to Mr. Heath. He would say that he was too good a Republican to have any preferences of his own after the Republican Convention. He would work for the ticket as heartily as he ever did for any in his life. It had been said that he would vote for another ticket, and he desired to correct any impression that had gone abroad to that effect. The Democrats were not the men to rule this country. There were good elements in all the other parties, and they must be attended to. He believed this was a Republican city, and nobody wished the ticket success more than himself.

wished the ticket success more than himself. They might rely upon his efforts to do all that he could. The speaker was heartily applanded when he concluded his remarks.

City-Attorney Tuthill was loudly called for and responded eloquently. He urged them to work for the success of the Republican ticket and party. They had an object in view, and that was the welfare of the country. The Democratic party always tried to carry its points by fraud and violence. He had served in the army with his friend Col. Ricaby, and knew him well, and there was no Ricaby, and knew him well, and there was no man whom he would help to do more for. Loud applause followed the generous and compli-mentary allusions to the speaker's late opponent for the nomination for the City Attorneyship, and after he had impressed upon his hearers the necessity of maintaining the Republican
supremacy in the Government he sat down amid
the plaudits of those present.

Col. R. W. Ricaby, candidate for City At-

torney, made a strong speech, in his usual eloquent style. He showed the necessity of nominating good men, who belonged to some party to which they were responsible. He spoke in complimentary terms of the graceful conduct of his late opponent, Richard S. Tuthill, in the Republican City Convention, saying he was the first man to stake hands with him and congratulate him on his success, and promising him his hearty support. The speaker closed with a strong appeal to his listeners to perpetuate Republican rule, and was enthusiastically applauded when he finished his remarks.

Col. LeGrand W. Perce made one of his witty speeches, opening it with a Scriptural quotation quent style. He showed the necessity of nomispeeches, opening it with a Scriptural quotation adapted to the late students in which impact and other candidates for City Attorney had been scooped in the Convention. He humorously related his experiences us a candidate, and alosed by some solid talk on the importance of sustaining the ticket and alluding to the clever and

reputable gentlemen who composed it.

Peter Buschwah, candidate for City Clerk.
made a well-timed and becoming speech, which
impressed the audience very favorably and
called forth earnest applause.

Calls were made for Ald. Seaton, and that gentleman stepped forward and stated that he wished to correct an impression that he was going to run as an independent candidate for Alderman. He had been beaten at the primary, and he bowed to the decree. In behalf of the gentleman (Mr. Everett), he would say that he was a neighbor of his and a good citizen, who had the interests of the ward at heart. The Alderman promised his full support, and was handsomely appliauded for the generous manner in which he had acted.

Mr. J. D. Everett, Republican candidate for

Alderman, was the next speaker, and he made a few well-chosen remarks which were received in the usual manner. Pleasant Amick, candidate for West Town Assessor, and others spoke briefly, after which

Assessor, and others spoke briefly, after which the meeting adjourned.

The following resolution was adopted:

Wheneas, We, the Republicans of the Twelfth Ward, appreciating the ability, integrity, and emiciency of our worth Alderman, S. G. Seaton; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Ald. Seaton for his able and efficient services as a member of the City Council.

The regular weekly meeting of the Tenth.

The regular weekly meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Club was called for last even-ing at No. 258 West Lake street, but, owing to neglect to advertise the hour and place of meeting, there was only a small attendance, and an adjournment was taken for one week.

THE OPPOSITION. THE DEMOCRATIC CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE met at the Tremont House last evening, Tom Courtney in the chair, and all the wards represented except the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and

Eighteenth.

The judges for the primaries in the Sixth Ward having failed to act Wednesday, a new set—William Rawleigh, John Foley, and John McGinn-were appointed to take charge of the polls this afternoon.

The voting place in the Fourth Ward was changed to Datt's livery stable, corner of Thirty-first street and Wabash avenue.

There were two diversions in regard to pollfirst street and Wabasa avenue.

There were two diversions in regard to polling-places. A delegation was present from the Fifth Ward who "kicked" against the change in the polling-place, they charring that it was done in the interest of one O'drien, who assumed to run the ward, desiring to help one McCauley to get the rombation for Aldermas. O'Brien evidently has some influence with the Committee, for they refused to give his opponents any satisfaction. The other side-show grew but of a kick by a lot of the "faithful wirom the Tweitth Ward, who also had a grievance as to changing the voting place. In this case they claimed that it was done in the interest of Ald. Tuley and against that of Harrison. This crowd also went away without having accomplished anything.

Olaf Reichel, from the "Committee on Hall, reported that Unlich's Hall, corner of Clark and Kinzie, had been secured for the Convention, which is to meet at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. This was approved.

This was approved.
The Committee then adjourned until Saturday

happening in promiscuously at the opportune moment, returned thanks for the nomination in a commendably brief speech. He declared that he had not sought the nomination, and, indeed, had begred of his friends to select some other man. But, being nominated, he would run for all he was worth, and he asked the co-operation of the Club.

of the Club.

The Chairman made a short speech favorable to Ald. Ryan, against whom there seemed to be no opposition, and the meeting broke up at an early hour.

ELECTION NOTES.

were in the best of spirits yesterday, and the outlook is growing better and better every day.

The candidates held a meeting in the forenoon and discussed the matter of laying out the cam paigs work, but, being in no hurry, they did nothing except exchange ideas. They reported a continuation of proffers of aid from sources little thought of, and that numerous persons who had not heretofore taken an interest in polities had come to them and offered to make a canvass of the city in the interest of the ticket. The Democrate started a silly report during the day to the effect that Mayor Heath would not support the ticket, and that this or that concern or combination was adverse to Mr. Wright. but there was no truth in any of the reports, the fact being that Mayor Heath will do all he can for the ticket, and work as assidnously for it as he would if his name were at the head of it. He has promised to take off his coat, and, on the whole, a ticket was never put up which gave more general satisfac-tion, or in which the pubbe, without distinction of party, felt a deeper interest. They understand that its triumph will be a guarantee of good government, and this is what is wanted.

what is wanted.

THE DEMOCRATS

were in about the same condition they have been for several days, except that many were found to be weakening on Harrison. They were arranging for the primaries today, and discussing the future, but as individuals and not as a body, hence to give the various plans and tickets named would be foily. They were pretty well united upon one thing, however, and that was to let the Flatist mob go to the dogs, for after numerous conferences with self-constituted representous conferences with self-constituted represent-atives of that motley gang, they were satisfied that it would be the best part of prudence to iet them severely alone, and if they must spend money on them not to do it until election day. The indications are that there will be a lively money on them not to do it until election day. The indications are that there will be a lively scuffle at some of the primaries to-day, owing to the determination on the part of the silk-stocking element to sit down upon the other class, and also to elect in certain wards anti-Harrison delegations. There will be Tuley, Briggs, and Dunlap tickets in the field, and some of Harrison's opponents say that money will be used, but no one could be found to indicate who was to open the barrel, or where it would be opened. Several new candidates were in the field for the position of City Treasurer, among others John Medahon and Courad Selpp, who is also spoken of for Mayor, and it is just possible that some of these gentlemen will be found taking a lively interest in the primaries. If they do not succeed in defeating Harrison at the primaries it is said of his opponents that they will join their forces in the Couvention Saturday, but this is not at all likely, because the feeling between some of them is as bitter toward one another as it is toward Harrison. In any event, the developments of to-day will determine something as affecting the ticket to be made to-morrow—something substantial, and to take the place of the back-room gatherings which have for weeks been occupied in conjuring up schemes and tickets and manufacturing names for the reportorial ear.

THE FIATISTS

were in a dreadful dilemma all day. They were standing around the stream in knots discussing

names for the reportorial ear.

THE FIATISTS

were in a dreadful dilemma all day. They were standing around the streats in knots discussing the financial question as relates to the various candidates, and begging admission almost anywhere for the sake of its being said of them that they have an existence. They made overtures as individuals to Democrats at every opportunity, and late in the afternoon convened on Washington street to compare notes, and as they passed in and out it was quite apparent that very little had come of their overtures calculated to enrich them in greenbacks over any other kind of money. In fact, failure was written in their faces, for when they dispersed one of them told a reporter that they had about concluded to inderse the Democratic nominees whether or no,—provided the Democratic nominees the cycle of walking home with her remard her earlied to the should take another to his heart and home. At length her husband grew brital, and abused ner and her children to such an extent that she feared for their lives, and by the assistance of her family and friends she was taken home by her parents. Two years later she obtained advorce from her husband, by the assistance of her family and friends she was to have a samily and she was the husband advorce from her husband young was the propos

Committee to confer with the Democrats was voted down, and wherein a proposition to hold their convention this evening met a similar fate. At this meeting they discussed Fomeroy and everything else, and displayed their poverty and the fruitlessness of their efforts to rereplenish their treasury during the day by the difficulty experienced in raising \$1.50 to pay for the room they occapied, and narrowly escaped having the gas turned off on them. They resolved and resolved, however, and talked and talked, but it was plain to see that they were in the jurch and about disgusted with themselves, and it is now quite apparent that at their convention to-morrow night they will quietly swallow whatever dose the Democrats fix up for them, or break up in a row. One of the members talked to a reporter on the subject during the evening, and this was his prediction, and furthermore, that the end of the whole squabble would be the the end of the whole squabble would be the election of the Republican ticket.

THE SOCIALISTS are a very different class of partisans. They were not kicked out of either of the existing parties, but left of their own accord. They differ from the Entists further in the fact that they left to stay, and are not constantly knocking to be bought back. They, too, are busy arranging for the campaign, and talk of putting up a straight ticket, and of heading it with Dr. Schmidt, who was once Coroner.

Coroner.

A reporter yesterday, in looking around for

heading it with Dr. Schmidt, who was once Coroner.

A reporter yesterday, in looking around for stray items of political gossip and news, met and also once recommended him to go see "Our Carter." He was looking for some one to unbosom himself to, wors a huge cane, a silk hat, and was gotten up with an eye to making bimself attractive, and also to impressing those with whom he came in contact with his importance. He claimed to represent a certain nationality which polled 12,000 votes, and had been appointed a committee to take this nationality and lay it at the feet of some one who had more ambition and move than good sense. He was naturally inclined toward Mr. Harrisson, and the reporter assured him that he was the man of all others to go see, but not before expressing surprise that a gentlem more than 12,000 votes. This was a sort of set-back to him, but, tucking his thumbs in his vest, he began to think, and in a moment evolved the suggestion that he had more influence by far with other nationalities than he had with his own. "Why," said he, in Paris English, "the fact is I married a Bohemian lady, and have all of that tongue and the Poles in complete subjection, and with the Irish I am exceedingly popular." This was enough for the scribe, who gave the gentleman the address of Mr. Harrison, and urged him to see him before nightfall. He went at once, and, lest he should not be able to lay all of the burden of his influence at "Our Carter's all feet, the voters of the Seventh Ward, deeming it conductive to the best interest the voters of the Seventh Ward.

The following correspondence will interest the voters of the Seventh Ward, deeming it conductive to the best interest the voters of the Seventh Ward, deeming it conductive to the best interest the voters of the Seventh Ward, deeming it conductive to the best interest the voters of the Seventh Ward, deeming it conductive to the best interest the voters of the Seventh Ward, deeming it conductive to the best interest the voters of the Seventh Ward, deeming it co A reporter yesterday, in looking around for stray items of political gossip and news, met

A POLITICAL PRODICT,
and at once recommended him to go see
"Our Carter." He was looking for some one to unbosom himself to, wore a huge cane, a silk hat, and was gotten up with an eye to making himself attractive, and also to impressing those with whom he came in contact with his importance. He claimed to represent a certain nationality which polled 12,000 votes, and had been appointed a committee to take this nationality and lay it at the feet of some one who had more ambition and money

The was approved.

The was appro

kindly deem me trustworthy and competent to fill. I shull leave nothing undone to promote (as far as in my power lies) the general welfare of the city, and devote at all times my best energies to the interests of the ward. I have the honor to remain, respectfully yours,

ANN ELIZA YOUNG.

Her Lecture on "In and Out of Utah."

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, one of the numerous
widows of the late Mormon apostle, prophet,
priest, and King, Brigham Young, delivered a lecture before a fair-sized and cultured audience at the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church last evening. A group of half a dozen Mormon leaders was represented by engravings upon the stage. A selection was sung by the choir of the

stage. A selection was sung by the choir of the church.

Promptly at 8 o'clock one of the leaders of the; church introduced the speaker to the audience, and immediately there arose before the people a comely woman, a trifle over 30, attired in a simple and modest toilet of black silk and velvet. She took her station by the side of the Bible-rest, folded her hands before her, and commenced her lecture on "In and Out of Utah." She made no gestures during her discourse, resorted to no stage effects, and essayed no cloquence; yet it is seldom that an audience in this city has gone away with such an impression upon their minds as was produced by the simple, carnest words of entreaty which escaped from her lips. Many times during the lecture were handkerchlefs raised to the eyes of the ladies, and many coughs were heard, which were only stifiers of emotion. She spoke in an easy, rapid manner, and with little hesitation. Her epeaking has improved since she first entered the lecture field, and she has the peculiar faculty of enlisting the sympathy of all who sit before her.

faculty of enlisting the sympathy of all who sit before her.

She commenced with an apology for speaking upon a personal subject, and referring to matters which were necessarily paintul not only to her but to her hearers. However, they were vivid before her, and the memory of the dark days she had spent in misery could never be effseed. Her only motive in harrowing her own soul and the hearts of those who listened to her with a recital of her wrongs was that an interest might be awakened in the minds of the people of the States in the cause which she had espoused, for to them she looked for the salvation of her sisters, who were now in bondage, and submitting to a slavery worse than death, prompted by the lust, and vanity, and greed of man.

and submitting to a statury worse than death, prompted by the lust, and vanity, and greed of man.

Her parents were born in New York. Her father joined the Mormons at the age of 23. He emigrated to Nauvoo, Ill. Her mother was a native of Kirkland, O., where she was herself born. She remembered her mother as her truest and best friend, from whom she never received anything but love and kindness. She was born Sept. 13, 1844, which would make her 34 years of age last September.

Having settied her identite, Mrs. Young proceeded to give a history of the manner in which she entered the Mormon Church, and gave a description of the ceremonies attending the advent of a new convert. She said it was a sort of dramatic proceeding, combining a portion of Scripture with the ceremonies of Masonry and other Orders, with grips, passwords, and genuffexions, which she was told were copied from the Masons. An oath as dark and startling as human ingenuity could devise was required, and the penalty of breaking it was the most horrible death that could be imagined. And yet hundreds of women were deluded into the belief that, in following the instructions of these monster men in Utah, the will of God was being obeyed, and they bowed their necks to the yoke with the faith that they were carrying out a Divine mandate, which required that they should be humbled and removed from carrying out a Divine mandate, which required that they should be humbled and removed from all joy and peace of mind in this lite, in order to meet with the reward hereafter which was

promised them.

The speaker was married at the age of 19 to a

garded any of them with favor, and she answered in the negative. He then counseled her never to marry again for love, but advised her to marry some good brother of the church, to

to marry some good brother of the church, to whom she could look for counsel and good words. Mrs. Young anticipated her story at this point by saying that the only counsel she ever received from him was to practice the most rigid economy.

The next day her father told her that Brigham Young had proposed to him to make her his wife, and had commanded him to use all his influence to have her accept, with the intimation that if he did not he was liable to be cut off from the Church, and which meant, in the language which she had often heard among the Mormons, being "cut off back of the ears." language which she had often heard among the Mormons, being "cut off back of the ears." The speaker said she would not go through the narrative describing her feelings of repugnance and 'despair at the thought of a life of polygamy, with all that the word implied, nor would she detain her hearers by an account of the feelings of duty, inclination, religious training and belief, etc., which prompted her in her action,—but suffice it to say that she finally consented to marry the prophet.

say that see many consented to marry the prophet.

She was married to Brigham Young April 7, 1868, in what was called the "Endowment House," Heber C. Kimbail officiating as priest, who sealed them both to everlasting life, and they were to be King and Queen in the hereafter. One of the pledges was to swear eternal emmity to the authorities of the United States, and they yound to avenue, the death of Joseph Smith.

roughly seized by one of the coarse fellows who appeared to be making a business of the ceremony, and was by him dragged into the water. He mumbled over some incantation in a hurried, careless manner, plunged her into the water, and then took her out and seated her in a chair, while all parties concerned laughed and joked with each other. This was about six years ago.

circumstances.

The speaker proceeded to describe the lives and peculiarities of some of the leaders of Mormonism, pointing to their pictures, which were before her, commencing with Brigham Young. This Prophet was 72 years old when he died, and had mineteen wives and forty-six living children, nearly all of whom were grown up and married. The only reason she could give for his desiring to marry so many was his inordinate vanity, he wishing to show people that he, though an old man, could marry young women. She gave a detailed account of the management of Brigham's household affairs, and spoke of Amelia Fulsom, his favorite wife, relating several instances show-

marry young women. She gave a detailed account of the management of Brigham's household affairs, and spoke of Amelia Fulsom, his favorite wife, relating several instances showing the power she possessed over the old reprobate, whom she described as being a hypocrite and a falsifier. She thought the secret of Amelia's influence lay in the fact that she was the ealy one of his wives who was able to fathom him and read his immost heart, and consequently he could throw off all disguise when in her presence. She was endowed with a terrible temper, and she ruled the old tyrant with a rod of fron. One year after his death she again married into the Mērmon faith.

Mrs. Young then narrated the story of her escape from Salt Lake City. It occurred one moonless, stormy night in November. Three persons, her father, a triend, and herself, hastily entered a close carriage, and drove away clandestinely. Never in her life could she forget the terrors of that lonely night. She knew that the sands of the highways all around were dyed with the blood of those who had attempted to escape from Mormonism, and as the wind soughed through the dismal spaces, and the loose rocks came tumblingdown the mountain sides, it was not difficult to imagine that the avenging agents of Brigham Young and the Mormon Church were upon them to arrest or destroy. And where was she going? Out into a world that she had from her earliest childhood looked upon with prejudice and fear.

Then, pointing to the portrait of Joseph Smith, she gave an outline of his history, from a farm-boy to the time of his ignominious death, while making an onslaught against a band of Gentiles. Going back to her old enemy once more, she accused Brigham Young of being the chief conspirator in the Mountain Meadow massacre, also in the war against the Gentiles, in which many men and women were killed, and of being the confederate of, that fiend, the notorious Bill Hickman, who, upon his deathbed, boasted that he had committed forty-three Mormon murders.

ders.
She referred to Orson Pratt, who had ten

ders.

She referred to Orson Pratt, who had ten wives, none of whom were ever in the least supported by him; of John Taylor, who had five wives, and went over to France and lied in the name of the Lord, pledging his word that there was no such thing as polygamy existing in Utah, and making a number of converts by his powerful pre-ching; and of George Q. Cannon, the Delegate in Congress from Utah, who, she she was told, had announced in Washington that he had renounced polygamy, while he had six wives, whose names she mentioned.

Mis. Young closed her interesting lecture by making an appeal to the press and the people to assist her in carrying on her crusade against polygamy and the tyranny of Mormonism. The former, she said, could wipe out the evil if it would. She had been treated kindly by the representatives of the papers, but she was pained to see them devote more attention to herself and her costume and manners than to the great subject which she was treating. She wanted them to tell the people of the women who were waiting for them to relieve them from a bondage worse than death, and of the outrages to which they were subjected. They were women of feeling, the same as any of the women in the East.

The speaker also described her debut as a lecturer, and the taunts which she had received from her own sex. A woman's journal in the East had accused her of traveling on her notoriety as an escaped wife of Brigham Toung, and sneeringly hinted that she was parading her sorrows before the public for gain. She like wise related a number of amusing anecdotes, in which she filustrated the mistaken notions which a great many men had formed concerning her. Nearly all appeared to think that she was an old, snuff-taking, clay-eating woman, with green

which a great many men had formed concerning her. Nearly all appeared to think that she was an old, smuff-taking, clay-eating woman, with erreen goggles and a cotton umbrella. One man, who was the manager of a lecture course, came to her and wanted her to storm about the stage, a la Anna Dickinson, and rant, and rave, as he thought this style would take better with his audience. She exhorted her hearers, in the name of God and humanity, to do something for the poor women in Utah, who believed they were doing God's will by enduring the afflictions and privations of this life.

POLITICAL.

M'LEAN COUNTY. tion in Bloomington will occur on the second

Thomas J. Bunn.

The Judgeship election next June excites a good deal of interest in this judicial district, and promises to be very interesting before it is ended. Some time ago a strong opposition to Judge Owen T. Reeves, of Bloomington, was developed among the Bloomington Bar, which for a time occasioned a good deal of comment, but which now seems to have subsided. It apparently resulted from Judge Reeves' radical ideas upon the proprieties of the court-room, and holding attorneys to the law and the rules in the statement of cases, etc. The candidates who propose to contest Judge Reeves' re-election are the Hon. Lawrence Weldon and Mr. John E. Pollock, both Republicans and able lawyers. It does not seem that a Democratic candidate will be put upon the track. There is a strong desire throughout the district to re-elect the present Judges,—Reeves, Pillsbury, and Blades,—and to keep politics out of the judicial elections-entirely.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORSHIP. CONCORD, N. H., March 13.—Gov. Prescott has appointed Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, Senator for the extra session, to fill the vacancy occa-sioned by the expiration of the term of Senator Wadleigh. Bell has accepted.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
CLINTON, Ill., March 13.—This evening the wedding nuptials of Mr. Lincoln Kelly, son of the Hon. Joseph J. Kelly, National Bank Examiner, and Miss Nettie Kegarice, the beautiful and distinguished daughter of Mr. James Kegarice, of this city, were celebrated at the bride's residence on Moorce street, where the immediate friends of the contracting parties gathered. The newly-married couple were the recipients of many costly presents. It was one of the most fashionable events of the season.

Getting Even with a Turkish Bigot.

Getting Even with a Turkish Bigot.

"Thersty Feers in Turkey."

When Lord Stratford was Ambassador at Constantinople, one of the Secretaries had an audience with the Sheikh ul Islam, who, at the moment of his visitor's entrance, was engaged in the performance of his devotions. The Secretary sat down while the devotee finished his prayers, which were ended by an invocation to Allah to forgive a suppliant true believer the sin of holding direct intercourse with a giaour. His conscience thus relieved, the old mufti rose from his knees and smilingly welcomed his guest. But this guest, who was a great original, in his turn begged permission to perform his devotions. He gravely went through an Arabic formula, and ended by begging Allah to forgive a good Christian the crime of visiting a "faithless dog of an infidel." The astonished old mufti was nettled, but with true Oriental imperturbability he bore the insult.

The Champion Sleeper.

The Champion Sleeper.

Providence Journal.

Mr. George Hanney, who was found dead on his bed, at Gazza, was remarkable for his habitual drowsiness. He could sleep at any time, in any place, and under almost any circumstances. It is said that he often dropped off into a sound sleep while standing at his loom, and even a fall over on to the loom would not waken him. He has also been known to fall asleep with one foot on the hub of his wagon-wheel, while trying to get into the wagon. Sometimes while driving he would go to sleep and fall off his seat. Many other imstances could be cited in illustration of this striking characteristic of the man. As he was only partially undressed when found lying on the bed this morning, it is supposed that he fell asleep before he had an opportunity to take off all his clothes.

THE OLD MAN'S MONEY.

The Arlington Heights Case from Another Point of View.

Mr. Wilson's Reasons for the Course He Has Pursued.

Some of the Evidence to Be Used Against

Mrs. Underhill.

published in Thursday's paper under the bead-ing of "The Old Man's Money," and a reporter sought out Mr. O. L. Wilson, the attorney for the heirs of Mr. Underhill, to get it. As Mr. Woodbridge had not handled him with gloves, -bad charged him with being the author of a conspiracy to make Mrs. Underhill divide the property, and, failing in this, had instituted

criminal proceedings against her,—he was very willing to talk, and did so as follows: "I deny the statement that a conspiracy was entered into to make Mrs. Underhill settle the case by having her arrested. The reason for making the motion in the Probate Court to have another executor appointed was this: She had committed the crime of larceny, and Mr. Buckland felt as though he was insecure as bondsman. I filed the following transcript of

in the court at the time I made the affidavit:

in the court at the time I made the affidayit:
State of Illinols, Cook County. In Justice
Court. Before William H. Dunton, Justice. Complaint filed Jan. 16, 1879.

The People of the State of Illinols, on complaint of David Johnson. vs. Susannah Underhill. Warrant to search the premises of defendant for goods stolen, and Jan. 17, 1879. Constable Henry Wemrick returned the warrant, and brought the said Susannah Underhill into Court. Subpæna issued for David Johnson. James B. Hawka, Fred Hahnse, Moees Hawka, John Burkitt, and Mary A. Johnson, who ail appeared in Court. Defendant pleaded guilty to taking from the residence of David Johnson, on or about the night of Nov. 22, 1879, two tubs of butter, about seventy-lave pounds; eight cases of fruit, three stone jars, two iron kettles, one dishpan, can and three or four gallons of kerosene, one pair elippérs, basket and clothes-pins. David Johnson swears the value of the articles stolen that night was \$50. She also confessed to taking from the residence of Dr. James B. Hawks, on or about Nov. 25, 1878, the week's family wash, eleven cans of fruit, and one jar. Dr. Hawks swears the value of the articles stolen that time was \$25. She also confessed to taking from Dr. Best's place one chisel and one saw. Fred Hahne swears the tools were his and worth \$3. She also confessed taking from the residence of James Dunton one tin milk-pail. After heading the above confession and the testimony of witnesses in the cause, it is the judgment of the Court that eaid Susannah Underhill stand committed for trial to the next term of the Criminal Court, and that the bail required be \$1,000. Mittimus delivered to Constable Henry Wermrick.

I. William H. Dunton, etc., do hereby'certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the proceedings, etc.

Bail bond filed, with David Johnson as surety, and bond approved. Defendant discharged from enstody Jan. 28, 1879.

Papers in this case filed with the Clerk of the Criminal Court.

William H. Dunton, etc., do hereby'certify that the foregoing so the

"What about the allegation that you consented to or advised CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS TO FORCE A SETILE-MENT?"

"That is false in toto, and I can produce plenty of witnesses to show that I would not consent to any settlement, in any way, of the criminal proceedings. I believe Mrs. Undernill killed her husband, and the more light I get from hearing the evidence on the preliminary examination the more convinced I am that my belief is a correct one. Mr. and Mrs. Buckland made an affidavit a day or so before I did, charging the same things that I charged in my affidavit; and I have a letter from an old resident of Arlington Heights, dated Jan. 8, 1879, that I would like to give you an extract from. It is this:

I understand he [Mr. Underhill] made a will in favor or his last wife. She was young, and used him bad; starved him both in food and clothing; had full command of him. He seemed as if he had lost all his senses; had to do just as she said.

"Now, with all this knowledge of a murder the action of the last two efficiency."

"Now, with all this knowledge of a murder having taken place, two affidavits having been made charging murder, I had a warrant for her arrest issued, and gave it to a Constable to serve. For doing this, according to Mr. Woodbridge's idea of institute. tion in Bloomington will occur on the candidates for Mayor who some attention. The candidates for Mayor who will come before the Republican Convention will probably be Mayor Reed, ex-Mayor Steere, and Dr. White,—possibly Ald. Frank White. The Democracy will probably run ex-Mayor Thomas J. Bunn.

The Judgeship election next June excites a good deal of interest in this judicial district, and promises to be very interesting before it is ended. Some time ago a strong opposition to Judge Owen T. Reeves, of Bloomington, was developed among the Bloomington Bar, which developed among the Bloomington Bar and Bar a

ight as to the crime committed."

"WHAT EVIDENCE WAS BROUGHT OUT at the preliminary examination you spoke of?"

"A nurse who was at Mr. Underhill's during his last sickness testified that for three days all Mrs. Underhill gave her husband was one meal. When asked to give him food ahe said, 'I hate the dirty old hog, and don't want to feed nim. He is too bad to take care of.' One very cold day in December, 1878, the nurse found the window of his bedroom up. There was no stove in the room, and the old mas had two thin blankets thrown over him. His head was covered up, and he was very cold. The nurse closed the window, and got him warm by giving him more clothing. Several witnesses testified to having heard Mrs. Underhill say that she hated the 'old devil,' and wished he was dead. She struck him with a stove-handle and a heavy iron hand corn-sheller, until his eyes were black and blue and his face covered with blood. He was over 80 years old when he died. She at one time pursued him to a house near by, and the old man told the folks there to keep the ax away from 'that devil of a woman' or she would kill him. Other evidence showed that she had said she hated the old man, and that he should not enjoy the property, but she should; that poison had been seen in the house before his death; and that, in a conversation with a woman in whose house the old gentleman used to take his breakfast, she said the woman should not feed him, for she might poison him, and that would get her (Mrs. Underhill) into trouble. These are some of the points which have been developed. The body is to be exhumed. If there is anything wrong in this investigation, I fail to see it. I am satisfied it is proper, just, and right, and that it should go on. Enough evidence has been heard to justify me fully in making the affidavit I did, and to warrant the holding of Mrs. Underhill to the Criminal Court."

As TO MR. BUCKLAND, he said that he swore to the affidavit in good

AS TO MR. BUCKLAND,

he said that he swore to the affidavit in good faith, and that it was filed in the Probate Court for fear that he, as executor, would be holden on his bond of \$14,000 by the misconduct of Mrs. Underhill. He knew before making the affidavit that she had been bound over to the Criminal Court for larceny, and had been told that she had been indicted for that crime. He had his wife make an affidavit before Mr. Wilson made his alleging, on information and belief, that Mrs. Underhill had poisoned, starved, and inhumanly treated Mr. Underhill to get rid of him, he dying from such treatment. There was no conspiracy to settle the criminal proceedings against her, and he had heard Mr. Wilson say that he would not settle or compromise them in any way. The proposition for settlement came from Mrs. Underhill. When Mr. Wilson heard of it, he would not listen to it. She was not arrested to force a settlement. No such proposition was ever made to him by any one, nor had he heard of it until it was charged by Mr. Woodbridge, who wanted him to withdraw as executor, but he would not do so.

No steps have yet been taken to dig up the body of Mr. Underhill for the purpose of making a chemical analysis of his stomach, since the Coroner is out of the city, and his deputy has been very busy. As soon as the latter gets time, however, he will attend to the matter. What will be the upshot of the case no one can tell at present; but one thing is pretty certain: Before the lawyers get through with the estate there will be very little left for division, if the heirs succeed in making good their claim to one-half of the \$10.000.

Mrs. Underhill could not be seen yesterday, and, even if she had been seen, could hardly add anything to her previous statements.

DR. DE KOVEN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The Vestry of St

Mark's Church has elected the Rev. James De Koven, D. D.; of Racine, Wis., as Rector. NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HERRBY GIVEN THAT A PETITION is in the hands of Gov. 8. M. Cullom saking for the parion of Joseph Jaro, who was sent to the Penitentiary for the term of five years from the Criminal Court of Cook County in 1877. Said pardon is based on the fact that his wire and family are now sick and in great need, and without any means of support.

MEd. MARTA JARO.

AMUSEMENTS. M'VICKER'S THEATRE. GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, MARCH 17,

Huguenots, Huguenots, Huguenots, With the following Great Cast:
MISS KRLLOGG, Valentine: MISS MARIA LITTA
Queen Margaret: MISS CARY, Drban; MR. ADAMS,
Raoul; SIO. FANTALEONI, Nevous: MR. GOTTSCHALK, St. Bris; MR. CONLY, Marcel. Tuesday Evening, March 18, Faust. Faust. Faust.

MISS LITTA, Margherita: MISS CARY, Stebel; MR. WESTBERG, Faust: MR. CAUFFMAN, Valenting MR. CONLY. Mephisto. Wednesday Evening, March 19,
Mignon, Mignon, Mignon,
MISS KELLOGG MISS CARY MISS LANCASTER
as Filins.

as Mignon, Miss Care Miss Care
Thursday Evening, March 20,
Friday, Farewell Benefit of Miss Kellogy.

Saturday, Grand Matinee LOHENGRUS ARTHA

POPULAR PRICES! Admission, \$1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents and \$1 cm. ra, according to location. Gallery, 50 cents. Seats con now be secured at Box Office. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE INIMITABLE LOTTA! And Dramatic Company, Abbey & Schooffel Managers will present, with new Scente Effects, her play of

Prices, \$1, 75c, 50c, and 25c.

MUSETTE! Matinee Saturday, and last performance of MUSETTE Regular Night Prices. Saturday Night,
BENEFIT OF S. D. PIERCE. Grand Double Bill, SWRETHEARTS and CHECK.
MATE.
Monday next-Lotta's last and most successful play,
LA CIGALE. Box Sheet now open.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. LAST APPEARANCES OF RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the Great Saccess,
HORRORS.
HORRORS. HORRORS. HORROUS CURES THE BLUES.
GHAND HORRORS MATINES SATURDAY.
Next Week-GHAND ITALIAN OPERA. KI
LOGG-LITTA-CARY.
Sale of scata begins Thursday morning. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

TAKE NOTICE. S. D. Pierce's Grand Double Bill Benefit You must buy at once, as few are left. On this occur the doors will open at quarter past 7, and curtain SWEETHEARTS, And fall at 10:30 on the side-splitting CHECKMATE.

PARWELL HALL. PRIDAY EVENING, March 14, at a. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 15, at 3, return of Chicago's Supreme Favorite, Mis.

SCOTT-SIDDONS,

In her WORLD FAMOUS DRAM THE RECITALS. Reserved Seata Evening, 75c; Admission, 50c. Matternee, 50c; no extra for reserved. Texten for both Re-citals now at Root of Sons, 136 State-st. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF JOS. K. EMINET III his NEW FRITZ, With Full Dramatic Company and A CHICAGO GERMAN MENNERCHOR.
To assist in the INVISIBLE CHORUS of the RMMET'S LULLABY.

Monday Night-John McCullough supported by
Chas. Barron, Miss Emily Gavin, and a superior company HAMLIN'S THEATRE,

C. W. BARRY, BROKEN FETTERS. Matinees Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday, at 2:30 p. m. EXPOSITION BUILDING.
MANAGER MR. A. R. SAMUELLS
Last Four Days of the World-Resounced Pedestrienns.
MADAME ANDERSON,

Walking night and day to finish her 2,084 quarter miles in 2,084 teh minutes. Musical Concerts every afternoon at 2 p. m. evening at 7:30. A feat never at-tempted in Europe or America by any lady. Admis-sion, 25c. Children, 15c.

AID GLOVES.

WHY NOT? WE CAN AFFORD IT! OPERA KID GLOVES.

4-Buttons, 75 cents per pair. worth \$1.50. Fresh Goods-Complete Line of .

Sizes and Shades. PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT,

94 STATE-ST. SUMMER RESORTS.

The Past Two Summer Seasons Have proven the fact that Fisher's Island, in the Atlantic Ocean, nine miles from New London, Stonington, and Watch Hill, is for ease of access and attractiveness the most promising Summer Resort in America. The Trustee of the estate is destrous of negotiating with parties for the erection of a first class hotel, and for which liberal concessions will be made. Full particulars, maps, etc., furnished on application by JAMES H. LYLES, Trustee, 104 John st., New York, Fisher's Island is nine miles iong, some 8, 000 acres in stream, fertile, and is the peer of starting vineyard, Bical Liam, defractions which none of the nooceanmed have, and combines all that they separately possess.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. The creditors of Marcus Krouberg, of Chicago, Cook County, Illinots, are hereby notified that he, on the 11th day of January, 1879, assigned to me ail his property, real and personal, in trust for the occedit of his creditors, and that they are required to present their claims under oath or affirmation to me within three months from this date.

Chicago, Jan. 13, 1879.

BRADFORD HANCOCK, Assignes, 199 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Tennay & Flower, Attorneys.



DYEING AND OLEANING Your Old Cas be beautifully DYED of CLEANED and REFAIRED CLEANED CONTROL OF THE COURT OF THE STATE OF THE CLEANED CASE OF THE CASE OF THE

Course in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil and Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Rotsay, Zoobory, Mineralory, and Geology, and in General Scientific Studies, with English, French, and German, Folitical Economy, History, etc., For particulars address Economy, May History, etc., For particulars address Economy, May History, etc., For particulars address Economy, History, etc., For particular address Economy, etc., Economy, etc., Economy, etc., Econo

PROTOGRAPHY.

FRAME AND CABINET PHOTOGRAPH WILL BE STEVEN TO STORE THE STORE T

Judge S. D. Puterbaugh, Peoria, is among the lests of the Pacific. S. D. Caldwell, General Manager of the Red

Line, is at the Sherman. The Hon Levi Rhodes, of Rockford, Ill., is stopping at the Sherman?

George Stephens, President of the Bank of Iontreal, is at the Pacific. N. S. Murphy, editor of the Milwaukee Senti-

el, is a guest of the Pacific. The Hon. J. S. Runnells, Des Moines, is one of the guests of the Sherman. The Standard Theatre company, of New York, are domiciled at the Tremont.

Robert E. Bonner, and his brother, of the w York Ledger, are at the Palmer. The frame-makers held an unimportant roune meeting at No. 7 Clark street last evening. John C. Gault, Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. W. H. Calkins, M. C., Laporte Ind., registered at the Pacific last evening, or

C. J. Ives, General Superintendent, and A. S. Mohler, General Freight Agent, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids' & Northern Railroad, are at

About a dozen of the townsmen of ex-Mayor Haser, of Galena, who are witnesses in the case before Commissioner Hoyne, are registered at the Tremont. A colored baby, 7 months of age, died sud-dealy yesterday morning at the house of Henry Elliott, No. 289 Third avenue. An inquest will be held to-day.

The Evangelist Pentecost met with an accident in Boston a few days ago. He writes that, though his ankie is severely sprained, he will be on hand to fulfill his engagement on the North Side Sunder.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, opticien, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m. 35 deg.: 10 a. m., 37; 12 m., 39; 3 p. m., 38; 8 p. m., 38. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.57; 8 p. m., 29.45.

At 8:30 Wednesday night Mrs. Hudson, of No. 1820 Wabash avenue, found a male child two weeks old lying on the sidewalk in front of her home,—alive, crying, and kicking. The little one was taken by a policeman to the Home for the Friendless.

The bursting yesterday of one of the water-ipes over Gen. Whipple's office in army head-uarters, Honorc Block, resulted in an indis-riminate flooding of the room and a general g of the occupants until the water could out and the damage repaired.

The regular quarterly meeting of the North-esstern & rapping and Koofing Paper Association was held at the Sherman House yesterday. Lepresentatives were present from eighteen nills. The discussion was confined entirely to the interests of the trade, and the result was a lecision to run the mills on half-time as hereto-

At the revival meetings now being held at Trinity Methodist Church, eleven presented hemselves as inquirers previous to Thursday vening, with an increase of interest in other espects also. This evening Prof. W. C. Coffin onducts a praise meeting at 7:30 o'clock, withermon and testimonies on "Why and How We bould Praise God."

Mr. James Golder, of No. 214 Canalport averue, being unable to find a gentleman named Thompson, who lives on West Adams street, and who stopped his runaway horse vesterday at the risk of his life, and thereby saved from accident two of Mr. Golden's children who were in the buggy, desires to return thanks to Mr. Thompson through The Tribune.

The large and attentive audience that assem-led in the First Baptist Church last evening dicated the interest which Chicago feels in her inversity, the occasion being the Junior ex-ibition. Music was furnished by the Blaney Quartette. The orations were all good and deserving of a prize and the applause with which they were received, but the judges awarded the honors to Willis Hawley, who spoke on "Public Opinion," J. Calvin Johnson, who dissected Tniers, and David B. Cheney, Jr., whose subject was "The Chancellor, the Primate, the Martyr." All were the recipients of bouquets and baskets of flowers from admiring friends.

It now appears that Frank Donoghue, the Irondale murderer, is what it was at first thought he was simply pretending to be—crazy. At least the medical experts, Drs. Lyman, Henrotin, and Canningham, who have been paying close attention to him, are convinced of his insanity. He refuses to eat, and it is with difficulty his clothes can be kept upon him. The wrisoner, it is said, went, some four weeks before the murder, to the Hyde Park Police-Station and demanded protection, stating that some one was following him and wanted to kill him. For five years he served in the regular army, and it is stated that during that time he was thrown from a horse, receiving a kick in the head. His trial is set for this morning in the Criminal Court. the Criminal Court.

A regular weekly meeting of the Consolidated Bricklayers' Union was held last evening in the hall No. 54 West Lake street. Mr. Peter Marr presided, and there was a very large attendance. During the evening seventy-four new members were added to the Union, which is now 600 strong. The Secretary was instructed to notify the employers that the Union adhered to its demand for \$2.50 per day from April 1. The committees from the different "jobs" reported that none but Union men were employed on any of them at present. The men appeared very confident that they would succeed in carrying their point, and declared that there would be no backdown on their part.

point, and declared that there would be no backdown on their part.

The active members of the Young Men's Christian Association held an informal meeting yesterday immediately after the adjournment of the noon prayer-meeting. The Curresponding Secretary, Mr. A. T. Hemingway, tated the object of the meeting to be to nominate officers to be balloted for at the annual meeting, and called the Hon J. V. Farwell to the chir. On motion, it was decided to nominate for re-election the present incumbents, as follows: President, T. W. Harvey; First Vice-President, H. J. Willing; Second Vice-President, G. S. A. Sprague; Treasurer, L. J. Gage; Corresponding Secretary, A. T. Hemingway; Recording Secretary, George M. High; Board of Managers, E. G. Keith, William Deering, George N. Culver, W. H. Murray, Henry H. Forsyth, William H. Holden. Messrs. Hemingway, Forsyth, and Holden hold over, the rest to be balloted for at the election Monday. The polls will be open all day. In the evening there will be a regular meeting of the Association, at which certain amendments to the considered and other business transacted.

ACCIDENTS.

William Stokes, of Aurora, wishing to get off a train on the Rock Island Road at the car-shops near Forty-second street, jumped from the train while in motion, and was severely injured internally. He was taken to the County Hospital for treatment. He has a wife and family at Aurora.

A 3-year-old daughter of H. S. Stephens, living at No. 686 West Lake street, yesterday morning took a drink of carbolic acid which had carelessly been left within her reach. Drs. Earle and Shumway, who were called in at once, gave antidotes, and think they have succeeded in saving her life.

At 11:30 yesterday forenoon Charles Flinkow, an employe in Wells & French's car-works, while carrying a large piece of iron across the shop, slipped and fell, and the iron falling upon him, bruised him severely and broke his right leg above the ankle. He was taken to his home on Wood street, between Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street, and was attended by Dr. Hobbs, who pronounced his injuries quite aerious.

At 4:30 yesterday morning Ray Barber, brakeman on the Northwestern Railroad, while standing on the track waiting for his own train, which is known as the "newspaper" train, to come along, was run down by a switch engine, the wheels passing over both feet. He was taken to the office of Dr. Isham, where it was found necessary to amputate the left foot above the ankle; the right foot may possibly be saved. He is a married man, has one child, is 26 years of age, and lives at No. 256 Hubbard street.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY. The annual commencement exercises of the Chicago College of Pharmacy were held in the first Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, last evening. After some nusical selections, the introductory address of selections, the introductory address of selections was delivered by Prof. Bartlett, The President of the College, Dr. H. Biroth, then presented the degrees to the graduating class, tourteen in number. Prof. Bartlett then delivated the prize medal of the Chicago Drug Clerks' Association for general excelence in studies and the most creditable examination to Mr. James Casey. The recipiest of the beautiful medal secknowledged the honor in a becomingly modest speech. The valedictory address to the graduating class was delivered by Prof. Goodman. The exercises were agreeably enlivened by the singing of the Chicago Quartette, one of the selections introducing some fine warbling being especially well received and encored. The names of the graduates are James Casev, George H. Vaupell, Charles R. Beckman, T. W. Sollitt, Richard Sward, Julius Cunradi, G. Marti, Rudolph, Rhode, Charles Hetterman, John Rudolphy, Jr., C. F. Elsner, Frederick A. Thayer, Emil Schmitt, and Hugo Robinson.

TOO MUCH LIQUOR.

Mention was made Sunday morning of the arrest of James Ford, bookkeeper for H. T. Tiffany & Co., insurance agents, on the charge of attempted arson, the circumstances which led to the making of the charge being that he had been tearing up some of the books of his employers, and apparently building fires over the floor with the loose pages. The matter came up for hearing resterday before Justice Summerfield, and resulted in the discharge of Mr. Ford on that charge, though he was fired \$3 for carrying concealed weapons. The testimony in the case, which was gone into at great length, showed conclusively that Ford, who was the bookkeeper for H. S. Tiffany & Co., was at the office in the evening making up his trial balance; that he went out and took a drink, and then resumed his labors; that he then took another drink, and then another, until he got fearfully and wonderfully drunk and utterly ignorant of what he was doing. The presumption is that he got angre, with the books, which would not balance, and set to work building fittle bonfires, tearing up these obnoxious documents. It excited some surprise at the time the arrest was made that Mr. H. S. Tiffany should have gone ball to him, and should have considered the matter a trifling one. The examination shows. made that Mr. H. S. Tiffany should have gone bail tor him, and should have considered the matter a trifling one. The examination shows, however, that Mr. Tiffany was perfectly justified in all that he did, and that he knew then that it was nothing but a little spree on the part of his clerk. Mention was also made at the time of a suit pending between Mr. Tiffany and an insurance company. The books on which Mr. Ford verted his rage had nothing whatever to do with the suit.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Committee on Fire and Water is called to meet at the City Clerk's office to-morrow at 2

o'clock. Three cases of scarlet fever and two cases of diphtheria were reported at the Health Office

vesterday. The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$6,411 and his disbursements \$9,000. Among the disbursement items was one of \$8,000 paid to the Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company on last year's accounts.

The total tax-levy for the year 1878 was \$3,777,757.23. For the present year the levy will be, unless the Mavor does some cutting down, \$3,975,597.55, or \$197,840.32 more than last year. This amount is independent of the miscellapeous receipts in the various branches of the City Government.

Building permits were issued yesterday to Jacob Rehm for two two-story and basement stone front dwellings, 20 by 45 feet, Centre street, near Franklin, to cost \$4,000 each; to J. B. Marer for a three-story and basement store and dwelling, 22½ by 74 feet, No. 109 Adams street, to cost \$3,600; and to various parties for improvements and additions aggregating \$3,500. The draughtsmen of the Private-Drain De The draughtsmen of the Private-Drain Department are at work upon a map which will show the entire sewerage system of the city, the location of the man-holes, catch-basins, etc. The different mains with their divergent branches are colored differently, so that the tract drained by each is discernible at a glance. The map will be a very useful one for the Sewerage Department, and will be finished in about six weeks.

about six weeks. Ald. Tuley's motion to add to the appropria-Add. turey's motion to and to the appropria-tion bill an item of \$1,000 "for hire of vault in which the public money shall be kept in kind," although passed by the Council, does not of necessity compet the City Treasurer to keep the funds intrusted to him locked up in that vault rather than in the custody of a bank that may pay interest thereon. Corporation-Counsel Bonfield said yesterday that the Council would

THE MAYOR AND THE APPROPRIATION BILL. A reporter asked Mayor Heath yesterday whether he had examined the Appropriation bill, and whether, if he had, he intended to approve all it contained. The Mayor said that he hadn't examined the bill, but had directed a copy to be made, and should soon look through it very closely. In a general way he could say that he thought the bill was altogether too large. There was no reason why more money should be appropriated for 1879 than for 1878. Nor was there, so far as he had been able to see, any imperative call for any new improvements. As things were now, it A reporter asked Mayor Heath vesterday improvements. As things were now, it was certainly unwise to expend any more money than was absolutely needed. Rents were low and taxes high, and people felt the burden of taxpaying more than ever before. Last year, exclusive of the interest on the bonded indebtedness, the city paid out only about \$1,000,000, and that amount certainly ought to fan things this year. In reply to a question whether he thought he might veto any particular item in the bill, the Mayor said it was too soon to tell, but if he could cut the appropriations down he would. The streets, he thought, had been properly cared for last year, for he had heard no complaints on the subject, and, if the work could be done as

and, if the work could be done as cheaply now, there was no need of making an increased appropriation for the purpose. It was his opinion, too, that viaducts, and such like improvements, which were not imperatively necessary, and which could be over for another year, should be postponed; but it was impossible for him to say which could be over for another year, should be postponed; but it was impossible for him to say what he would do until he had studied over the bill. As regarded gas, he thought the Council had done right in putting in the amount originally reported by the Finance Committee, for, since the use of gas had not been abandoned. enough money should be appropriated to pay for gas if used during the year, and not repeat the blunder of making a contract for any article at an expense greater than was provided for in the appropriation bill.

The work of commencing the setting of stone on the new City-Hall has been delayed by a disagreement between the contractors, Tomlinson & Reed, and the stone-cutters. The Bedford Company is sending forward the stone from its quarries with all proper speed, and there are at present 10,000 feet at Tomlinson & Reed's yards in this city. But the stone-cutters are demanding \$2.50 for a day's work of eight hours, while the employes are willime to give \$2.50 for a day's work of ten hours. How long this hitch will continue it is impossible to tell. The contractors have some cut-stone on hand, and could begin operations to-morrow if they chose; but they don't care about running the risk of starting in on the work, and then having to quit THE NEW BUILDING. ing in on the work, and then having to quit

THE COUNTY BUILDING. The County Treasurer sold one \$500 bond yesterday.

County Treasurer McCres returned from Springfield yesterday morning. The trial of Frank Donehue, the Irondale al-

leged murderer, is set for to-day in the Criminal Court. The \$100 Court-House bonds were not ready yesterday, owing to the absence of the County Clerk, who is required to sign them before the Treasurer does.

In the Criminal Court yesterday William Earl was tried for assault with intent to kill, and the jury was out. Thomas Rooney, John Herbert, and James C. McElroy were on trial test evening for consumers. hast evening for conspiracy.

The Public Service Committee met and passed on a few bills yesterday afternoon. It also threw out an application of the citizens of the Town of Lake to have a new polling-place established near the outskirts of the town, on the ground that it would be too good a chance for the dishonest element to run in vote

Considerable indignation was manifested by Considerable indignation was manifested by the Commissioners yesterday over the action of Senator Riddle, who is said to be joining with the Democrats in a scheme to abolish the present Board of Commissioners by passing a bill to make the terms of all the members expire next fall. This, the Commissioners all say, would be manifestly unfair, as some were elected last fall for a term of three years. If a new Board should be elected, it is thought that it would be Democratic, and then the old dishonest, thieving ringsters would again come into power, while "the best Board that Cook County ever had!" would pass out. They cannot see one single redeeming feature in the proposed new measure, while they can see much that is objectionable to it.

THE PAUPERS' PARADISE DEPOPULATED. The Paupers Paradise Berorelland.

The Committee on Town and Town Accounts and Out-Door Relief held a protracted meeting yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Bradley Chairman. The subject of the Lemont paupers was discussed, and the pruning-knife was applied unmercifully. On motion, it was decided to recommend that the following persons of that town be allowed to go to the Poor-House and be furnished with transportation: Margaret Gannoo, Eilen Brown, William Licher, Bridget Minogan, Catharine Holeran, William Burk, Catharine Affern, Eilen Linchan, Mary Tighe, Pat Cassidy and child, Johanna Rink, Margaret Smith, Jacob Kossminsky and wife, Eilen Murphy, Sarah Smith, Margaret Duley, Thomas McAndrews, Bridget Driscoll, Catharine O'Connell, Mary McCoy and three children, Martin Murray, Louis Buckhart, Mary Milward and one child, Mary McCarty, Henry Hobday and wife, Eilen Hutchinson, Mary Killip, Mary Dickhoff, Catharine Fisch, Barbary Gewge, Catharine Katzbone.

If all three go to the Poor-House they will have to build an extension for their necommodation. Lemont has been called the "Pauper's Paradise," but, now that the Committee has "sat down" on the population, and sent the greater portion to the Poor-House, and rejected the rest or refused to furnish them asy more relief, there will be no further inducement to offer the mendicant to make this town a place

the rest or refused to furnish them say more relief, there will be no further inducement to offer the mendicant to make this town a piace of permanent residence.

Those who were rejected were as follows: Stephen Gair, who lives with his mother; Magdalen Gorka, Charles Linger, Thomas Woodman, John Haloran, Anton Herrich, Frank Sunday, George Gillen, Michael Maboney, William Shaw, John Moran, Valentine Madey, William Keiley, Ellen R. Braugh, A. A. Rolochock, John Swansen, James Hoar, John Feeny, Ann Shelly, Mrs. Magdalen Haroka, Emma Klein, B. Shommers, John Bitters, Mathew Rogers, Pat McDonald, John Mack, William Lardner, Tim Driscoll, Arthur Godfrey, M. Martin, Dan Driscoll, William Harrison, Charles Lardner, Robert Croal, Catharine Regan, Sarah Steele, Mary Mead, Elizabeth Bristol, Charles Rungan, Annie Renard, Louisa Knips, Annie Charles Rungan, Annie Renard, Louisa Knips, Annie Charles Rungan, Annie Renard, Louisa Kuips, Annie Chapar, who wants a pass to Wisconsin; Richard Thomson, Sarah Howe and daughter, who want passes to Eikhart, Ind. This batch the Committee decided would have to shift for themselves. If all the Driscolls go to the Poor-House there will be no one left for Lemont to elect for Supervisor.

About 115 families are either shut out from re-lief or sent to the Poor-House, and thirty-eight families are to be granted temporary relief. Nearly every family in Lemont has an old wom-m in it, and she is generally the one to apply

The Committee will meet again this afternoon.

LITTLE FEDS. Assistant Treasurer Gilbert disbursed \$38,000 esterday and sold \$3,400 4 per cent bonds. The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were \$24,452, of which whisky contributed \$21,031,

cigars and tobacco, \$2,532, and beer, \$777. Jacob Muell, of 1021 West Madison street, was before Hoyne yesterday charged with selling liquor without having taken out a national permit. His case was continued in \$500 bail The Marshal's office was quite busy vesterday afternoon in settling with the Gover ment witnesses who came from Galena and Dubuque to testify in the revenue case against Miller & Haser, the brewers, charged with the duplicate

use of beer-stamps. Revenue Agent Somerville, formerly Deputy Collector of this district, arrived in town yes terday from Nashville. He has had a very active campaign during the past three months, raiding the "moonshiners" in the mountain fastnesses of Tennessee. He personally seized

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL. S. Kennedy, N.Y. L. Ruhli, Butte, M. T. Boland, Deadw'd, P. W. Holmes, N. Y. White, St. Louis, G. W. Links, Columbo, Ray, Marshall, Me. L. Raney, New Castle, hamberlain, Dayton, C. H. Whipple, Faribas TREMONT HOUSE.

S. Smith, Phila.
G. J. Sudlow, N. Y.
H. Ladd, St. Louis,
Frank, Cincinnati.
Bybee, Indisaspoiis.
L. Elkins, San Fran.
T. E. Harris, Danville. . SHERMAN HOUSE. Milo H. Parsons, N. Y. Jos. Chapman, Dubuque J. G. Panyborn, Ks. City. S. L. Gillett, Boston. J. H. Mills, Sandusky. E. W. Offimer, Richmond. A. F. Middaugh, DeiNort

PALMER HOUSE. R. R. McPherson, S. Fran. C. H. Prior, Minneapolis E. P. Bosbybali, Hastings G. B. Young, St. Paul G. H. Elmore, Green Bay, W. H. Clark, Cincinnati, A. A. Tufts, Lattle Rock, J. M. Jacques, N. Y. E. M. Carr, M'nch't'r, Eng C. D. Bross, Madison.

CRIMINAL.

The detectives of the West Twelfth Street Station last evening arrested at the corner of Desplaines and Harrison streets two well snown thieves na med Patrick Dalton and John Jackson, who were endeavoring to dispose of a new gray striped shawl, evidently stolen out of some store, and for which an owner is wanted. George Martens and William Gottschalk live-Martens used a club over Gottschalk's head, so the latter says, for which he was arrested vesterday and taken before Justice Foote. He gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 for examination to-day. The charge is assault with a deadly weapon with intent, etc.

Albert B. Ellithorpe, who was arrested upon charge of perjury, was discharged yesterday afternoon by Justice Robinson, there being nothing to show that Ellithorpe had not "just and reasonable ground to believe" what he swore to when he caused the arrest of John F. Lynch upon the charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

Young Christiansen was still alive last even roung Christiansen was still alive last evening, and resting more comfortably. In response
to a telegram inquiring if it was really a death
matter, and signed by Dora Christiansen, of St.
Louis, the police answered, after consulting
with Dr. Hoadley, that there were possibilities
of his recovery. His death was expected every

of his recovery. His death was expected every hour up to midnight.

James Book, Bohemian, is at the Armory charged with stealing a lot of furniture belonging to Capt. Keating, of the schooner Alice Beardsley. It is alleged that Book, by climbing upon a lumber-pile in the yard of Perry & Co., at the corner of Sherman and Twelfth streets gained entrance to the accordance are recovery. streets, gained entrance to the second story of a building where the goods were stored.

At 9:15 last evening a couple of burglars gained access to the apartments of John Smith, in the second story of No. 73 Canal street, by dropping down from the roof through a scuttlehole. They ransacked the room for valuables, but were scared off before they had time to select what they wanted. Escape was accomplished by running down stairs, and out through the rear door of a saloon on the first floor. No

arrests. Mrs. Schaefer, wife of C. F. Schaefer, keeper Mrs. Schaefer, wife of C.F. Schaefer, keeper of a coffee-house at Nos. 115 and 117 Randolph street, vesterday had her pocket picked of \$85 in bills, which were received at dinner, and which she counted at 3:45 in the alternoon and put into her pocket. Some of the waiters were suspected, but Officer Schumacher, who was called in, failed to find the money upon them. The Schaefer family has lost by burglars or thieves nearly \$4,000 worth within a year and a half. And they are still oute wealthy. And they are still quite wealthy.

Arrests: William McKay, accused by Antonio Venello, of No. 17 North Clark street, who charges him with kissing his wife; Henry Hoffert, representing himself to be a special policeman; John Martin, found wandering about in the neignborhood of Bremer and White streets with a lot of skeleton kevs, and a diamond for cutting window-glass; E. A. Mulford, C. P. Morgan, J. A. Webb, and W. A. Chatfield, ticket-scalpers, already under bonds to the Criminal Court, who continue to ply their trade; Annie McCarthy, brought in upon complaint of ner brother, who says she has descended to fearful depths.

Late Wednesday night the residence of Charles W. Commons, No. 128 North Morgan street, was visited by burglars who gained enstreet, was visited by burglars who gained entrance through a side window during the absence of the family. Mrs. R. Riston saw a man coming out of the house and gave the alarm, George Lindrum, of No. 144, responded, and seeing a hattess individual drop a bundle and dodge under a sidewalk he pursued and captured him, and then turned him over to Officer P. Daweren. The prisoner gave the name of Patrick Burke, and said he did not care, as he had already served a term at Joliet, and all that the police could do to him was to send nim back. In the bundle which he dropped were found a hair-brush, some soap, and a sewing-machine cover, valued in all at \$5. Justice Morrison held him in \$500 to the Criminal Court.

Another case of reckless driving comes in

Another case of reckless driving comes in for reprodution. About 10:45 yesterday morn-ing a man named Burke was driving his empty ing a man named Burke was driving his empty lime-cart along Wabash avenue when, opposite Brand's studio, near Adams street, he turned into the west street-car track ahead of William McPhillips, who was also going south on the west track with a truck loaded with dirt. The latter's horse turned east out of the track and the shaft was driven through the window of a passing car, near which were scatted Miss Grace A. Hittz, a soprano of some local note, Mrs. F. W. Barnes, and her sister. Miss Hitz was thrown to the floor and was severely cut by the flying class, one piece striking her above the right eye and inflicting an ugly gash. Burke evidently thought discretion the greater part of valor, for he attempted to drive off, but was captured by Constable Morris, who took his number and address and then let him go. Miss Hiltz was taken to a doctor's office, received medical attention, and was subsequently re-moved to her home. Although the car was rowded, none of the other passengers received my injuries with the exception of a few slight uts.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education vas held last evening, President Wells in the chair. There were present Inspectors Hoyne, Jacobs, Vocke, Keith, Brenan, Bartlett, Trake, Prussing, and English.
The report of School Agent Chase, for the month ending Feb. 28, 1879, showed cash on hand at date of last report, \$7,040; receipts,

\$5,262; total, \$12,302; expenditures, \$353; bal

ance on hand, March 1, \$11,949.

Inspector Hoyne stated that the new school uilding at the corner of Wabash avenue and Eda street was so far advanced that the stone containing the name of the school was ready to be placed in position. He moved that the name to be selected for this particular educational institution be the Raymond School, in honor of B. W. Raymond, one of Chicago's early Mayors. Inspector English was opposed to naming schools after individuals, especially persons now living, considering that the practice here tofore prevailing in this respect was a matter of complimenting somebody at the expense of the public. He moved, as an amendment, that the school be known as the Wabash and Eda Street School, so that people would get some idea of where the school was located.

Inspectors Prussing and Keith thought it a good plan to remember men who, like Dr. Raymond, had been foremost in the cause of education, and had done honor to the city.

The amendment was put and lost.
Inspector English moved, as a further amendment, not to name any school atter any living

ment, not to name any school after any living person, and cited the fact that there were schools which had been named after beople when, as it now appeared, it would have been just as well if they had never been so named, and in some cases vastly better.

This amendment was also lost.
Inspector Hoyne's motion prevailed.
Inspector English, as Chairman of the Committee on School-Fund Property, reported that they had had the subject of the dry-dock lease under consideration for some time, and moved to instruct the Attorney of the Board to prose-cute the lessess of the dry-dock for any rents that might have accrued. Carried. Superintendent Doty, ex-officio memember of the Committee on the

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS. suggested that 75 per cent be taken as the mini-mum percentage for the last (March) examina-

main percentage for the last (March) examina-tion of teachers.

Inspector English made a plea for the adop-tion of a higher percentage, and a correspond-ingly higher standard of teachers.

The President, being called upon to express his views, said he agreedentirely with Inspector English. The grade should be made higher, and to that end the questions must be made more difficult and the percentage raised. The natural tendency was downward, and it was necessary tendency was downward, and it was necessary

tendency was downward, and it was necessary to control this tendency in order to keep up the character of the schools.

Supt. Doty recommended that certificates be granted to Misses Sarah Reeve, Phebe J. Burnam, Rebecca Farsen, Belle Wylle, Sarah Adamson, and Mary D. Whiting, who had received 80 per cent. He added that, if this were done, it would be taking only one one of the persist. it would be taking only one out of ten appli-cants for teachers' certificates at the last exam-

cants for teachers' certificates at the last examinations.

Inspector Prussing, Chairman of the same Committee, after a brief talk with Inspector Frake and Supt. Doty, reported that the Committee recommended that the standard for passing the examination for teachers' certificates in the grammar schools be fixed at 80 per cent, and that partial certificates be granted to the above-named teachers who had obtained that percentage. He added that none of the candidates at the last examination for high-school teachers' certificates had passed a satisfactory examination. The report was adopted.

Inspector Vocke, of the Committee on Text-Books, to whom was referred the communication of B. A. Ulrich in reference to the reading of Christ's parables in the schools, reported of Christ's parables in the schools, reported that the Committee were not aware that there was any book extant containing these parables in a condensed form. The Committee, therefore, deemed it inexpedient to make any recom-

fore, deemed it inexpedient to make any recommendation, although recognizing the great moral value of the parables. This rather curious report was adopted.

Supt. Doty stated that by Saturday morning there would be \$22,664 on hand, from rents of School-Fund property, wherewith to pay about one-half of the pay-foil for January. It was formally decided that they should be paid at that time on a basis of 42% per cent for each teacher.

inspector Armstrong inquired of Inspector nterests in Haveriy's Theatre in case Repri MEILBECK'S PUBLIC LIBRARY RESOLUTION ever amounted to anything. The resolution in question, which was published in yesterday's Springfield dispatches to THE TRIBUNE, directs

the House Committee on Schools to make provision by law compelling all Boards of Education and all cities situated as Chicago is to make suitable provision for public libraries, and set apart a sufficient portion of ground for a library building and library numbers. apart a sufficient portion of ground for a library building and library purposes.

Inspector English replied that the present lease to Mr. Haverly had two years more to run, with a privilege of renewal at expiration for two years more. Long before that time, however, the new City-Hall would have been completed in all probability, and the library furnished with permanent quarters. He was surprised, he added, at the introduction of any such resolution, and could account for it only on the ground that its author was strangely ignorant of the facts in the case,—especially the fact that it was the duty of the School Board to rent the school property for the most money it could get, provided always it was rented for legitimate purposes.

poses. There being no further business, the Board adjourne1.

INSANE.

HENRY W. ZIMMERMAN. Towards the close of last January THE TRIB-UNE published the fact that Mr. Henry W. Zim merman, who has been Secretary of the West Side Gas Company since that corporation was organized, had become insane. It was hoped then that, not withstanding his age, -he is now 63,-rest from labor and quiet would bring about a cure. But these hones, it appears, were vain, for yesterday morning he was brought before the County Court to be tried on the charge of insanity. The chief witness was Dr. Brower, who has been familiar with his case since his sickness, and who testified that Mr. Zimmerman was suffering from acute mania, due to hard mental labor. He had a decided interest in science, and was one of the prominent microscopists of the city. In addition to this, too, he scopists of the city. In actition to this, too, he had worked hard at his office, where he was pretty constantly employed, and where much responsibility was cast upon him. Yesterday morning, said the Doctor, he was crazy on smoke-houses, and stated he that intended to build 10,000 of them. He showed no homicidal tendencies was a complement of the content of the complement. tendencies, was as gentlemanly as usual, and seemed to be perfectly happy and contented. As the Doctor went on to say that he thought confinement in an asylum would do Mr. Zimmerman good, the latter interrupted and said, "I don't believe I am insane. My best place is at home with my wife and at work." He also took issue with the Doctor's statement, that he took issue with the Doctor's statement that he was man of science, stating that he had ped into the subject, and was not thorough in it.

John S. Zimmerman, his son, testified to the strange actions of his father, and the fact that he came into the office once raving mad. The trouble began showing itself a little over a year

Court, saying that the cause of his trouble was a revival of youthful memories. He could re-member distinctly how he had studied Greek and other languages, and how he had read the poets; and these early recollections thronging in upon his mind had disturbed him somewhat. The jury returned a verdict of insanity. In the matter of

The jury returned a verdict of insanity. In the matter of

EDITH GERBRICK,

on trial for alleged insanity, an order was issued by the Court directing that she be temporarily restrained from her liberty, and that she be placed in the custody of her parents, Sexton B. and Mary E. Newcomb, at the residence of said Edith Gerbrick. The charges were brought by S. W. Austin. who represented that the facts could be proven by Dr. Brower, the Rev. Mr. Clars, Mr. Beach. Benjamin Bellow, and Mrs. Neils. In the affidavit made by the father of the unfortunate woman, it was alleged that she was at present confined to her bed from the effects of childbirth; that her husband, William H. Gerbrick, abused her so that in her feeble condition she became insane, and it would be dangerous to remove her; that the presence of her husband in her room excites her and renders her mental condition worse, and that, if allowed to pursue his present course, the recovery of his wife will be an impossibility. The petitioner further states that the house occupied by Gerbrick and his wife was deeded to the latter by her father, the petitioner, and Gerbrick has ordered him and his wife out of the house, and refused to allow either himself or his wife to administer to

the wants of their daughter. Another affidavit, by B. J. Eldridge, has attached to it a long and

by B. Emridge, has attached to it a four and brutal letter, written by Gerbrick to his wife, in which he besought her to keep away from him altogether, and especially while she was sick. This is the same Gerbrick who was arrested in June of 1875 on a charge of arson and murder, committed near Austin, brought by the woman who was at that time his wife, but from whom he subsequently obtained a divorce. from whom he subsequently obtained a divorce, after which he went into Iowa and married his present wife. The reader will remember him. Theodore Amerson, J. G. Bronson, Harry Roberts, Hannora Gallagher, Edmund W. Wolcott, and Fritz Runge were adjudged insane and

WOMAN'S WORK.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION met at the Home, No. 751 Wabash avenue, yesterday morning, Mrs. E. G. Clark in the chair The Treasurer, Mrs. C. H. Blakely, reported the month's expenses as \$352, and the receipts \$425. leaving a balance of \$73 in the Treasury. Dr. Baker reported the number of cases treated during the month at the Dispensary as 120, and the number of visits made 219. Late contributhe number of visits made 219. Late contribu-tions of \$25, cash and drugs, from H. A. Hurl-but & Co., had served to stock the shelves with medicines. Dr. Baker also presented the resignation of Dr. H. A. Bottsford, who moves from the city March 15. The resignation was accepted, and a vote of thanks for past services was tendered.

The report of the Matron of the Home showed that in the past month the admissions numbered seventeen, and the departures four. There were now twenty-seven boarders. Everything was moving along satisfactorily, though several

were now twenty-seven boarders. Everything was moving along satisfactorily, though several of the boarders had been out of employment a good part of the time.

The Transportation Committee reported that several persons had been "passed" to their homes out of the city, and the Library Committee acknowledged the receipt of several volumes. More were requested.

Miss Miller reported for the Employment Bureau that places had been found for 117 persons. Situations were found for teachers of English, German, French, music, embroidery, etc.; for nurses and housekeepers, shop-girls, copyists, and seamstresses. The personal efforts of the ladies was solicited in behalf of the unemployed. Good tidings had been heard from many for whom occupation had been se-

from many for whom occupation had been se-Cured.

Upon motion, the Chair appointed a committee of three to find a Secretary for the Associa-

A somewhat extended debate ensued on the A somewhat extended debate ensued on the advisability of refusing hereafter to provide situations for house-servants. The reasons advanced why such a step should be taken were that the girls for whom places were obtained seemed to have no concern about keeping their situations, because they thought they could get others without cost and delay; that there were so many avenues by which house-servants could secure places that the Employment Bureau might be better employed in getting work for a higher grade of females. Action on the matter was postponed for one month.

was postponed for one month.

Reports from the Committee on the Carnival of Authors showed the greatest interest in the of Authors showed the greatest interest in the work and promise for the success of the enter

THE BECHANGE. An adjourned meeting of the Exchange for Woman's Work, a new organization for the purwoman's work a new organization for the pur-pose of furpishing a market for work performed by women, was held in the main parlor of the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday morning. There were about sixty of the prominent laddes of the city present. Mrs. William Penn Nixon pre-sided, and Mrs. W. D. Houghteling acted as

city present. Mrs. William Fenn Nixon presided, and Mrs. W. D. Houghteling acted as Secretary.

On motion, the following ladies were appointed to fill vacancies on the Board, caused by resignation: Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Henry H. Brown, Mrs. J. G. Goodrich, Mrs. John Durand, Mrs. D. M. Preston, and Mrs. Henry Walker.

Mrs. Pierson, on behalf of the Committee on Incorporation, said that a lawyer had been consuited and he had drawn up a paper, which document was submitted and laid over until all the managers should be appointed.

Mrs. Pike, for the committee appointed to procure rooms, reported that several apartments had been looked at, and they were described. Some discussion arose, and finally it was decided that rooms in the Dore Block should be taken into consideration, and Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Burroughs, and Mrs. Rasson were added to the Committee and dispatched at once to look at the rooms in question, with instructions to report back at this session.

Mrs. E. F. Shedd suggested that ladies who had any article which they would be willing to contribute towards furnishing the rooms should report to the Secretary.

The Treasurer, Mrs. Rasson, reported the amount received from members as fees to be \$483.50.

Atter a long private discussion between some

raise the money before the next meeting. Some of the ladies complained that an article Some of the ladies complained that an article that had appeared in one of the morning papers had been misconstrued, and the idea had gone out among some people that the organization was for the purpose of disposing of all work done by ladies without exposing their names, and was calculated to foster false pride. It was claimed that there were many grown-up young ladies in the city whose fathers' incomes were not sufficient to support the style of dress, etc., which they would like; these voung ladies could do embroidery and some kinds of fancy work, and could afford to do their work so cheap that a poor girl could not exist upon the prices. This, it and could afford to do their work so cheap that a poor girl could not exist upon the prices. This, it was thought, was not fair competition, and the aforesaid proud young ladies who were ashamed to have their names mentioned should be placed on the same footing with any persons who chose to work for a living, without any in-quiry as to what they were going to do with their money.

dury as to what they were going to do with their money.

Mrs. Burroughs, of the extra committee ap-pointed to look at the rooms in the Dore Block, reported favorably upon Rooms 39 and 40 of that building, and the matter was taken into consideration until the next meeting. Adjourned to Thursday at 10 a. m. at the

SUBURBAN. HYDE PARK. The boy Joseph Marks, who was arrested for horse-stealing Wednesday, was examined yesterday before Justice Rogers, who considered it a clear case, and held the boy to the Crimina

Ccu t in bonds of \$600.

A few of the names mentioned for the Trus teeship are Martin Foss, of the Third District: Charles M. Armstrong, of the Tenth; T. R. Johnson, of the Seventh; W. H. Raynor, of the Fourth; Dr. Swan, of the Fifth; W. E. Wheeler and — Bouton, of the Second; and John I. Bennett, of the First,

LAKE. The election yesterday to decide whether the Town of Lake should organize under a village charter resulted in a defeat of the measure by a vote of 921 against to 13 for village organization. The vote by precincts was: First, 476 against; Second, 271 against and 1 for; Third, 136 against and 12 for; Fourth, 38 against. The vote was not quite half the usual poll.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 13.—Certificates of organization were filed to-day as follows: The St. Vincent De Paul Society of Chicago; the Taxpayers' Union of Chicago; Directors, Robert Law, Joel C. Walter, Richard T. Crane, Jacob Beidler, Malcolm McNejil, and John H. Dunhain; the Bloomington Medical College of

The American Berkshire Association met here to-day and transferred its effects to the company recently incorporated to continue the work of publishing "The American Berkshire Rec-ord." The officers are: President, Col. Charles F. Mills: Secretary, P. M. Springer; Treasurer, H. L. Sandford. Miss Frances E. Willard publishes a card say-

ing that she never dreamed of being a candidate for the office of Secretary of the State Board of Charities, and that the statement to that effect generally dreulated by the press is wholly un-

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 13.—One hundred cars are being loaded with barrel mess pork at this point for shipment to Chicago over the Chicago & Northwestern Road. The braces 6,000 barrels, and was sold by J. B. Oliver & Co. to John Plankinton, who is said to be engaged in covering short sales made in Chicago by P. D. Armour & Co. The shipment represents a cash value of \$58,500.

DRIINKENNESS Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 21 Palmer

Even if we are not smart, we know what to do when troubled with a cough or cold. No doctor bills for us. We take a 25-cent note, go to the nearest drug-store and buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. One dose relieves us and one bottle cures us entirely.

DAVID O'NEIL.

Inquest on the Body of the Murdered Railroad Man.

It Results in the Holding of Ellis to Await the Grand Jury's Action.

Deputy-Coroner Sawyer held an inquest at the Chicago Avenue Police-Station yesterday afternoon on the body of David O'Neil, who died Wednesday from a pistol-shot wound inflicted, as alleged, by Thomas Ellis. The shooting, it will be remembered, occurred in the Northwestern Railway yards, near the Ericstreet viaduct, on the night of Feb. 20. The first witness examined was

DR. FENGER,

of 278 West Indiana street, who testified that he attended O'Neil, being called six days after he was wounded. He was then suffering from phlegmasia of the right lung, and had a suppur ting wound in the back near the spinal column. As he was in a critical condition a day or two afterwards, witness and Dr. Isham concluded not to probe for the bullet. He thought the ball had entered the chest, in which thought the ball had entered the chest, in which event the chances of recovery were small. O'Nell grew worse daily; was nervous, and flighty, and feverish. He was conscious until three or four days before the collapse, answering ouestions rationally. Owing to the condition of his chest, speaking was difficult. Witness made a post-mortem examination, assisted by Dr. Isham, finding a piece of bone in the right lung,—a fragment of the neck of the twelfth rib,—and the bullet in the back part of the right kidney, where an abscess had formed. The dikidney, where an abscess had formed. The direct cause of death was pyæmia, owing to the abscess, which was caused by the bullet. All the organs except those mentioned were healthy. O'Neil never told him about the shooting.

D. W. MANCHESTER. an attorney and notary, testified that on the morning of Feb. 20, between 3 and 4 o'clock, he was called on to go with some officers to take an ante-mortem statement. He was driven over on the West Side to No. 208 North Desplaines street. Lieut. Hathaway, Detective Schock, and a man were in the carriage. [Witness identified Ellis as the man.] O'Neil made a statement; it was read over to him twice, and he said it was right. [This statement has already been published in The TRIBURE.] O'Neil identified Ellis as the man who shot him. He was conscious all the time, and knew what he was doing, but put his mark instead of his was doing, but put his mark instead of his signature to the document, being unable to

JOHN A. SANBORN,
of No. 245 West Indiana street, foreman of the
Chicago avenue shops, testified that he knew
O'Neil, who was yard-master, and Ellis, who
was an engineer. The former was of an excitable
disposition. Ellis had complained of O'Neil,
saying that he couldn't stand his
abuse; that O'Neil kept him at work
over hours, being "down on" him, and didn't
wan't him relieved by the night men. Witness
had heard Ellis say he would get even with
O'Neil in some way,—would murder the Irish

in a wild way, -but was not under the of liquor. charles Y. Baker,
of Harvard, a brakeman, who knew both
parties, testified that at twenty-five minutes
past 6 o'clock, Feb. 20, he was talking with
O'Neil at the Erie street crossing, and saw Ellis
come up. O'Neil was facing south and west.
Witness was four or five feet from him. Ellis
passed around to the left behind O'Neil, and
when within three or four feet of him drew a
revolver. Witness saw the flash, but, knowing
of no trouble between them, he didn't think
it was serious. He heard the
hammer strike the cartridge, and
noticed the lapse of time between that and the
report. As soon as he heard the explosion,
O'Neil called out that he was shot, and that
Ellis, and he fired a second shot while witness
had hold of his wrist. He held him as long as
he could, but Ellis finally twisted away. The
revolver was silver-mounted, as he saw it shine.
Ed, the crossing watchman, was near by. Ellis
said nothing at any time. -CHARLES Y. BAKER,

EDWARD M'GULL testified that he saw O'Neil and Ellis in the yard that night. He was about twenty-six feet from him. He heard a shot, and, looking around, saw Ellis fire another. O'Neil said, "Tommy Ellis shot me." Witness ran towards O'Neil, and Ellis passed him, running toward the river. O'Neil was taken into a shanty, and said the shot was uncalled for.

\$483.50.
After a long private discussion between some of the ladies, the President announced that it was highly necessary to have more funds, as the corporation could not be started without about \$1.500; it had reached that point where it could not be run on pledges.

It was agreed that an effort should be made to raise the money before the next meeting. No. 178, which was four or five cars from the Eric-street crossing, about 10 or 15 minutes after 6, Feb 20. When he left, ten or fitteen minutes later, he walked toward the crossing. Witness heard two shots three or four minutes after be

> DETECTIVE SCHOCK testified that he arrested Ellis, who said he didn't know anything about the shooting, and also as to Elits, being identified by O'Neil. It answer to questions of witness, Elits admitted that he was over on the West Side to see the

railroad boys, "—going at 6 and returning at half-past. Ellis said he had no bad feetings toward O'Neil.

This was all the testimony, and Ellis was asked if he wished to make a statement. He said he didn't wish to make any whatever.

So plain a case did not require much deliberation, and the jury promptly repidend the followed. tion, and the jury promptly rendered the fol

VERDICT:

That the said David O'Neil came to his death March 12, 1879, at No. 208 North Desplaines street, by reason of pysemia produced by a bullet fired from a revolver in the hands of Thomas Ellis, with intent to kill, Feb. 20, 1879; and the jury recommend that the said Thomas Ellis be held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

While the testimony was heing civen Ellis While the testingony was being given Ellis was as indifferent as any spectator, having apparently no conception of his position. He is certainly one of the coolest murderers Chicago has ever had. Before being taken back to the County Jail on the Coroner's warrant, a Tringular test had about 14 with him to this UNE reporter had a short talk with him to this

effect:
"What do you think of the evidence?" "Well, you heard it."
"Is it straight?"

'It is all one way." "It is all one way."
"Were you over on the West Side that night?"
"Yes; I went to No. 178."
"Where did you go when you left?"
"I didn't go to O'Neil. I hadn't seen him

for three weeks."
"What could have induced the witnesses then

"I suppose they believed it was me because O'Neil said so." It was very evident that Ellis wasn't inclined to say much, so the reporter left him. The alibi which it is supposed he intends to rely on has been pretty effectually upset, and it is not believed that any attorney can save him from hanging. The impression prevails that he will plead guilty to manslaughter, if he can, and thus try to get a Penitentiary sentence.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE BRADSTREET AGENCY.

In view of the recent attention which has been drawn to the financial condition of the Bradstreet Company, it is but fair to that institution that its annual statement, just filed in New Haven, the place of its incorporation, should be published. The paid-up capital stock is stated at \$373,800, of which \$173,800 is said to have been issued in cancellation of indebtedness ex isting in March, 1876, and the remaining \$200,000 for "good-will" to the Bradstreet family, which amount has since been almost entirely absorbed by the officers and active managers of the business. The direct liabilities of the Company are re

ported at \$264,000, but whether this includes the indebtedness due for subscriptions paid since July and only thus partially worked out, is not stated. This liability is estimated at least at \$100,000, which, added to the above \$264,000, and to the capital stock, \$373,800, swells the total liabilities to \$737,800. To offset this indebtedness, the assets of the

Company are given as follows: 1st. \$331,000, personal property (consisting of \$200,000 paid for good will, as above stated: \$100,000, original cost of printing material, composition, etc.,

and \$91,000 for furniture, reports, books, ata-tionery, etc.). 2d. \$305,000 "cash credits," of tionery, etc.). 2d. \$305,000 "cash credits," or amounts outstanding, which seems a large sum to be due by customers so well able to pay, from whom advance payment for this service has always been demanded. The explanation of so large an amount may, however, be found in the surmise that this \$305,000 in the showing for 1878, includes largely the subscriptions secured for the ensuing year of 1879, and yet to be worked out. If this inference is correct, it seems hardly proper to make them do don't be worked out. If this inference is correct, it seems hardly proper to make them do duty as an offset for indebtedness incurred during a previous year. As rapidly as these "credits" are paid they become a liability to be discharged only as they are earned by expiration of subscription. The remaining asset consists of "cash on hand, \$14.000," in the head office and thirty-five prayed segments.

"cash on hand, \$14.000," In the head office and thirty-five branch agencies.

The direct liabilities, stated as above at \$284,000, were at the close of the previous year \$227,000, showing an increase of \$37,000, and indicating that the cash expenditures of the Company for the year exceeded its cash receipts by over \$100 per day. The increase in the "cash crediture" of \$72,000, however, perhaps atones for this \$100 per day. The increase in the 'its" of \$72,000, however, perhaps ato

JOHN HANCOCK.

The statement that the John Hancock Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Boston is a creditor of H. B. Williams, of Boston, who recently failed for \$2,000,000, is untrue. The Company holds a mortgage for \$110,000 on property owned by the father of said Williams, valued by the assessor at \$338,000. Hence the error.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY we began paper-hanging business. Could we show you our best work then alongside of our best work now, we think you would vote us a novice then o an expert now-perhaps a little of both. F. R Hilger, 204 Wabash-av

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tourc, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by dragists.

DEATHS.

KEARNEY-Mary Ana, daughter of Patrick and Mary Kearney, aged 19 years 6 months. Funeral from residence, 919 South Halsted-st., Pri-day, March 14, at 10 o'clock, by cars to Calvary. MOSELY—The funeral of the late William J. Mosely will take place this morning at 9 o'clock from Abraham Lincoln Lodge-room, corner of Adams and LaSaile-sta. The brethren of the Lodge and the fraigraity are cor-

The brethren of the Lodge and the fratgraity are cor-dially invited.

KING—Murch 7, at 1 a. m., at the fraidence of her son, Charles S. Ring, No. 21 Depaysier-st., Mrs. Mary King, in the 63d year of her age.

She quietly went to aleng the content of the conten

Copy.

DOWNES—On the 12th Inst., at South Bend, Ind.,
Magyie Kain, wife of William Downs.

Funeral from the residence of her father, Francis
Kain, 143 West Van Buren-st., Friday morning at 10:30
o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE EIGHT-eenth Ward Republiban Club in the lower Throner Hall Saturday night at 8 o'clock sharp, for the nomina-ion of Aiderman. tion of Alderman.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE REPUBlican Club of the Thirteenth Ward at Benn Hail
this evening, for the purpose of ratifying nominations.
Good speakers are expected to be present.

THE FOURTH PRECINCT TWELFTH WARD BEpublican Club will meet this evening at Leonard's
Hall, No. 368 West Madison-st. A. M. Wright and
other speakers will address the meeting.

Miscellaneous.

A ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE ST. PATFICK'S Society will be held at the Club-Room,
Grand Pacific Hotel, this evening.

D.R. HENRY M. LYMAN LECTURES TO-NIGHT
in Lower Farwell Hall before the members and
friends of the Y. M. C. A., on "Somnambulism and
Its Allied Conditions." Young men can obtain tickets
free by calling at the office of the Y. M. C. A. AUCTION SALES.

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Friday Morning, March 14, at 9:30 o'clock, ANOTHER IMMENSE SALE

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE And General Household Goods, Parior Sulis, Char Sets, Dining-room Furniture, Marbie-top Tables, a line of Carpets, Lounges, Sofas, Stoves, Blankets, C

e of Carpeta Lounges, Sofas, Stoves, Bulliton, von-ters, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, General rehandise, dec. together with Furniture from pri-te residence of 14 room, ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. 173 and 175 Randoiph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY FURNITURE SALE. OVER 800 LOTS. New and Used Furniture, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Lounges, Bureans, Desks, Chairs, Mattresses. Carpets, Gas Fixtures, Sewing Machines, Chromos, Mirrors, &c., &c. Nearly New Billiard Table, complete.

AT AUCTION,

SATURDAY. March 15, at 9:30 o'clock a, m., atom salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO. FOR OUR SATURDAY'S SALE

We have an unusually large showing. NEW and SEC-OND-HAND FURNITURE Carpets, and General Household Goods, the old-established Auction House, es a se Rap At the old-established Auction House, 84 & 86 Ran dolph-st. FLERSHEIM. BARKER & CO., Auctioneers.

FIVE PER CENT Is a low rate of interest, but it is all that is now charged on deferred payments for sales of said in the Southern northou of the State of Islinoia, where the climate is inlid and healthy. the surface dry and rolling, some good timber, and the soil very productive. All kinds of small grain, fruits, berries, and vegetables, are raised in great abundance, and always find ready sale and good prices. The lands are offered at from \$4\$ to \$8\$ per acre, and the title is perfect. No taxes until paid for and conveyed, with all those advantages, no one should be without a comfortable home, and now is the time to buy, because if these lands fall into second hands the prices will be doubled. Send for a map or apply to Land Commissioner I. C. H. R. Co., Room 11, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicage, Ill.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Room 11, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill. MEDICAL.

Mistake to think Dropsy, Rright's Disease, Kidney, Rright's Disease, Kidney, Biadeer, Urinary, or Liver Diseases, cannot be cured. If N. Yi's ALE 41 By Venue these Diseases, Gravel, Diseases, Drops in the bets, Inconsumence or Retention of Urine, Pains in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Peblity, Excesses, Disturbed Sieep and Loss of Appetite are cured by HENT'S HENEDY, Sold by all Druggists. Van Schaack, ow Western Agents. CANDY.

CARDY Out the Union-expressed to all parts, 1 lb and unward. at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, UNNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. ODORS The Choicest Flower PER-FUMEN-all odors. Trial bottles loc; oz. 35:c; 40z. 81. A.C. Vanelerburgh & Co. Druggistal and Perfumen. State and Adams-sts.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

Indorsed and recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mott, New Yo. it Dr. Hayes, Boston: Professor Genth. Philadelphia, etc. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

43 Beware of the injurious Alum Powders. Manufacturers and dealers urge you to buy them, because they can afford to sell them as 20 cts. a pound and double their money.

Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure to contain alum. The continued use of Alum produces griping. consupation. Indigestion. headache, and dysposis; affects the blood, cause pimples on the face.

ALASKA.

Information from One W to Hoist the Stars Stripes There.

Life in That Far-Off Terri rance and Profligacy Russians and the . origines.

Bostility of the Indians toward An Occasion on Which Severe Prevented a Serious Out

Wealth of the Country in ! and Precious Minerals -- G ers Turned Back by

Natives. Special Correspondence of The ISHPEMING, Marquette Co., Mis Your correspondent on Alaska Golland, once an enlisted soldier Ninth United States Infantry, Capt. and Byt.-Maj. Charles O. Haute, Ind.; First-Lieut. Morri Second-Lieut. Charles P. Eagan pany left Angel Island, in the

Francisco, under orders for Si-companied by Company H, Secon-Artiliery, commanded by Capt. Dennison, who did not arrive First-Lieut. Samuel Kinney, Secuermore, and Second-Lieut. James Nothing of any note occurred age, except losing anchors in try om, which in some places could the inland channels. The scene Esquimalt, B. C., was magnifice the inland channels. Hundreds sed, some with names, and ot

ntil we arrived at Sitka. The first thing to be done at Sika was to try and lose another if I am not mistaken, was the lassuccess, and held us there, in posite the Indian town or reserv the arrival of Gen. Kosseau. lay, he arrived, on board the Un hoat Ossipee, when very soon menced, amidst saluting on a shape of cannonading. I for or out of my company to go ashore and haul down forever the Rus

did not take long. After that ceremony was co satisfaction of all parties con Bifly, Seward, we were taken bas Quartermaster's boats to our st we remained until the following next day,—I forget which,—wh ashore, formed in companies, an the different quarters assigned found out to be rudely-constru ings,-hewn on the inside, and c what I cannot say, but intend which contained vague signs been once occupied by brave I but more indications of an India filth and stench were unbearabl weeks and weeks to get rid scrubbing, using many boxes of sands of pails of water, which w not mentioning the sweat and di were wasted by the poor sold have to do the drudgery whereve

the once memorable guard-ho always filled with disorderly s ent Indians, squaws and all; in ceptacle for everything that wa trolled by the military. existed in endless quantities, even the buzzards or ravensof blackbird—were considered were regarded by the Russian quarters, catching what they co

Our quarters were beside o

not very difficult, for rats at thousands. Many a ball has them from a revolver, but to li they were too prolific. The reason I have for callin alf-breeds is, that we soldi they wore a kind of uniform, nilitary buttons on waatev nilitary buttons on whatever arms and accountements the supposed to use, I don't thind cleaning materials since they Crimean War. They were subsen banished by the old Easen carine or another, from make out. A place of banishm bave been called in those time there, for bad enough came.

While I was there we made would I was there we made meats, in grading and siding of officers' quarters, etc., all at Uncle Sam, and now all for troops have been taken away ing what white settlers there we tender mercies of "the poor in the control of the co WHOM I WOULDN'T

whom I WOULDN'T so far as I could see them; to long as the white people do want, and not the Indians do a fale want, they will get along astonished that there has been break long before this; it mus lie have not ventured far anoustory gold-hunting; but nov civilization takes big strides may. Civilization takes big strides may.

Two of the famous places remember were the Double sloop-of-War, which will som my man reading this who wilew who ever went to Sitks them; those names were given soldiers almost as soon as well besides other places, had to su and crowbar of the Quarte when the Russian soldiers left an eyesore to the little Town of the town supported a sawm with water coming from the ased to supply us with timber A GREEK CHUR

which was a magnificent stru-toldiers often went to church day, more for curiosity's sak else. While I was there, the alse. While I was there, the litto, and many of the valuab but, if I remember right, the One of the men of Companiery, a Sergt. Moore, was also woman in that church, there was, be being an Amera her mother came there I can there was, be being an Americ her mother came there I can was a beautiful girl, and an have been proud of her. There was also a salmon-by the Russians, who used them in a long building, built as you went out to the Po that used to oake bread that

PURNISH TIMBER FOR

FURNISH TIMBER FOR If it was only thoroughly bine and cedar predominate lurs, and fowl, there is no mon, herring, and halibut a although there are many oth tetting the beautiful speckle lave caught many in my knompany had a net, which wompany funds at San Franc seed every week in the sum idous through the inland being gone two or the would always bring goad,—in fact, more than it which, when they were prothey were, were the nicest ar more palatable than por ye got thoroughly sick of, in liet for nearly six month meat with us, except what we the ludians. After a time were so frequent, our doctor alexander Hoff—said we me. ere so frequent, our doctor lexander Hoff—said we m

sterwhich we got fresh mea which we used to kill on the island, men being detailed for It was quite a little time to as we would like them. To work before us—which we though we were getting \$3 a month, and sometimes in the Quartermaster and Co

of "cash credits," or nch seems a large sum so well able to pay, hyment for this service ded. The explanation and the subscriptions se-are of 1879, and yet to derence is correct, it, sake them do duty as ess incurred during a y as these "credits" 'ty to be discharged xpiration of sub-asset consists of the head office and

as above at \$264, a receipts by over the "cash cred-aps atones for this

NCOCK.

John Hancock Mutual

of Boston is a creditor Boston, who recently strue. The Company \$110,000 on property and Williams, valued by

nsiness. Could we show ongside of our best work vote us a novice then or a little of both. F. R.

daughter of Patrick and a 6 months. 12 South Halsted at. Pri-by care to Calvary. 12 March 13, aged 58 years. esidence, 339 Hubbard at.,

ence of her father, Francis

EETING OF THE EIGHT-in Club in the lower Turner lock sharp, for the nomina-

TING OF THE ST. PAT-N LECTURES TO-NIGHT before the members and on 'Somnambulism and oung men can obtain ticket of the Y. M. C. A.

SALES. OMEROY & CO.,

rch 14, at 9:30 o'clock. MENSE SALE ECOND-HAND

TURE

00 LOTS. ~

tture, r Suits, Lounges, airs, Mattresses. res, Sewing Machines, &c., &c. I Table, complete. JCTION. at 9:30 o'clock a, m., at our dolph-st. TERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BARKER & CO., TURDAY'S SALE D-HAND

ITURE KER & CO., Auctioneers

ER CENT

Matake to think Dropsy. Bright's Disease, Kidney. Bladder. Urfnary, or Liver Diseases, cannot be cused. HUNT'S REMEDY cures these Diseases, Gravel, Dis-

CELEBRATED THROUGH-out the Union-expressed to all parts. 1 bb and upward. at 25, 40, 600 per lb. Address orders. GUNTHER. Confec-tioner. Chicazo.

The Choicest Flower PER-FUMEN-all odors. Trial bottles loc; oz. 35c; 4 oz. 51. A.C. Fausierburgh & Co. Bruggists and Perfumers, State and Adams-sts.

Combs. Ornaments, sent C

a, Combs. Ornaments, sent U.
on approval. BEST AND
APEST in the city.
THO MPSON'S.
210 Wabash-av.

KING

to as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. cers.
you to buy them, because they

ALASKA.

Information from One Who Helped to Hoist the Stars and Stripes There.

Tife in That Far-Off Territory-Ignorance and Profligacy of the Russians and the Aboorigines.

lestility of the Indians towards Americans-An Occasion on Which Severe Measures - Prevented a Serious Outbreak.

Wealth of the Country in Timber, Fish. and Precious Minerals---Gold-Seekers Turned Back by the Natives.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. ISEPEMING, Marquette Co., Mich., March 6 .-Your correspondent on Alaska is Rawson M. Golland, once an enlisted soldier of Company F. Ninth United States Infantry, commanded by Capt. and Byt.-Maj. Charles O. Wood, of Terre Haute, Ind.; First-Lieut. Morris C. Foot, and Second-Lieut. Charles P. Eagan, -whose company left Angel Island, in the Harbor of San Francisco, under orders for Sitka, Alaska, acnied by Company H, Second United States Artillery, commanded by Capt. and Byt.-Col. Dennison, who did not arrive till afterwards; First-Lieut. Samuel Kinney, Second-Lieut. Livermore, and Second-Lieut. James E. Eastman. Nothing of any note occurred during the voyge, except losing anchors in trying to fird bot-

the inland channels. Hundreds of islands were passed, some with names, and others with none, until we arrived at Sitka. The first thing to be done after arriving at Sika was to try and lose another anchor, which, Ham not mistaken, was the last. It proved success, and held us there, in the harbor op-posite the Indian town or reservation, to await he arrival of Gen. Kosseau. After a day's delay, he arrived, on board the United States gunoat Ossipee, when very soon business commenced, amidst saluting on all sides in the

Equimalt, B. C., was magnificent all through

out of my company to go ashore to HOIST THE STARS AND STRIPES, and haul down forever the Russian flag; which

shape of cannonading. I for one was detailed

did not take long. After that ceremony was completed to the faction of all parties concerned, especially Billy Seward, we were taken back in one of the Quartermaster's boats to our steamship, where remained until the following morning or the ext day,-I forget which,-when we all went ore, formed in companies, and proceeded to the different quarters assigned us, which we found out to be rudely-constructed log buildings,-hewn on the inside, and daubed over with what I cannot say, but intended for plaster,which contained vague signs of their having been once occupied by brave Russian soldiers, but more indications of an Indian brothel. The fith and stepch were unbearable, which took us weeks and weeks to get rid of by constant scrubbing, using many boxes of soap and thousands of pails of water, which was nigh at hand, not mentioning the sweat and elbow-grease that were wasted by the poor soldiers, who always have to do the drudgery wherever they go, gratis. Our quarters were beside one another, over the once memorable guard-house, which was always filled with disorderly soldiers, disobedient Indians, squaws and all; in fact, it was a receptacle for everything that was bad, Sitka being

ntrolled by the military.

VERMIN OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION risted in endless quantities, so much so that em the buzzards or raveus—a very big species of blackbird-were considered a godsend, and vere regarded by the Russians or half-breeds that eked out an existence there as sacred birds, simply on account of their hanging round the catching what they could; which was not very difficult, for rats abounded by the nds. Many a ball has been wasted on hem from a revolver, but to little purpose, for hev were too prolific.

alf-breeds is, that we soldiers took them smost for the Indians themselves, except that they were a kind of uniform, with no kind of nilitary buttons on wastever; and, as for the arms and accoutrements they used, or were upposed to use, I don't think they had seen deaning materials since they landed after the Crimean War. They were supposed to have been banished by the old Emperor Nick for some crime or another, from what we could make out. A place of banishment it well might have been called in those times when they same there, for bad enough it was when we

While I was there we made many improve-Dents, ingrading and siding of the streets, fixing officers' quarters, etc., all at the expense of Uncle Sam, and now all for nothing, since the troops have been taken away from there, leaving what white settlers there were there to the lender mercies of "the poor Indians,"

WHOM I WOULDN'T TRUST so far as I could see them; but I suppose, so long as the white people do what the Indians want, and not the Indians do as the white people want, they will get along all right. I am astonished that there has been no Indian outbreak long before this; it must be because people want, they term the state of be have not ventured far enough into their ter-ditory gold-hunting; but now it must come. Civilization takes big strides, cost whatever it

Two of the famous places in Sitka which I temember were the Double-Decker and the sloop-of-War, which will some right home to any man reading this who lwas there, for very lew who ever went to Sitka missed going to bldiers almost as soon as we landed; and these, besides other places, had to succumb to the ax and crowbar of the Quartermaster, because, when the Russian soldiers left, they were only an eyesore to the little Town of Sitka.

The town supported a sawmill, which was run with water coming from the mountains, which led to supply us with timber and lumber; also

A GREEK CHURCH, buldlers of the went to church there on a Sunday, more for curiosity's sake than anything else. While I was there, the church was broken into, and many of the valuables were stolen; but, if I remember right, they were recovered. One of the men of Company A, Second Arfillery, a Sergt. Moore, was married to a Russian woman in that church and a great to-do. woman in that church, and a great to-de

sian woman in that church, and a great to-do there was, he being an American. How she and her mother came there I cannot say; but she was a beautiful girl, and any American might have been proud of her.

There was also a salmon-fishery, conducted by the Russians, who used to catch and dry them in a long building, built for that purpose, to you went out to the Point; and a bakery that used to bake bread that was as black as a storepipe, but which they used to eat.

There is no doubt that Alaska could

FURNISH TIMBER FOR THE WORLD.

rere is no doubt that Aiaska could

PURNISH TIMBER FOR THE WORLD

It it was only thoroughly explored. Norway

pine and cedar predominated; and, as for fish,

lurs, and fowl, there is no end to them. Sai
non, herring, and halibut are the chief fish,

lithough there are many other kinds, not for
retting the beautiful speckled trout, of which I

lave caught many in my leisure hours. Our

company had a net, which we purchased from

combany hunds at San Francisco, and which we

need every week in the summer, taking excur
dous through the inland waters, sometimes

being gone two or three days, when

we would always bring home a boat
coad,—in fact, more than it was safe to carry.—

which, when they were properly cooked, which

her were, were the nicest fish we ever ate,—

ar more palatable than pork and beans, which

we got thoroughly sick of, having lived on that

ite for nearly six months, having no fresh

meat with us, except what we used to buy from

the Indians. After a time, when complaints

were so frequent, bur doctor—whose name was

Alexander Hoff—said we must have a change;

ther which we got fresh meat, beef and mutton,

which we used to kill on the other side of the

laind, men being detailed for that purpose.

It was quite a little time before we had things

we would like them. There was plenty of

work before us—which we did faithfully, as

though we were getting \$3 a day instead of \$16

amonth, and sometimes not that—in getting PURNISH TIMBER FOR THE WORLD bough we were getting \$3 a day instead of \$16 month, and sometimes not that—in getting a Quartermaster and Commissary Department in shape, from which we used to draw

rations every ten days, and clothing once a month or when needed. I must say that I think all, soldiers and officers, were

AGREEABLY DISAPPOINTED AT THE PLACE,

all, soldiers and officers, were

AGREABLY DISAPPOINTED AT THE PLACE,
for it was magnificent, especially in the summer,
though, as to the heat, I don't think I have feit
it anywhere as I did there. Men could and did
lie round anywhere, especially on the beach,
where they would go in swimming and kick up
capers generally. A splendid bay adorned the
town, which San Francisco or any other town
would be proud of. Mountains capped with
snow all summer greeted the eye of every one
from their immense night. I don't think many
penetrated them, for they were afraid of the
wild animals that abounded there.

The first winter I was there it was frightfully
cold; how cold I cannot now say, but many, many
degrees below zero. I remembered the guards
had to be changed every hour, instead of two as
was customary; but to say it was specold all the
time would be an untruth.

Allow me now to say something about the
Indians, who are very numerous in Alaska. We
had a tribe known as the Sirka Indians, with
Sirka Jack as heir Unief, who occasionally gave
us a great dea of trouble and anxiety. After
we had everything unpacked, and every man
had his musket, bayonet, and accoutrements,—
to fact, were is full marching order, the first
Sunday morning, for inspection,—it would have
done any one good to have seen those Russians
and Sirka Indians stare at the performance we
went through. They stood and stared with
their mouths wide open, and they thought sure
the Devil had got them that time, although he
had been so many times to see them before. To
get in conversation with Indians or Russian
soldiers was next to an impossibility, for no one
understood English to any extent, except the
Governor and his officials. We found the
Indians and seldiers to be the

MOST IGNORANT AND PROFLIGATE SET OF BEwe ever experienced. From what little we saw when we came ashore to hoist the Stars and Stripes, we thought that the squaws were the wises of the soldiers, as they were so very familiar, until we found out that they had full run of the town, and would sleep in the quarters with the soldiers all night and return to their

of the town, and would sleep in the quarters with the soldiers all night, and return to their reservation when they felt like it.

It is true the Russians had some kind of guard-mount,—whether military'or not, I'llieave for some one else to say. Any way they had posts, viz.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Each post had a bell, and a big one at that, so that they could communicate with one another in case of danger,—the sentinel at the post ringing the number of his bell, and so of till the guard was called out. I for one was called out many times on the full trot, every member of the guard seeing that his piece would speak the first time. To prove that, after the old guard came off we would be marched off to a place to free off our pieces at a target, when that would finish us for that day. tom, which in some places could not be found in the inland channels. The scenery after leaving target, when that would finish us for that day The regulations laid out by the commanding

were somewhat severe;
and so they needed to be, especially in reference
to the smurgling through of intexteating arink,
when the Indians would try to hide under their
blankets; but they found out that American
soldiers were not Russians, and would not put
up with their notions. No. I Post was the barracks and headquarters of Gen. Davis; No. 2
was down on the wharf, where the boats used to
land; No. 3 was the market and entrance to the
Indian town; No. 4 was the marzaine; and No.
5 was the brewery—an outside post close to the
Indian burial-ground.
While I was there, troubles with the Indian
were of frequent occurrence. I remember, not WERE SOMEWHAT SEVERE;

were of frequent occurrence. I remember, not long after we were there, one Indian was killed at No. 3 Post, the market, through some misun-dersanding on the part of the Indian, evidently. Whisky which we found on him, and not only that, but concealed weapons, which was strictly forbidden. The affair nearly ended in an Indian war, but for the promptness of (ien. Jefferson C. Davis and his staff-officers in calling out the troops. I remember we had the head Chief—Old Sitka Jack, as he was familiarly called by the command—and several of his subordinates in handcuffs and shackles in the guard-house, for fear of a general outbreak, which we expected every minute. The Indians ofdo't half like the idea of having their Chiefs in prison; but

the idea of having their Chiefs in prison; but

LIKE IT THEY HAD TO,

for, when they found out what Gen. Davis was and what he was going to do, calling out his command, and all hands on the men-of-war, American and British, that flay in the harbor, standing to their guns, which faced the Indian Reservation, they cooled down and showed the white flae. Had the row got fairly started, I don't know where the trouble would have ended, though one thing is certain: what there was of the Sirka Indians would have been totally annihilated, not only by the troops, but by the fire from the guns of the man-of-war, which couldn't miss them, being so close to the shore. The General commanding thought, had that taken place, it would have raised the war-dance all through Alaska, and perhaps, before we could have got assistance, being without telegraphic communication,—Victoria, B. C., being the neartst place,—we might have all suffered the same as Custer's command did on the Rosebud; but, as it was, it came off all right. After a time the Chiefs were liberated. It was rumored round that Old Jack could raise 5,000 warriors in Alaska, taking in all the tribes which would have peen allies; but at that time we would have peen allies, but at that time we LIKE IT THEY HAD TO, warriors in Alaska, taking in all the tribes which would have been allies; but at that time we doubted it,—for what reasons I cannot say. They seemed to be

ALWAYS BITTER TOWARDS AMERICANS, as they said they liked King George man, but Melican man was no good. We found out their reasons for that; it was, that they were nearly or wholly controlled by the Hudson Bay Com-pany, which used to supply them with everypany, which used to supply them with everything they wanted, rum and whisky included.
Rum, it seemed, was their chief drink, and also
that of the Russians. They would drink it
almost the same as water, but still get drunk;
men, women, and children, it was all the same.
The Russians used to get their allowance every
morning, and would share with the Indians,
when they would go single file to the warehouse. when they would go single file to the warehouse, where it was kept in barrels, of which they had many, under which all the green seai-skins were stowed in dozens in a packet. We often stood stowed in dozens in a packet. We often stood at the barracks, on the stoops, watching their processions, wishing ourselves we could draw rations like that; but we used to get a nip now and then from the Russian women, and some of our men used to get too much. The consequence was the guard-house was the only place in which to cool off. Not only did the enlisted men get the worse for drink, but some of the officers must taste of the Russian rum, anti Sitka bore anything but a reputable name; and no wonder, for the way things were carried ou while I was there, it seemed as if everybody WAS BENT ON MAKING MONEY

on the poor enlisted man, who had to foot all the bills in the shape of court-martials, garrison and general,—when I was Conpany Clerk, it took me nearly all my time making out charges and specifications, which at times were simply ridiculous, but orders had to be obeyed. ridiculous, but orders had to be obeyed.

We were paid off in greenbacks—which realized 65 cents on a dollar—whenever they felt inclined in San Francisco to send us a Paymaster, when the Sutlers used to get all or nearly all, by charging such exorbitant prices for nearly everything they sold, which was by checks, \$5 or crything they sold, which was by checks, \$5 or \$10 at a time, according to your pay-roll, which they would find out. For all that they got cheated, and no wonder at it. The Sutlers' store was under the name of Kinkend Bros.,—themselves perfect gentlemen.—whether chartered by the Government or not, I cannot say. Any way it was a regular rendezyous for the officers, and their citizen-friends, except Gen. Davis, who, I am inclined to think, did not approve of the way things were carried ou; nor fild my company-commander, Byt. Maj. Charles O. Wood, who often censured his brother-officers Wood, who often censured his brother-officers for the conduct in setting anything but an example to the enlisted men of their command.

To ten all I saw while in Sikka would fill the columns of The Tribune. I am afraid that, as it is, I am taking up too much of your valuable space, but facts are facts, as I have stated them. Before closing, allow me a small corner more to say what I know about

of Alaska, so far as an enlisted man could have of Alaska, so far as an enlisted man could have the chance of knowing. About six or seven months after we arrived at Sitka, we had five or six men, I forget which, whose term of enlistment had expired. Some of these men went to work with what little money they had sayed, including the price of their transportation, and bought a small boat, provisions, and such working utensils as could be procured there, and started on an exploring expedition, with the good wishes of the whole command. We did not dream of their ever coming back alive again, but return they did after a short stay, with the report that gold existed. That was a sure thing, with the specimens they brought back of the rock. These men were old California miners in their time, but, like many more, drink fetched them into the army. The season they had for coming back was, they said, that the Indians would not let them go any further, which they would not let them go any further, which they would not let them go any further, which they did not protest against, knowing it was of no use. The Indians, they said, were very numerous; friendly they might be, but anyway they wouldn't risk their scalps.

I was perfectly astounded when I read in the columns of The Tribune that the troops were to be recalled from Sitka. I thought,

WHAT IS UNCLE SAMUEL THINKING OF. after paying \$7,000,000 for it, hundreds of thousands more for transporting troops, provisions, sands more that the sponge in that way? Shame on the United States to leave to the mercies of "the tender Indians" the white people who are trying to civilize the country and see what it is worth. We can't afford two companies of soldiers to stop with them after they have left their homes in different parts to go to Alaska, thinking Uncie Sam would protect them, No; but they have to call on John Buil, who is every ready to protect white people, it makes no difference whether American or Brit-A CONSTANT READER OF THE TRIBUNE.

IOWA POLITICS.

The Democrats, the Greenbackers, and the Prohibitionists.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 11.—The Democrats in this State are in doubt and perplexity. Their only hope of salvation is in the Greenbackers. The recent report that the Greenback delegates in Congress had consolidated and will stand on their dignity as the balance of power, has played havoc with the Democracy. If the Greenbackers should do this, it is highly probable Clerk Adams will be persuaded to leave the Iowa delegates off the roll of the next House, on the ground that the election in Iowa in Oc tober was invalid. It would certainly be the basest ingratitude for the Greenbackers thus to act. Every principle of consistency and common honesty compels them to vote with the Democrats, for they were elected by Democratic votes. They could not have been in any other way. Should they betray their friends and allies, it will put an end to any consolidation in this State of the two parties, much as the Democrats at present desire it. It is too much to expect that men so filled with the greed of office as to sacrifice all principle to get it. would manifest much regard for it when elected. So far, the Democrats have been trimming

their sails to take in the Greenbackers, or, more their sails to take in the Greenbackers, or, more correctly spaaking, to sell out. The leading Democratic papers are mum upon all issues except one, the abolition of National banks, which is a cardinal principle with the Greenbackers in Iowa. The Democrats are quietly hobnobbing with the Prohibitionists to wheedle them into the absurdity of running a ticket of their own. This may seem paradoxical, yet it is true. The Rev. P. P. Iugalls, who is manipulating the Prohibition inovement, has adopted the leading Democratic paper here, the Leader, as his organ. He does not bestate to say that he prefers the Democrats to the Republicans, although he has been a Republican all his life. The Democrats pat him on the back and bid him go ahead. I put this on record, that temperance Republicans may know whither they are ince Republicans may know whither they are

tending under such guidance.

It is well known that the Greenbackers in this State got considerable strength from the Republican party. Last year the burden of the cry of these financial vagarists was the hard times. The farmers were told that the Republican parthe farmers were tool that the republican par-ty was responsible for the low prices of hogs, grain, and all they had to sell; that the effect of resumption would be to still more decress the markets. They sung this dismal dole all over the State, until they made the farmers beover the State, that they made the larmers be-lieve it; and, as the result, the farmers sold their hoge, wheat, and corn at what they could get. To-day hogs are worth nearly double what they were sold for. Grain was largely ad-vanced, and the markets are precisely in the condition predicted by the Republicans. It will be strange if the farmers do not see it, and act secondingly.

cordingly.
The Prohibitionists announce their determina The Probibitionists announce their determina-tion to come into the field with a State ticket if Mr. Gear is renominated for Governor. Their old opposition to him is based on the single ground that he is not a Prohibitionist. They admit—and none can deny it—that he has made one of the best Governors the State has had. He is a Local-Ontion man, yet, as Speaker of the House dur-Option man, yet, as Speaker of the House dur-ng both terms, he gave the Prohibitionists twothirds of the Committee on Intemperance; and, as Governor, he signed the two-mile limitation law in regard to the sale of wine and beer where prohibited by local ordinances. He has shown due deference to the temperance sentient whenever opportunity has offered. He will be renominated beyond a question, and will be elected, unless the Prohibitoolets, by their suicidal policy, shall draw off votes enough to give the choice to the Democrats or Green-The recent municipal elections in this State

have emphatically snown the Prohibitionists the utter fallacy of their policy. Wherever the Blue-Ribbon, moral-sussion movement, inau-gurated by John W. Drew, was the most successful. the majority vote was given against the li cense to wise and beer; while, in those cities and towns where the Prohibitionists have sought to enforce legal sussion, the vote has been in favor of license, and the temperance people been totally defeated. As a distinct and separate been totally defeated. As a distinct and separate issue, going before the people on its merits, the majority of the people of lowa are for Prohibition; but it must be divorced from all party issues. Whenever it is tacked on to party politics, bummers and demagogues setze upon it, and the result is disastrous. The Democratic party is not injured, because that is a license party all the time and everywhere. The true temperace party in this State is the Republican party; and the elections last week demonstrate that the true friends of temperance cannot afford to risk their cause by forcing upon the Republican party an issue upon which public sentiment is so paloably divided as upon the wine and beer. When so many communities vote for the license of wine and beer,—communities of intelligent and temperate people,—the conclusion is inevitable that what is required is advanced public sentiment, and not more legislation. Whatlic sentiment, and not more legislation. ever laws might be enacted, it would in such communities be a dead letter. The sale of intoxicating liquor is not prohibited throughout the State by stringent laws; the sale of wine and beer may be in any town or city where the people so vote; and it is only where nublic sentiment so declares that Prohibition would prohibiting wine and beer would do no more good than is possible under the present law. With these facts before them, the ultra Prohibition ists, who are pushing their extreme policy into the politics of the State, should learn that the first step must be to educate the people to the Prohibition standard, before they attempt to force laws upon them which will be honored more in the breach than the observance. Otherwise, will be the state of the second will be the state of the second will be second. more in the breach than the observance. Otherwise all their efforts, it is safe to assert, will eventuate in the abrogation of all Probibitory laws. Until public sentiment is changed, the only hope of temperance legislation rests with the Republican party. Submit the question separately in every city and town, and we will get the honest expression of the public will. Force it into the party-platform, and every license man is antagonized against it. There are 100,000 German votes in Iowa, which, until the Prohibition destion was forced upon it, were cast for the Republican party by a large majority. The State is Republican by 50,000 majority. But all the Republicans are not Prohibitionists.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. VINCENNES, Ind., March 11.—The long-looked or report of the investigating experts was made public partially to-day. R. D. Slater, of Indianapolis, and F. W. Bennett, of Evansville, experts on accounts, began their labors Dec. 3, and have investigated the books of the Augitor and Treasurer over a period of six years, all of which has been under Democratic rule. But small discremandes were discovered in the ac-counts of the first two years, the richness being all discovered in the accounts of the present in cumbents. A deficit of \$2,200 is found in Audi tor Retter's accounts, and \$1,400 shortage on Treasurer Reynolds' books. Reiter pieads misconception of the laws concerning school-fund fees. Reynolds ponied up as soon as made aware of the condition of affairs. The experts announce that they have six weeks' more work before being entirely through. There is general satisfaction expressed on all sides that the examination has been made; and the present discrepancies lead many to advocate investigations in other directions.

STARK COUNTY. To the Editor of The Tribune. WYOMING, Stark Co., Ill., March 11 .- Land i in good condition to commence farming early this year. Cereals have been marketed more freely than usual this winter, and the same freely than usual tens winter, and the same statement applies to stock. Horses are plenti-ful, but farmers will not sell except at remuner-ative prices. The feeling among all classes is hopeful. W. H. C.

I hope the New Yorkers do not play cards on Sunday, or that, if they do, they are more careful not to expose themselves than was a gentleman of Birmingham recently. Two Sundays ago this gentleman, while at church, threw his overcoat over a wooden partition in full view of the entire congregation. Lo! just as the most solemn part of the service was rendered, a back of playing-cards fell out of one of the pockets, causing a terrible clatter, and flying about in all directions. The scene may be imagined. The congregation was at first greatly startled; then the ladies began to titter, while the elergyman looked on in "holy anger and plous grief." The owner of the cards,—a merchant living in the fashionable district of Edgbaston.—was of course dreadfully embarrassed. He swears that he will eschew "Napoleon" in future, and is prepared to lay a heavy wager that he shall never forget to search his pockets in future before starting for church. Speaking of cards, reminds me that a young gentleman has lost \$40,000 by them in one evening at a well-known West End club in London, and there is a good deal of stir in consequence. I hope the New Yorkers do not play cards on

CURRENT GOSSIP. THE COST OF A PLEASURE.

The dewy morning throws A thousand pearly drops,
To wake a single rose.

Thus often, in the course Of life's few fleeting years, A single pleasure costs

The soul a thousand tears.

The second of Miss Dods' demonstrative lect ires on cookery at Association Hall was give vesterday. Miss Dods' lectures are full of little bits of information that might properly be called culinary proverbs. Here are a few of them:

PROVERES IN COOKERY.

There is a greenness in onions and potatoe that renders them hard to digest. For health's sake put them in warm water for an hour before The only kind of a stove with which you can preserve a uniform heat is a gas-stove; with it

you can simmer a pot for an hour, or boil it at

you can simmer a pot for an hour, or boil it at the same rate for twenty minutes.

Good flour is not tested by its color. White flour may not be the best. The test of good flour is by the amount of water it absorbs.

In cooking a fowl, to ascertain when it is done, put a sixewer into the breast, and if the breast is tender the fewl is done.

A few dried or preserved cherries with istones out, are the very best things possible togarnish sweet dishes.

Nelson's gelatine is the best, because it is stronger than any other kind.

Single cream is cream and has stood on the milk twelve hours. It is best for tea and coffee. Double cream stands on its milk twenty-four hours, and cream for butter frequently stands forty-eight hours. Cream that is to be whipped should not be butter cream, lest in whipping it change to butter.

change to butter.

To beat the whites of eggs quickly, put in a pinch of sait. The cooler the egg the quicker they will froth. Sait cools and also freshens In boiling eggs hard out them in boiling water

ten minutes, and then put them in cold water.
It will prevent the yelk from coloring black.
You must never attempt to boil the dressing
of aclear soup in the stock, for it will always In making any sauce put the butter and

flour in together, and your sauce will never be lumpy.

Whenever you see your sance boil from the sides of the pan you may know your flour or corn-starch is done.

Boiled fowl with sauce, over which grate the

yolk of eggs, is a magnificent dish for luncheon.
Tepid water is produced by combining twothirds cold and one-third boiling.
To make maccaroni tender put it in cold
water and bring it to a boil. It will then be
much more tender than if put into hot water
constants in will.

or stewed in milk.

The yolk of eggs binds the crust much better than the whites. Apply it to the edges with a brush.
Old potatoes may be freshened up by plung-

Old potatoes may be freshened up by plunging them into cold water before cooking them. Never put a pudding that is to be steamed into anything else than a dry mold.

Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy. To clean them, wipe in a dry towel.

To brown sugar for sances or puddings, put the sugar in a perfectly dry sancepan. If the pan is the least bit wet the sugar will burn, and you will spoil your saucepan.

Cutlets and steaks may be fried as well as broiled, but they must be put in hot butter or lard. The grease is not enough when it throws off a bluish smoke.

off a bluish smoke. I a bluish smoke.

The water used in mixing bread must be tepid.
it is too hot the loaf will be full of great

holes.

To boil potatoes successfully: When the skin breaks pour off the water and let them finish cooking in their own steam.

In making a crust of any kind do not melt the lard in the flour. Melting will injure the in boiling dumplings of any kind put them in the water one at a time. If they are put in to gether they will mix with each other.

PARIS NEWSPAPER WIT.

New York World.

Minister to clerk in humble capacity who wishes to claim his retiring pension: "You have served in that capacity for thirty-five years?" "Yes, sir; I have drained my term of office to the dregs."

Policeman sees pedestrian tumble into gutter as carriage drives rapidly past, and picking up the injured man calls to the driver: "Hi, hold on there! You'll have to answer for this! You knocked him down." Coachee (with honest indignation)—"What d'ye so-oy? No, I didn't, cap, I aimed at him but the old machine missed fire." Recently a young man was presented in a

Recently a young man was presented in la family where there was a marriageable daughter, and as soon as he had taken his leave the friend who bad introduced him said to the father, "Well, how would he suit you for a sonin-law, hey?" "Very well, indeed," says the father. "All right; suppose he comes round to-morrow and proposes?" Father (with dignity)—"To-morrow? Pooh, pooh; what are you thinking of? That would be indecent haste. Say the day after to-morrow." A kind and thoughtful father burst into tears the other day when he reflected that in less than twenty-one years his new-born son would have to serve as a recruit or find 1,500 francs exemption money. "Cheer up," said a friend, encouragingly; "perhaps the law may be changed before the kid comes of age." "That's

so," said the father, drying his tears; "or perhaps he may be a widow's son by that time, and so be exempt anyhow. It is always best to look on the bright side of things." X. is a veteran in the ways of women—of a certain kind—and is singularly gifted with self-possession; but there is one thing not to be easily faced by a fast young man,—the clear, frank look of a young girl whose hand he has just sought. He has just had such an experience, and they asked him how he came through the critical first interview. "Well," said he, "I don't exactly know. I got red and felt warm—I stammered—I cast down my eyes; in point of fact, I was the young girl of the two."

The other evening at a convival gathering.

The other evening at a convivial gathering, where all the guests did not happen to be of the same political opinions, as they sat down to diner one said to the company: "Gentlemen, I should, before we begin dinner, make a little snoute, before we obgain under, make a little explanation of one of my peculiarities. It sometimes happens that when I have a little wine on board I take it into my head to jibe people who are not of my way of thinking in politics. I assure you that I mean nothing explanation, and that if I desail. serious by such an action, and that if I should appear to be rude you will make a little allowance and not lay it to my account." As he seated himself, another guest, a man seven feet high, and with a fist like a jambon de Cincingati, arose and said, as courteously: "Gentlemed, I too should make a little explanation of one of too should make a little explanation of one of my peculiarities. It sometimes happens that when I have a little wine on board, and some one begins to jibe me for my way of thinking in polities. I take it into my head to wring his darn neck or pitch him out of a second-story window. I assure you that I mean nothing serious by such an action, and that if I should appear to be rade you will make a little allowance and not lay it to my account." Not a word of polities was spoken at table that evening, and all went merry as a carriage-bell.

DEAD MONKEYS.

merry as a carriage-bell.

The steamship Nevada, which will sail for Liverpool this morning, had on board, when she arrived in this port, a small but carefully selected menagerie. It was shipped by Cross, the English dealer in animals, and was consigned to Mr. Barnum. This small menagerie consisted of two camels, two white bears, two black panthers, some parrots and cockatoos, and 108 monkeys.

There were many varieties of monkeys: China monkeys, Brazilian monkeys, ring-tailed monkeys, white-faced monkeys, blue-nosed monkeys, and monkeys without any particular characteristic as to either tail, nose, or nationality. These monkeys, with the bears, birds, and panthers, were stowed well forward in their cages; but on the voyage, which was very pleasant and prosperous otherwise, one score and three of the five score and eight

monkeys died. The manner and cause of their untimely taking off were well told by the ship's butcher yesterday.

"Yer see," the ship's butcher said, "the young feller wat was sent hover to look haafter the monkeys 'ad never been to sea before, and has the hanimals was hall well hup for and, and we kent it were warm. It was were uncomhas the hanimals was hall well hup for ard, and
we kept it werry warm, it was werry uncomfortable for him, 'specially in the mornin',
when he 'ad nothink hon his stummick, and as
the vessel rose and sank, he bein' well for ard,
became wery sick like, and consekwently he
didn't take no comfort, so I told 'im 'as 'ow I'd
'elp 'im, and so I got quite well hup hon
monkeys."

"What did you do to them?"

"Well, sir. hin the mornin' I halways fed 'em

the fust thing, for wat with the pitchin' of the ship and one think and hanother, they halways needed somethink the first thing. We halways fed 'em fust hon bread, with a swaller or two of hot coffee to warm their little 'arts and hitsides. Ho, yes, bless you, sir, they liked their coffee, and took it regular human-like, particular them as could heat. There was some has couldn't heat; I hetwise they wouldn't."

"Seestick, eh?"

lar them as could heat. There was some has couldn't heat: ! Asstwise they wouldn't."

"Sessick. el!"

"Well. sir, I cawn't say has 'ow they was regular seasick. But they took sick, and got the dumps like. A monkey with the dumps, sir, is a very singular hobject, for hall the world like a stubborn child. Fer see, sir, it was werry cold when they hembarked hat Liverboot, and some hof 'em took cold. Monkeys is werry septible to cold, and takin' that cold, and the pitchin hof the ship, and the confinement, that made 'em sick. Some might call it seasickness, but has they exhibited none hof the hindications of seasickness, and hall hof the hindications of dumps, I calls it dumps."

"How does a monkey act with the dumps?"

"A monkey with the dumps, sir, has I remarked, is peculiar. He curls hup hin ha corner, and no hamount of coaxin' won't make 'im heat. Why sir, when them monkeys was took I done everything in my power to get 'em to heat. I hoffered 'em hall sorts of nice bits. No go, sir. I couldn't heven got 'em to look at me. You can't catch the eye of a monkey wat 'as the dumps. They're werry hobstinat, and, has I said, resembles the hactions of a bad child wat 'as the sulks. Well, sir, and so somewhere hover twenty hof the little fellers took it one hafter hanother, and just curled hup and died, It was werry sad to see 'em, too, a windin' of their tails around the bars of their cages and a 'angin' hon, with that hamount hof hagony and sufferin' a depicted hon their countenances has would make you werry huncomfortable to look hat, knowin' as nothin' would do 'em any good. For, sir, w'en a monkey gets the dumps no hamount of nussin' or coaxin' will git him good. For, sir, w'en a monkey gets the dumps no hamount of nussin' or coaxin' will git him out hof 'em, and he's sure to die; and so a matter hof twenty-three died, and we pitched their little carcasses hoverboard.

A HUSBAND'S CONFESSIONS.

New York Tribune.

Martin Ksufman, who has been a letter-car rier in Brooklyn for five years, is the defendant in a suit brought by Louisa Kaufman for a limited divorce. A motion was made on Saturday before Judge Gilbert for alimony and counsel fee. In November last Mrs. Kaufman caused her husband's arrest for assaulting her, charging that he had slapped her face when jealous be cause a gentleman had given her a pet dog. She did not press the charge, however, but in Febru-ary she began a suit for divorce, alleging cruelty ary she began a suit for divorce, alleging cruelty and a failure to support her on the part of the defendant. Among the affidavits submitted was one by Kaufman, in which he says: "I stamp each and every allegation charging me with acts of cruelty and abuse as naught but a stream of wicked falsehoods, flowing from the gloomy pool of plaintiff's diseased imagination, fed with the moisture generated in the atmosphere of pot-houses, and poured into the cars of the Court and over the public through the assiduous pumping of her legal

of the Court and over the public through the assiduous pumping of her legal advisers. 'Tis true 1 married plaintiff, and most true that when I did so she was unendowed with the riches of this world, the assistance of powerful friends, or the accomplishments of education. I provided for a home, and forsook the paths of bachelorhood, the haunts and amusements of the unmarried, and began at the age of 33 to devote my time, attention, and energies to the improvement of my house, the care and culture of my wife, who became not only the companion of the hours I reserved from business, but also the depository of the few pennies saved from my salary, amounting to \$15 a week, by economy and methodical methods of life. My endeavors were carnest during the honeymoon. The problem of life seemed solved, and I hastened to make up the time wasted as a bachelorand advance. hastened to make up the time wasted as a bachelor and a drone in nature's beehive by be-coming the father of a family and a useful citizeh." Kaufman says that the duties of a honsewife were to Mrs. Kaufman "mysteries as deep as the rites of the Delphie oracle," and it deep as the rites of the Definic oracle," and it became his amusement to explain them to her. When he returned home, however, on Dec. 1, 1877, he found his wife "in the thraidom of intoxication." On Oct. 25, 1878, he found her "frantic with the delirium of drink." Subsequently she left him, and he found himself the "monarch of a ruined home." Mrs. Kaufman has asked permission to withdraw the suit.

EMERSON AND HIS NEW LECTURE.

One evening, when Ralph Waldo Emerson was engaged in preparing his new lecture, Mrs. Emerson, who had that moment flattened her finger while trying to drive a nail with the smoothing-iron, thrust her head into his study

"See here, sir! I want you to drop that everlasting pen of yours, for a minute or two, at least, and go down to the grocery and get a mackeral for breakfast."

My dear, "replied Mr. Emerson, looking up from his work; "my dear, can't you go? You see I am billed in a dozen places to deliver this lecture on 'Memory,' and it isn't half finished yet."

And that's what you call your infernal lecture, is it?" said Mrs. Emerson, sharply. "A nice party, you are, to deliver a lecture on "Memory!"." "And why, my love?" said Mr. Emerson,

"You never go out of the house that you "You never go out of the house that you don't forget to put on your hat or your boots, and you never take a letter of mine to mail that you don't carry it in your booket for six months or a year unless I happen to find it sooner. During the past thirty days you have carried out of this house and forgot to bring back no less than seventy-five or eighty umbrellas; and you know yourself the last time you went to church you took out your false teeth because, as you said, they hurt your corns, and came away and left them in the seat. I say you are a nice man to talk to a cultured

I say you are a nice man to talk to a cultured audience on 'Memory,' and if you don't trot right off to the grocery, I'll expose you before you're twenty-four hours older."

Mr. Emerson started on a jump for the grocery, and when he got there he couldn't for the life of him recollect what he had come

ANECDOTES OF A SCAPEGRACE. George H. Butler, when very drunk, applied

to the genial John Chamberlain for a small oan. This, of course, John refused. "John," said George, solemnly, "I shall, like the Government, be driven to a forced loan," and, slapping a small mantel-clock in the pocket

and, slapping a smail mater-crock in the pocket of his ulster, he coolly added, "Time's money, John; time's money."

Again, when his uncle, the eminent Massachusetts statesman, was lecturing him on his evil conduct, and to enforce his precepts said that a celebrated physician had informed him that he (Regerel was threatened with seftening). that a celebrated physician had informed film that he (George) was threatened with softening of the brain, and added: "What would you do, aephew, if that calamity were to come to you!" George looked up with a drunken gravity and epiled, "Do, do! Why, d—n it, uncle, 1'd be undified to write leading editorials for the New look! Heard?"

York Heraid."
The uncle found a more forlorn hope before him than the Governorship of Massachusetts.
"Are you this way every day, sir!" asked the Police-Justice, trying on the Roman grandeur of that dirty locality. York Herald."
The uncle for "Every day!" repeated George, indignantly, "every day! Why, you old duffer, do you take me for a millionaire?"

QUIPS. A biting wind-A gnaw easter. The Chinese bill-\$1 per dozen. A soft hand, sir, smooths away wrath.

The man who dreamt he dwelt in marble halls woke up to find that the bedclothes had tumbled The man who was tossed over the back of an irate bull was reported as not dead, but only gone beef o'er.

Inspector to grammar-class: " What is syntax!" Answer by the child of a hard-drinker: "It is the Government duty upon spirits." If it be true, no news is good news, some of the Philadelphia dassies are emphatically good newspapers.—Puck. You mean snooze papers don't you!—Whitehall Times.

"My dear," said Mrs. Snodgrass, shuddering, "how do these awful men succeed in entering dead people's vaults?" "With skeleton keys, I presume," unfeelingly replied Mr. S. A granddaughter of Patrick Henry, living in Paris, Kv., has edited a cook-book. We wonder what course she recommends when the cooks cry, "Peas, peas, but there are no peas"?

A man who went to Texas and fell into the hands of Judge Lynch's officers, as the rope was placed about his neck quietly remarked: "I always heard you had to go from home for the

"At First Hand": Country Connoisseur—
"Now, are you quite sure those are real 'chromos'?" Country Dealer (draper and grocer,
etc.)—"Oh! yes, sir; we always has 'em direct
from his studior, sir."—Punch.

alone: I ain't half as bad as I can be," replied non-impressibleness, and he gave his maternal ancester a wink that completely upset her gravity.—New Haven Register.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Outrageous and Unwarranted Taxation.
To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, March 18.—Let us have a day of asting and prayer to stiffen the Mayor's backbone to cut down the appropriations to the esti-mate of the Finance Committee. His Honor will surely show some mercy, if the Council does not. NINTH WARD.

That Railroad Accident.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, March 13.—In the reply to my com nunication relative to that railroad accident, 'Chicago" evades the point made by me. I never talk of what I do not know, and did not refer to air brakes, couplers, or other contrivances, of which I know no more than any other outsider. But I know what rotten wood is, and I also know that on a carefully-managed road the rails ought not to rest on sleepers or ties which plainly show that they have been rotten for many months, or possibly some years. Neither did I find any fault with any employes of the road, or of their efficiency. I am no judge, but always found them polite and obliging, Yours, respectfully,

A. BERTUCH. ances, of which I know no more than any other

Prof. Swing's Sermons.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 12.—Myself, and others whom I have heard express opinions, prized your paper more highly when it published Prof. Swing's sermons. Could vou not oblige some of your subscribers by again doing so, and oblige

[In the language of the lamented Eccles, "this ser's and". Thus Tribunate servy Monday.

Prof. Swing's Sermons.

"this ees 'ard." THE TRIBUNE every Monday morning contains one of Prof. Swing's sermons. There has been no omission of these admirable sermons, except when the Professor has been absent during his summer vacations, for the past four or five years. Our esteemed correspondent had better read her Monday paper. and advise "others" to do likewise.

The Chinese Question. To the Editor of The Tribuns. CHICAGO, March 13 .- I have seen Mr. Willam E. Lewis' reply to my Monday's letter on the Chinese question, and his cailing me a liar is duly noted. I now challenge him to state the particulars in which I lied about the liberties of American citizens in China; also the fact that the Chinese are the worst and most depraved people under the sun. I say the Chinese are no greater sin ners than any other race, and perhaps the only wrong they have ever done is the fact that they never have sent any missionaries abroad to conert other people's barbarism by neglecting their own at home; and I say further that through the instrumentality of labor-saving ma-chines that hundreds of thousands of China's in-habitants have been robbed of their employment, and that American people in China have done and do violate treaty obligations in spite of Chinese protest.

hinese protest. Chinese protest.

I have been four years in the Chinese Government, and have lived in China at least twenty rears longer than Mr. Lewis, and I know what am talking about. He can take his choice of manner of discussion in this challenge,—either through the medium of the press or verbally in a public hall. I should just like to have such a libeler as Lewis pumped and see what he is made of. I am running this thing entirely alone and single-handed.

WONG CHINFOO.

The Triumvirate of Hyde Park.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
HYDE PARK, March 13.—If the government of lyde Park is not to be left to a Republican or Democratic form of government, but given over to the rule of the triumvirate, let those who understand the reason of the overthrow of lib erty in Rome reflect and be moved by the significant language of history. One of the triumvirate controls the Catholic and the Democratic element, and speaks through the organ of W. F. Storey; one represents the Protestant element and the Republican party, and holds offices and receives empluments for services supposed to be rendered that party in the village; the third controls the whisky, saloop, and scattering ele-ments in the empire of Hyde Park. By uniting these conflicting elements the triumvirate are enabled to control the political destiny of the place. The Catholic, Protestant, Democratic, place. The Catholic, Protestant, Democratic, Republican, temperance, and anti-temperance ideas and principles are all made subordinate to the will and interests of the triumvirate. They or their representatives propose to hold power in Hyde Park, and receive and divide the spoils of office indefinitely, even if a Cicero is to be muritared and the most faithful friend or relative of either of the three brighted or deserved. tive of either of the three banished or destroyed, or even if the interests of the Republican or Demogratic party are ignored by their would-be representatives. This new method of managing politics has become altogether too common for the good of the people of the Government, who cannot be blinded in this way much longer by

This is the state of the political affairs of Hyde Park, and it has been so for years past. If there is any virtue in lawing two conflicting of there is any virtue in having two conflicting party organizations in a Government,—one to watch and check the other, and thus prevent fraud,—why should Hyde Park be exempt from the general rule? Surely not on account of its millennial attributes. Organize the two parties and let them fight for their different principles and nen who represent different interests honestly and openly at Hyde Park, as well as elsewhere in this republic.

B. A. Ulerich.

To the Editor of The Tribune. WILMINGTON, Ill., March 12 .- I wish to suggest to the State Superintendent of Schools a few thoughts that perhaps it were well for him to put in practice; but, as I have not the honor of an acquaintance with that State functionary. I hope they may reach him through your useful

In our younger days, when geography was thought to be a study too far advanced for a common school, we had for a reader "Morse's Geography," which the best scholars learned by heart in a single winter. Afterwards not only geography, but English grammar, were regularly taught in most of the schools, and many in stances may be recalled where scholars have be stances may be recalled where scholars have become proficient in grammar, before being advanced to the grammar class, simply by listening to the constant repetition of Murray's rules.
I propose that both grammar and geography be
included to a limited extent in a reader for ail
scholars as far advanced as the intermediate
grades. If the Superintendent could favor it
there are plenty of publishers who could get out a reader or readers to include the elements of grammar and rudiments of geography properly arranged in paragraphs for class-reading that should supercede the ordinary "Third" and "Fourth Readers." During the War we used to have cheap maps

of the localities of the armies, and the railroad companies publish to give away very good ones of the greatelines and their connections. Now, to every school-room a few good-sized, cheap maps should be considered as indispensable. Will the Superintendent see to it that a bill be introduced to the present Legislature authorizing the authorities of our common schools so expend a limited amount, say not exceeding cents per scholar, to be used for furnishing maps for their respective schools?

maps for their respective schools?

With the suggestion of another innovation I will not further tax your patience.

All the great dailies are sold for five cents, containing eight to twelve and sixteen pages,—making a profit to publisher and reader. Now, it half of one page of any of these dailies were it half of one page of any of these dailies were so compiled as to contain the essential news of the day, of course omiting marders, scandal, and partisan editorials, but embracing items of legal and legislative proceedings, public improvements, new railroad connections, etc., it would make an agreeable and useful school-reader that would be taken up by all the schools near the daily mails.

If published on one side of half a page separate, it could be sent by express to newedealers and be by them sold to classes, to be read in school daily, and be taken home at night by the scholars, at so trifling an expense as to leave few families without a paper. Very repectfully,

Corporal Punishment in Wisconsin.

Corporal Punishment in Wisconsin.
To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 13.-In Tuesday's TRIBUNE

nay be found the following language: " As the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has already ren-dered a decision to the effect that physical chas-tisement of children in schools must be considered an assault, which is punishable by a fine," etc. It seems to me there must be some mis-take about this. I have frequently heard the same statement, and have taken some pains to ascertain the facts as to the decision of the "Whatever shall I do with such a bad, bad boy?" said a loving mother as she strove to impress on the mind of her 6-year-old towhead his manifold troublesomeness. "Oh, you let me scertain the lacks as to the decision of the court. I have before me the entire decision as given by Judge Lyon, a part of which I will quote. I would like to give the whole of it, but your space and my time will not permit. The

Supreme Court reversed the order of the Circuit Court and remanded the cause:

Supreme Court reversed the order of the Circuit Court and remanded the cause:

While the principal or teacher in charge of a public school is subordinate to the School Board or Board of Education of his district or city, and must enforce rules and regulations adopted by the Board for the government of the school, and execute all its lawful orders in that behalf, he does not derive all his power and authority in the school and over his pupils, and because of that relation he must necessarily exercise authority over the an in many things concerning which the Board may have remained silent. In the school, as in the family, there exists on the part of the pupils the obligation of obedience to lawful commands, subordination, civil deportment, respect for the rights of other pupils, and fidelity to duly. These obligations are inherent in any proper school system, and constitute, so to speak, the common law of the school. Every pupil is presumed to know this law, and is subject to it, whether it has or has not been re-enacted by the District Board in form of written rules and regulations. Indeed, it would seem impossible to frame rules which could cover all cases of insubordination and all acts of vicious tendency which the teacher is hable to encounter daily and hourly. The teacher is responsible for the discipline of his school, and for the progress, conduct and deportment of his pupils. It is his imperative anty to maintain good order, and to require of his pupils as faithful performance of their duties. If he rails to do so, he is unit for his position. To enable him to discharge these duties effectually, he haust necessarily have the power to enforce prombt opedience to his lawful commands. For this reason the law gives him the power, in proper cases, to inflict corporal punishment is an inadequate remedy. If the offender is incorrigible, suspension or expulsion is the only adequate remedy. In general, no doubt, the teacher should report a case of that kind to the proper Board for its action in the first instance

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 18.—It appeared in your paper of Tuesday that the new Canada loan is

stead of London as heretofore. The statem if true, indicates that there is an accumulation of surplus capital in this country that cannot find profitable investment at home. If an illi-nofsan should invest in one of these bonds, and be so indiscreet as to let the Assessor know of it, he would be taxed upon it by the State of him no aid in collecting the principal or interest of the Canadian Government. It could in no way protect him in his property rights in the case. Now, by what moral right can the justice of levying such a tax be sustained? Does it not tender to drive capitalists away from us, the fruits of whose investments would otherwise be spent among us, giving employment to others as artisans, who, if the capitalist goes, will also have to go with him? One of our State have to go with him? One of our State luminaries in our present Legislature is reported to have said that he would enter the house of such a man, and distrain upon his clothing, his furniture, his provisions for his family, and, if that was not sufficient, would imprison him till the tax was paid, and in every respect act toward the unfortunate devil like the Sultan of Turkey, the Khedive of Egypt, or any other barbarian ruler. How long are such barbarians to enact our laws? Our real estate is confiscated by excessive taxation, and our personal property is demanded of Our real estate is confiscated by excessive taxation, and our personal property is demanded of us although situated beyond the protection of this taxing power. Is this the way to build up a great and wealthy State, where the prudent and industrious may come to enjoy the fruits of their own industry, and where the unemployed may come and find labor! Under the present system of taxing property whether it is here or elsewhere, or whether it yields an income or not (if personal property), its owner is a greenhorn who admits its ownership.

In England, I believe, if a man has a United States bond, he pays a tax upper be mecone be-

insolvent railways, or repudisting States er counties, he pays no tax upon it while his factories from that source is suspended. In Paris and Vienna, if real estate pays no rent it pays no tax for the time it is idle. But in free and republican America was sufficient as the condition of the con and theona, if real estate pays no reat that and republican America we gut the goose at once which lays the golden ergs. When our National banks were established the State banks were deliberately taxed to death to get rid of them. It would seem now that to get rid of individual ownership of property, and to bring about universal Communism, the same process is being used. Titles to property have become so weak that the right to hold and enjoy it is liable to be instantly expunged by a neglect to pay any tax that those in office may see fit to impose, whether much or little. We make a great outery against oppression in other lands, and went to war a few years ago to bestow upon our black fellow-citizens what seems to be merely the right of being taxed. But we deliberately take without conscience from the aged and infirm, the widow and the orphan in our midst, their support and dependence, if they are unable for a while to pay the tax imposed upon them. Yet, we are in a free and enlightened Republic. If republicanism leads to such pittless Communism, have we reason to be proud of its possession!

JAPANESE BRONZES.

The Most Delicate Work Produced by the Roughest Appliances. In a report to Sir Harry Parkes on the com-merce of Hiogo and Osaka for the year 1878, which has just been issued by the Foreign Office. Consul Flowers says that the bronze, porcelain and embroidery manufactures continue to maintain their nigh reputation abroad, and they executed large orders for the recent Exhibiti The bronze ware, he says, is made with the rudest possible appliances. From the beautiful and richly-chased articles which are turned out. one would expect to see large manufactories provided with modern appliances of every de-scription, but in reality the workshops are no better than ordinary blacksmith shops. The process is roughly as follows: The molds, which, of course, vary according to the shape of the vase or bowl it is desired to make, are made of wood, sometimes covered with straw. On this a coating of clay is placed; over this comes a layer of wax, which is molded into the design this a coating of clay is placed; over this comes a layer of wax, which is molded into the design required. Another thick coating of clay is then added, and, the inner wooden mold being taken out, the orifice at each end is closed. Two holes are then made at one end connecting with the layer of wax, so as to enable the wax, when melted, to run out, and through these the molten bronze enters, filling the interstices occupied by the wax. The subsequent process of casting is of the rudest kind. The earthea mold is placed in a small clay oven hollowed out in the floor of the workshop, the size of which depends upon that of the casting. The oven is then filled with charcoal and closed, with the exception of a circular opening at the top, on which a chimney, a foot or so high, is built of wet clay. The oven is connected underground with a wooden bellows, protected from the furnace by a small earthen or stone wall a foot high, and which is worked by hands and feet. The first operation is to meet away the wax, which runs out, leaving the impression of the design stamped firmly in the surrounding layer of clay. This done, the mold is taken out and allowed to cool. It is then put a second time into the furnace, as before, and the molten bronze is then poured into the mold through the holes by which the wax escaped. After the bronze has filled the mold the chimney is knocked off, the oven is supplied with fresh charcoal laid evenly around the mold, and a lid being put on the oven, furnished with small perforated holes, the bellows are set b work again for an hour or more, according the size of the casting taken. This operatio, generally occupies a day. When the casting it taken out of the oven, the earth outside and inside is scraped off and reveals the vase or bowl, in a rough state. It is then put into the bands of rough workmen, boys being mostly employed in this part of the work, by whom it is polished and scraped with a kinfe until it presents a smooth surface. It then passes on to the carver, who fills in the detail

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine; and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. Sold by druggists.

Grain Depressed by Fine Weather ... A Favorable Seeding Season.

FINANCIAL.

The market for Governments continues without material change. The demand is sensibly falling off, gradually working down to actual poldings. The more active use found for money has put a check upon speculative dealings. The following are the rates for the day: 6s of '81, 106@106¼; 5-20s of '67, 101¾@103¾; 5-20s of '68, 10216@10236; 10-40s, 10116@10136; new United States 5s of '81, 10436@10436; United States 44s, 104%@105; United States 4 per cent coupons. 100@100%; United States currency

a slight decline in sterling, owing to the re-England from 3 to 2% per cent. The actual rates for to-day were -4863 60 days, and 4883

sight.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £524,000, and the proportion of the bank's re-serve to its liabilities is now 50 5-16 per cent. Some of the Chicago banks report a more act-

we demand to-day from the country for both urrency and exchange. The fact indicates increasing activity, and is therefore both healthy and hopeful. City customers seem to be very susy, and a more active demand for money is noticed by the banks doing mainly a local busiess with merehants and manufacturers. And yet money is very abundant on the whole, and borrowers of the better class, especially those who demand lower rates, are freely, supplied in most cases at a reasonable concession. Strictly first-class call loans can be had at about 5@6 per cent; on time, all the way from 7@10 per ent are obtained.

The bank clearings were \$2,800,000. The demand for railroad bonds, in New York on Tuesday, continued active, especially for the New Jersey Central issues. Missouri, Kansas & Texas seconds advanced from 22% to 25, and do-consolidated assented from 53% to 50%, with final sales at 24 and 591/4 respectively. Kansas Pacific 6s of 1896 with coupon certificates rose from 114% to 115; do Den Division with coupon certifientes from 102% to 108%; do Denver Division trust receipts from 102 to 103%; and do incomes No. 16 from 31 to 31%. New Jersey Central incomes advanced from 54 to 54%; do conortibles assented rose to 85%, and reacted to 5%. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols rose from 70 to 71. There were large transactions in Denver & Rio Grande firsts at 921/@93@93%. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s advanced from 116% to 117. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western confrom 106 to 106%; Lake Shore registered firsts from 1161 to 117; Ohio & Mississippi sinking funds from 10614 to 10634; C., C. & I. C. firsts from 6234 to 6534; Toledo & Wabash seconds ex coupon from 82% to 83; do convertibles ex. coupon from 68% to 67; Great Western seconds ax coupon from 82% to 82%; and Louisville & Nashville consolidated from 110% to 111%. Chicago & Alton firsts fell off to 118, and Morris

& Essex firsts from 1211/4 to 120. The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks for the day:

Chi. Bur. & Q114/2	****	****	114%
Union Pacific 74	****		74
Brie 2514	2514	24%	25
Wabash Railway, 19%	19%	17%	18%
Obio & Miss 11			1116
C., C., C. & Ind. 4314			43%
. H. & St. Jo 141/4			14%
Do preferred 431/4	4314	43	4314
Delaware & Hud. 40%			4014
D., Lack, & West, 47%	47%	4614	46%
N. J. Central 37%	37%	37	37%
W Thomas Tal 1011	101%	103%	
W. Union Tel 10414 A. & P. Tel 3714	101/3	100%	104%
a. a. 1. 1cl 37/2	****		3714
Can. Southern 58%	59%	5814	59%
Kansas & Texas 10%	10%	10%	10%
St. L., K.C. & N. 814			8
Do prefurred 341			34%
Kansas Fucific 224	2214	-18%	18%
/ GOVERNME	NT BONT		
COTESTIAL	MI BUNI	Ind.	Asked.
17 & Cant 191		ma.	
U. S. 6s of '81		. 106	106%
U. S. 5-20s of '67	******	. 101%	10216
U. S. 5-20s of '68	********	1023	102%
U. S. 10-40s. (ex. int)		. 101%	
U. S. new 5s of '51 (ex.	int)	. 104%	104%
U. S. new 41/28 (ex. int.).		. 1041/2	105
U. S. 4 per cent coupens.		100	100%
U. S. entrency 6s		121%	
FOREIGN E	YCHANG		
A CHENCE A			CT-RA
-Sterling	Dick	y days.	Sight.
			489%
Belgium		5175	515
France	** *** * * * * * *	518%	514%
Switzerland		516%	514%
Germany		95%	96
Holland		40	40%
Austria			46
NORWAY.			27%
Sweden			2754
Denmark		PERSONAL PROPERTY.	27%
COMMERCIA	AT. BILLS		~ 1.28
Sterling.			484
France	********		
Francs			021%
LOCAL SEC	CURITIES.		
The state of the s		Bid.	Asked.
Chicago 7 per cent bonds	(long)	110	*111
Chicago 7. per cent seweras	e (long).	*110	*111
"Chacago T per cent water lo	m (lama)	97 1012	491914

bonds 1044
City Railway (South Side) 165
City Railway (West Side) 175
City Railway (North Side) 119
Chamber of Company (South Side) 129 121 W. Div. Railway 7 per cent cert's. 1044 The following are the Chicago quotations for

russian florins (paper).

russian thalers

foliand guelders

fonors (Swedish).

exican and South American

doubleous BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Governments were

Louisiana consols were weak.

fairly active, and in some cases fluctuations took a wide range. At the opening the market was

generally firm, but before noon a weak tone was developed, and, with Wabash leading, prices dropped 1/2014/, the entire list participating in the decline, except Canada Southern, which sold up to 52/2, against 55 vesterday, and Northwestern areferred, which advanced to 80/4. Shortly after midday a slight improvement was established, which, in some cases, was immediately lost; but during the afternoon the market again became firm, and advanced 3/60/4/from the lowest point. In final dealings Kansss Pacific was strongly pressed for saie, and roke from 22/4 to 15/4/, and the rest of the list, with few exceptions, fell off a fraction. The decline in Wabash was due to the issuing of new bends by the Company. Canada Southern advanced on a revival of rumiors that Vanderbilt intends to tunnel the Detroit River.

Transactions were 172,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Eric, 6,000 Lake Shore, 25,000 Northwestern common, 3,000 preferred, 4,000 St. Paul common, 4,500 preferred, 15,000 Wabash, 4,500 Canada Southern, 24,000 Lackawanna, 6,000 Kew Jersey Contral, 2,000 Michigan Central, 2,000 Western Union, 7,600 Kansas & Texas, 3,400 Kansas Pacific. 19,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, and 2,000 Union Pacific.

Money market active at 3/65: closing at 3/64. Prime mercantile paper, 3/465.

got, weak; 488%.

GOVERNMENTS

OUDORS of 1881. 106% New 4s.

OUDORS, 67s. 102% 10-40s.

OUDORS, 68s. 102% 10-40s.

Currency 6s.

	W. U. Telegraph. 1049	N. J. Central 379
	Quicksilver 115	Rock Island 1289
	Quicksilver, pfd 344	St. Paul 38
	Pacific Mail 124	6 St. Paul, pfd 815
	Mariposa	Wabash 1189
	Mariposa, pfd 1044	Fort Wayne 105
	Adams Express 1059	Terre Haute 34
ı	Wells, Fargo & Co., 99	Terre Haute, pfd 75
	American Express. 483	(Chicago & Alton 77%
	U. S. Express 48	C. & Alton. pfd 105
	N. Y. Central 1155	Obio & Mississippi. 114
	Erie 25	Del. L. & Western. 46%
	Ene, pfd 44	A. & P. Telegraph. 37
	Harlem 1515	Missouri Pacific 1003
	Michigan Central 87%	C. B. & Q114%
	Panama	Hannibal & St. Joe. 144
	Union Pacific 731	H. & St. Joe, pid 43%
	Lake Shore 713	Canada Southern 59 Cent. Pac. bonds 110
	Illinois Central 80%	Cent. Pac. bonds110
	Clev. & Pittsburg. 914	Union Pac. bonds 108%
	Northwestern 53%	U. P. Land-Grants. 1124
	Northwestern, pfd. 85%	U. P. Sinking-F'ds.109%
	C., C., C. & I 43	
		BONDS.
	Tennessee 6s. old 32	Virginia 6s, new 30
	Tennessee ds, new. 25	Missouri 104

Virginia 6s, old ... 30 SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO. March 13.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Aloha 19% H. & N 17%

Alta 53% Justice 4%

Belcher 8% Justice 4%

Bullion 6 Mexican. 39%

Caledonia 3 Northern Belle 30% Alta 534 Julia Consolidated 5% Belcher 8% Justice 44 Belcher 8% Justice 44 Belcher 8% Musican 39% Caledonia 3 Northern Belle 10% Coholia 6 Ophir 35 Chollar 45% Overman 12% Consolidat'd Virginia 5% Raymond & Ely 64 Crown Point 64 Savage 134 Eureka Consolidat'd 26 Sierra Newada 47 Exchequer 4% Union Consolidated 73% Gould & Curry 10% Yellow Jacket 19% Grand Prize 4% Bodie 6

NEW ORLEANS. MEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Sight exchange of New York at par. FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 13.—Consols, money, 96 9-16. American Securities—Reading, 13; Erle, 25%; United States bonds—'67s, 102; 10-40s, 102; new 5s, 106%; 4½s, 107½; 4s, 102½;
Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £33,000.
Paris, March 13.—Rentes, 113f 37c,

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for rec

ord Thursday, March 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Eighteenth st, ne cor of Fisht st, s
f, 59x124½ ft, dated March 10 (M. and
P. Shields to Vaclav Slapak).

Mohawk st, 145 ft so f North av, e f, 25x
124 ft, dated March 8 (John Seegebart
to Carl Hinz).

South Leavitt st, bet Polk and Taylor sla,
e f, 26x125 ft, dated March 10 (John W.
Marsh to John Putnam).

Clark st, 45 ft n of Van Buren st, e f, 25
x108 ft, dated Jan, 15 (John Shackleford to John Shackleford, dr.).

Canal st, sw cor of West Monroe st, e f,
80x70½ ft, dated Feb, 21 (T. and N.L.
Franche et al. to David G. Swartz).

Desplaines st, 168 ft s of West Madison
st, e f, 21x90 ft, dated March 13 (Alice
S, and John P. Dickey to Christian
Schmidt).

Dashiell st, n w cor of Thirty-seventh st, ord Thursday, March 13: Schmidt).

Dashiell st. n w cor of Thirty-seventh st.
e f. 47x123 7-10 ft. dated March 12
(Samuel Gehr to Helen L. Colfax).

West Eighteenth st. n w cor of Fisk st. s
f. 64x1244 ft. dated March 10 (M. and
P. Shields to George Schneberger).

West Twenticht st. 125 ft e of Lincoin st.
n f. 25x125 ft. dated March 13 (M. Ruttinger to Carl Kruger).

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WATHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. Diversy av. ne cor of the Chicago River,
20 acres, dated March 12 (R. and R. N.
Isbam to Adam J. Weckler).

Florence av. between Diversy and March 1
(Clemens Thiet to Anton Koller).

Florence av. near the above, wf. 25x124
ft. dated Feb. 27 (Anton Köller to
Elizabeth Delwe)

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for March delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Mess pork\$	Wednesday.	Thursday.
	Lard	6.6234	6.40
8	Shoulders, boxed	3.72%	3.70
	Short ribs, boxed	4.90	4.8714
	Whisky	1.04	1.04
	Wheat	914	90%
3	Corn	824	31%
	Oats	23	2234
	Kye	4514	451/4
а	Barley	77	77
	Live nogs 3.3	0 @4.20 3.	25 @4 15
6	Cattle 2.6	0 @5.10 2.	60 (65.15
	The following were		
	ments of the leading	articles of pro	duce in this
1	city during the twent		
	o'clock on Thursday	morning and	for the
П	o clock on Indisday	morning, and	for the cor-
-	responding date twelve	e months ago:	
	, lewon	pre .	

-		21 St. 1.1.53	1	
Barrier Brown	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris	13, 235	. 15, 457	10, 582	14.99
Wheat, bu	53, 692	37, 226	716,717	
Corn. bu	55, 252	93,847	94, 659	
Offts, Du	62,012	35,017	52,000	
Eye, bu	1,980	2,535	1, 285	
Barley, bu	9,716	8,855	23, 468	
Grass seed, lbs	273, 195	418,843	284, 458	
F. seed, lbs	74, 720	52, 430	138, 230	
B. corn, ibs	70,000	13, 160	32, 240	356
C. meats, lbs	414, 640	345, 272	1,993,291	
Beef, tcs				50
Beef, bris			91	37
Pork, brls	1.917	244	811	-1,970
Lard, 1bs	1, 143, 320	149,828	241, 230	1,301,199
Tallow, lbs	23, 326	26, 282	81,655	61, 260
Butter, lbs	86, 038	104, 198	57,085	66, 170
D. hogs, No	404	167		
Live hoga: No.	18,072	8,833	6,039	4.072
Cattle, No	4,721	3,450	2,035	3,631
Sheep, No	2, 220	1,251	1,380	879
Hides, lbs	193, 665	103, 170	146, 350	286,010
Highwi'es, bris				37
Wool. ibs	110	7,460	20,826	20,800
Potatoes, bu	1,869	1,817	90	309
Coal, tons	4, 269	1,742	1, 213	1517
Hav. tons	120	52		22
Lumber, m ft.	374	289	1,575	1,203
Saingles, m	160	545	70	110
Salt, bris	1,750	320	2, 322	1.942

city consumption: 1,079 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 7 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 1 car No. 3 do, 1 car mixed, 16 cars No. 2 spring, 45 cars No. 3 do, 40 cars re-

jected, 13 cars no grade (128 wheat); 15 cars highmixed corn, 8 cars new do, 14 cars new mixed 39 cars No. 2 corn, 3 cars no grade (79 corn); 19 cars white oats, 36 cars No. 2 mixed, 16 cars rejected (71 sats); 3 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 1 car No. 2 barley, 4 cars No. 3 do. 4 cars extra, 1 car feed, 1 car no grade (11 barley). Total, 288 cars, or 130,000 bu. Inspected out; 12,323 bu wheat, 7,710 bu corn, 1,398 bu oats, 4,426 bu rye, 10,430 bu barley. The people who are talking about the failure

of seed wheat would do well to remember the the whole of the wheat planted "hardly ever" grows. It is the same with other grain. The wise man does not expect it, and seeds accordingly. It is also true that there are very many farmers intelligent enough and curious enough to test on a small scale every year the growing qualities of the grain raised on their farms. The news comes from Minnesota to the effect that wheat sowing is progressing very satisfactorily in that State, a couple of weeks more of

tine weather being amply sufficient to permit big area to be planted. The farmers there are stated to be sowing a good deal of wheat which would not grade above No. 3, and it sprouts well. The farmers back of river-points (on the Mississippi) are reported to have nearly half their wheat on hand yet, and some of it is said to be in poor condition.

The leading produce markets were generally

tame yesterday, and most of them tended downwards. The European tameness of the previous day developed into an easier feeling in grain, partly due, without doubt, to reports of very favorable weather on this side of the Attantic, and that tended to weaken holders here, while provisions shared in the easier tone. There was a decided falling off in the demand for most

Lumber was again active, and the shipment show a considerable increase over the sales of March's year ago, and that trade is starting briskly in the country. The activity imparts strength, and fewer bills are made out at abatements from the quotations. The season of navigation promises to open early, but dealers will be unimportant before April 10, and the vessel-owners will probably not send out schooners before next month. The sales of wool, hides, and broom-corn were as large as usual, and no change was noted in prices. Seeds were steady, timothy being firm under an active inquiry. Hay was slow, except the fine grades of timothy. The sales of poultry and game were fair, generally at lower prices. Lake freights are quoted weak, with little de-

mand. There was talk yesterday of 51/65%c on corn to Buffalo, and it was hinted that charters had been made at one or the other rate. possibly two schooners were loading, but that the terms of the contract had not been completed, and therefore were withheld. GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports, on the dates named:

Flour and wheat, 1,450,000 1,450,000 1,174,000 1,174,000 510,000 540,000 503,000 MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

26,780 138,000 21,000 2,000 25,000 55,700 Total....363, 172 IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. March 13. - Receipts-Flour, 24,466 brls; wheat,

138,150 bu: corn. 71,958 bu: oats. 24,805 bu: corn meal, 2,422 pkgs; rye, 1,025 bu; malt, 3,022 bu pork, 485 bris; beef, 5,923 tes; cut meats, 5,222 pkgs; lard, 896 tes; whisky, 446 brls. Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 12,000 brls: wheat, 151,000 bu; corn, 96,000 bu.

at Port of Chicago March 13: L. Wolf Manufac turing Company, eight crates earthenware; Fowler Bros., 996 sacks salt; Hart Bros., one case hoslery; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., four cases toys. Collections, \$5,392.69.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were tame and rather weak, though hogs were only in moderate supply, and Liverpool reported an advance in lard (3d) and some meats (6d). The market seemed to be de-pressed by the expectation that the report of next week will show unusually large stocks on hand at holders sought to take time by the forelock. We note that the carrying rates from one month to another are now smaller than a few days ago, the differences being about 10c in pork, and only 5@ 716c in lard. "MESS PORK—Declined 22%c per bri from the latest orices of Wednesday, with a tame feeling through-

out. Sales were reported of 500 brls (old) on pri-22, 500 brls seller May at \$9, 77 6 210.00; and 750 22, 500 bris seller May at \$5, 77, 62, 10, 10, and 750 bris seller June at \$5, 0.56, 10. Total, 30, 000 bris. The market closed dull at \$0, 67% for cash or seller March, \$9, 7,060, 7,22% for April, and \$0, 804, 9, 82% for May, with about \$0, 9040, 95 for June. Old pork was quiet at \$8, 00 when not repacked. for June. Old pork was quiet at \$8.00 when not renacked.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$8.75@9.00, and extra prime at \$8.00@8.25.

Land-Was moderately active, under increased offerings, and closed 7½c per 100 lbs lower than 24 hours previously. Sales were reported of 5.250 tes seller April at \$6.45@6.57%; 12.500 tes seller May at \$6.50@6.62%; and 500 tes seller weller May at \$6.50@6.65. Total, 18.250 tes. The market closed dull at \$6.40 for spot or seller Marca; \$6.42%@6.45 for April; and \$6.50@6.52% for May. June was nominal at \$6.57%@0.60 at the close.

Ma. The Were rather tame, and declined about

for May. June was nominate a good page of the close.

Mears—Were rather tame, and declined about for period los, but there was a little more doing for shipment, while local futures were less active. Sales were reported of 275 boxes shoulders at 33.75; 1,500 boxes long and anort clears at 44.80% 4.90; 20,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 69,c; and 2,450,000 lbs short ribs at 84,6504.75 for April, 24.80% 4.87% for May, and \$4.90% 4.92% for June. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the lesiding cuts:

ders. | ribs. | clears. | clears. Loose, part cured. \$3.57% \$4.72% \$4.75 \$4.90 Boxed. 3.70 4.87% 4.90 5.05 April. boxed. 3.75 4.92% 4.95 5.10 May, boxed. 3.85 5.02% 5.05 5.20 Long clears quoted at \$4.02% loose and \$4.77% boxed; Cumberlands, \$5.00% 5.25 boxed; long-cut hams, 7% 68c; sweet-pickled hams, 7% 7% for 16 to 15 lo average; green hams, 6% 66% c for same average; green shoulders, 3% 6. Bacon quoted at 4% 24% c for shoulders, 5% 65% c for short ribs, 5% 65% c for short clears, 8% 8% c for hams, all canvased and macked.

Grasse—Was quoted at \$5.00% 5.50 for No. 1 white, 4% 65c for good yellow, and 4% 64% c for brown. brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at \$8.25@8.50 for mess, \$9.00@9.25 for extra mess, and \$17.75@18.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet at 64@6%c for city and 6 @64c for country.

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was quiet and unchanged. The dull-ness in wheat made shippers hold off, but sellers were firm in their views, having little to offer, their stocks having been largely drawn upon by the recent good demand. Sales were reported of 208 bris winters at \$5.00@5.50; 1,200 bris double extras at \$3.85@4.50; 100 bris extras at \$3.50. Total, 1,566 bris. The following was the nominal

tal, 1,568 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices:
(thoice winters: \$5.25 @5.50 God to choice winters: 4.50 @5.25 Fatt to good winters: 3.75 @4.25 Choice Minnesotas: 4.50 @5.00 Fair to good Minnesotas: 4.00 @4.00 Fair to good Minnesotas: 4.00 @4.25 Low springs: 2.50 @5.25 Patents: 6.00 @8.00 Buckwheat: 4.00 @4.25 Brax—Was quiet and steady. Sale was reported of 10 tons at \$11.00 per ton on track. of 10 tons at \$11.00 per ton on track.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at \$13.00@
13.12 per ton on track.

OAT MEAL-Sale was made of 30 bage at \$1.50 per 100 lbs loose. SCREENINGS-Sales were made of 80 tons at 45@

SCRENINGS—Sales were made of 80 tons at 45@ 6214c per bu.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active, being at times quite dail, and irregularly lower, declining %c from the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets were quiet and easier, and New York neglected, while our receipts showed an increase. There were a good many selling orders in hand at the outset, and after these had been filled the market reacted, but another phase of weakness set in towards I o'clock on receipt of the latest news from the senboard. The depression here and elsewhere seemed to be largely a consequence of the fine weather, so much of which is unusual in the first half of March. The ground prepared last autumn is represented as being generally in fine condition for seeding, and the weather is good for very early spring plowing. This encourages hopes of a magnificent crop, under which buyers nold off for lower prices. The lower grades continue in good demand, however, being relatively cheap. Parties in the trade claim finat the difference between No. 2 and No. 3 is not more than about 7c in milling vaine, and expect to see the two range more nearly together than now. No. 3 closed at 81c, and No. 2 at 91 weightige, and declined to 91 4c, closing at 10 4c. Seller May sold at 90 4c. Seller April opened at 92 20 21 4c. and declined to 91 4c, closing at 10 4c. Seller May sold at 90 20 20 2c. fell off to 91 4c, elosing at 10 4c. Seller May sold at 90 2c. Other and the seller was greated to 92 3c. Seller May sold at 90 2c. Test, 80, 800 to No. 3 at 81 28 14c; 5,000 to 10 20 20 25; 30,400 to No. 3 at 81 28 14c; 5,000 to 10 20 20 25; 30,400 to No. 3 at 81 28 14c; 5,000 to 10 20 20 25; 30,400 to No. 3 at 81 28 14c; 5,000 to 10 20 20 25; 30,400 to No. 3 at 81 28 14c; 5,000 to 10 20 20 25; 30,400 to No. 3 at 81 28 14c; 5,000 to 10 20 20 25; 30,400 to No. 3 at 81 28 14c; 5,000 to 10 20 20 25; 30,400 to No. 3 at 81 28 14c; 5,000 to 10 20 20 25; 30,400 to No. 3 at 81 28 14c; 5,000 to 10 20 20 25; 30,400 to No. 3 at 81 28 14c; 5,000 to 10 20 20 25; 30,400 t

tone. There was a decided falling off in the demand for most kinds of property, buyers being apparently almost limited to the home trade. There was, however, a fair shipping demand for spot stuff, with rumors of lower freight rates, some naming 15c per 100 lbs as the figure accepted on a round lot of grain from this city to New York, though 18e was the quoted rate, with 15c to Baltimore. The seaboard markets were dull, as is usual at this season, unless the weather be worse than the average.

The dry-goods market was without new features. Continued improvement in the demand is reported, and prices are strong. Groceries met with a good seasonable inquiry, and both staple and side goods were steadily held at Wednesday's quotations. Butter was unchanged. Cheese was in fair request, with prices siveraging as before. In the dried-fruit market bothing new was developed. Domestles and most kinds of toreign dried were firmly held. Prices of fish remained firm under a continued good demand. Oils, paints, and colors were quoted as before. There were no changes in leather, bagging, coal, and wood.

closed weak. A sale of April was reported at 22%c, and March or regular were nominal at 22%c 22%c. No. 2 sold by sample at 25%d, and white at 26%c27%c on track. Cash sales were reported of 13,200 bu by sample at 24%c27%c on track, and 35,400 bu do at 25%c29c free on board. Total, 18,600 bu

being in good reque easy: No. 1 timothy.....

mmon boards

ull boards
Dimension stuff.
Dimension st

hemand and f.rm. Following is the list:
Fin-plates, 10x14, IC, \$\pi\$ box. \$\frac{3}{5}\$
Fin-plates, 20x28, IC.
Fin-plates, 14x20, IC, roofing.
Fin-plates, 10x14, IX.
Fin-plates, 14x20, IX. roofing.

Large pig tin.......

Lead pipe.
Copper bottoms.
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz
Planished, crit to sizes.
Sheet zine 2

Sheet zine 2

Sheet zine 2

Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24.
Common bar iron
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13.
American planished iron, "A".
American planished iron, "B".

American planished iron, "B"..... Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28.....

Lard, extra winter strained
Lard, No. 1
Lard, No. 2

inseed, raw

hale, winter bleached

Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28. 12 616
Wire, Nos. 0 to 5. 9 10
Wire, Nos. 10 to 14. 11 612½
Wire, Nos. 15 to 16. 14
Wire, Nos. 15 to 16. 14
Wire, Nos. 15 to 20 16220
The discount on wire is 50 per cent, and on galvanized iron 45 per cent.
NAILS—Were steady at \$2,25 rates. The demand is improving.

AALS—were steady at \$2.20 rates. The demand is improving.

OILS—Jobbers report a fair business doing, and prices were steadily held, as follows:
Caroon, 110 degrees test.

Carbon, Illiancis legal, 150 deg. test.

127.
Carbon, haddight, 175 degrees test.

184.
Carbon, Medigan legal test.

219.
Elaine, 150 deg. test.

194.
Elaine, 150 deg. test.

195.
Lard extra winter strained.

7.00@11.00 18.00 1.65 2.20@ 2.30

1216@14

of 18, 200 bu by sample at 24 (27% on track, and 35, 400 bu do at 25% 29c free on board. Total, 48, 600 bu, at 25% 29c free on board. Total, 48, 600 bu, at 25% 29c free on board. Total, 48, 600 bu, RYE—Was quiet, opening dull and weak on futures, and closing steady. Regular No. 2 was quoted at 45c bid and 45% 48c asked early in the session, and sold near the close at 45% c. Fresh No. 2 was scarce, and salable at 46% 4. April was quiet at 45% 45c, and May at 50c. Samples sold readily. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu regular No. 2 at 45% c. 1.400 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and anchanged. The receipts were small and the shipments larger. The offerings were ignt and firmly held, but there was little demand, nearly all the orders having been filled the previous day. Futures were lifeless. April No. 2 was offered at 79c, with 77c about the market. Extra 3 for next month was offered at 41c, with no response. Regular No. 2 was quiet at 77. c and A. D. & Co. 's receipts at 86c. Regular extra 3 sold at 41c, and fresh in A. D. Co. 's was quoted at 48% 48c. No. 3 was quiet at 30% 37c. Samples sold at 33% 72% c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu extra No. 3 at 41c; 3, 200 bu by sample at 35% 7.20% on track; and 800 bn do at 42% 55c delivered. Total, 4, 400 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 3,750 brls, at \$9.87% 29.90 for April and at \$9.97% for May. Lard—250 tes, at \$6.60 for May. Short ries—1, 250,000 lbs at \$4.72% for April and \$4,85% 4.87% for May.

2 O'CLOCK CALL.

2 O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was active and lower under free offerings. Sales S35, 600 bu, at 90 182 182 cf for April and 94% for May. Red winter-5.000 bu for April at 97% c. Corn-195, 000 be, at 32c for April, 363 36% of or May. and 336% 35% of or May. and 336% 35% c for Jane. Oats-10, 000 bu for May at 25 162 25% c. Mess pork-8, 250 bris at 80, 07% for April and 89, 75 90 so for May. Lard-1, 500 tes, at 36.42% for April and 56, 50 for May. Short ribs-900, 000 lbs, at \$4.65 for April and \$4.75 for May.

Wheat was active and lower, declining during the afternoon 14% from the price at 10 clock, and recovering later 1%c. New York was quoted easier, and it was reported that large selling orders had been received here from Wall street. April sold down to 90% c, and closed at 90% 20% c. May sold at 94% 94% c, and closed at 90% 20% c. May sold at 94% 94% c, and June at 36% 36% c, both closing at this range. July sold at 36% c. Sold at 25% 25% c for May, and closed at 25% 25% c for June. Mess pork was easier. Sales were made of 3,000 brls, at \$9.67% for April and at \$9.77% @ 9, 80 for May.

Lard was nominal.

Short cibs were lower. Sales 1, 450, 000 lbs, at \$4.65 for April. \$4.72%@4.75 for May, and \$4.85 for June.

LATER. Mess pork closed at \$9.67\200.9.70 for April, \$9.80\200.82\200.4 for May, and \$4.92\200.95 for June. Saies 4, 750 for May, and \$6.92\200.96 for June. Saies 4, 750 for May, and \$9.92\200.70 for April, \$9.80\200.90 for May, and \$9.92\200.70 for April, \$9.80\200.00 for May. April and \$6.57\200.00 for June, Short ribs—Saies 350,000 lbs, at \$4.65 for April and \$4.75 for May. Shoulders—50,000 lbs at \$3.60 for May.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was in light demand at un changed prices: Fine green carpet brush, # b ... Green hur!
Red-tuped hur!
Fine green, with hur! to work it.
Red-tuped do.
Inferior
Crooked BUTTER-Trade was quiet, with prices ranging as before. There was a light supply of choice table butter, and the stocks of common to good grades also were moderate. We quote:

Creamery
Good to choice dairy.
Medium
Inferior to common
Holl butter BAGGING-Was in light request, with but slight variation in prices, the market ruling steady and firm, as follows:

CHEESE—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. Prices of fine goods remain firm, while the low grades continue to sho .. 814@83 COAL--In this market there were no changes.
Trade remains quiet at the prices given below:
Lackawanna, large egg \$ 6.25
Lackawanna, small egg \$ 6.25
Lackawanna, natt Lackawanna, nut 6. 00 6. 25 Lackawanna, range 6. 50

Bank oil
Straits
Targentine
Miners' oil, extra yellow
Miners' oil, extra yellow
Miners' oil, white
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg
Gasoline, 87 degrees
West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees
Natural, 30 degrees
Reduced, 28 degrees and the receipts continue fair. Retailers are buy-ing, and choice lots are wanted for seeding pur-poses. Peachblows are quoted at 50\(\text{g00}\)10c above these rose at 45056°C. Retail loss are object above the figures.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were in demand and steady. Wild ducks were very plenty, and in fair request:
Chickens, dressed, 9 b. \$ 7 6 8
Chickens, live, per doz. \$ 3,00 64 3,50
Turkeys, dressed, 9 b. 11 6 1236
Geese, dressed, 9 b. 6 6 7
Ducks, dressed, 9 b. 7 6 8
Wilddacks, small, per doz. 50 62 75
Mallards 1,00 6 125

White sate slock. 4.50
DRESSED HOGS—Were quiet. The receipts were small, and packers were the only buyers. The season is over, the weather being too warm for dressed lots. Sales were reported of 1 car mixed weights at \$3.50.
EGGS—Were in fair demand, opening at 16c and weakening to 14@15c. The receipts were a little larger.
FISH—Dealers were basy. The city and country trade were ordering freely of lake and salt-water descriptions, and prices were firm all around. Below are the quotantons:
No. 1 white fish, \$2.50 - 34.4025 4.50
Family white lash, \$2.50 - 34.4025 4.50
Family white lash, \$2.50 - 34.4025 4.50
Family white lash, \$2.50 - 34.4025 4.50 Family whiteush, %-orl. Trout, ¼-bri.... Mackerel, extra mess, ½-brl..... Red-heads 2.00 @ 3.50
Canvasbacks 3.00 @ 3.50
SEEDS—Timothy was active, and the higher grades ruled firmer. Sales were made at \$1.176
1.27. Clover was tame at \$3.50(@ 3.75, and mammoth at \$4.00. Hungarian and millet were slow at 75@85c, and flax at \$1.30(2.1.60.
SALT—Was in good demand and steady:
Fine salt, \$0 orl. \$1.15
Coarse, \$0 orl. \$1.40
New York dairy, \$2 orl, without bags. 1.30
New York dairy, \$2 orl, without bags. 1.75@2.00
Michigan dairy, without bags. 1.50(2.1.76)
Ashton dairy, \$2 orl, without bags. 1.50(2.1.76)
Ashton dairy, \$2 orl, \$3.00
TEAS—Were in good request, and were firm.
Below are the quotations:

HYSON. 1870(2.00) No. 1 shore. 1/2-bri . 7.00@ 7.50 . 5.50@ 6.00 . 4.50@ 5.00

No. 2 shore, ½-brl.
No. 2 shore, ½-brl.
No. 2 bay, ½-brl.
Large family,
Pat family, new, ½-brl.
No. 1 bay, kita
Eamily kita
George's codfish, extra, per 100 lbs.
Bank cod, per 100 lbs.
Compressed cod
Dressed cod
Labrador herring, split, hels. 6.00@ 6.25 1.15@ 1.20 Bodaude herring, round, 4-oris.
Hecland herring, Booked hallout.
Smoked hallout.
Scaled herring, Boox.
California saimon, bale.
California saimon, bale.
California saimon, bale.
FRUITS AND NUTS—A good progress at fully sustained prices.
as follows: 30@ We again quote

Dates .. Figs, layers Turkish prunes. ench prunes, kegs. French prunes, boxes.

Raisins, layers.
London layers.
Loose Muscate!
Valencias, new
Zapic currants.
Citron.

DOMESTIC. rench prunes, boxes Alden apples.... New York and Michigan.

quiry. The stock is uight:
Washed fleece woot, B.b.
Medium unwashed.
Fine do. good.
Coarse do
Lub-washed, choice caches, unpared, haives. eaches, unpared, quarters. Filberts
Almonds, Tarragona Maples wainuts

Brazils.

Texas pecans Receipts—
Monday.....
Tuesday Total 5.096 7.00 3.506 4.50 6.506 7.50 6.106 7.50 6.100 7.50 0.10.00 2.506 5.00 unchanged. Lemons, 2 box.
Oranges, 2 box.
Valencia oranges, 2 case.
Valencia oranges, extra size.
Bananas, 2 bunch.
GEOCEMIES—Quotations were
Trade continues satisfactory, and the
tains the steady tone so long characteriz
repeat our list as follows: Total 4,345 repeat our list as follows:

lood to pr

New Orleans white, clarified. New Orleans prime to choice New Orleans fully fair to prime New Orleans fair.

California sugar-loaf drips... California silver drips... Sugar-home silver drips... New Orleans molasses, choice.

the demand, and a firm market was again witness ed. Reports from the East were favorable, and our receipts were again moderate, both of which circumstances tended to impart strength, and our receips were again moderate, both of which of &@ 7½ crumstances tended to impart strength, and sales were quick at the advanced prices of Wednesday. All classes of buyers were in very full attendance, and all bought with more or less freedom; exporters at \$4.85@5.30; shippera at \$4.00 (24.70; city butchers and canners at \$2.25@3.75; left were more good cattle than for some days previous, and there were a number of sales at prices above \$4.70. The market closed firm.

| \$1.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | Mendaling, Java . O. G. Java Choice to fancy Rio atent cut loaf Extra C.... C No. 1 C No. 2

Tor city stangater, weigning 50 to 1,050 ibs 2,65@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 los 2,00@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers 2,00@2.50
Veals, per 100 lbs 3,00@5.00

No. An. Price, No. An. Price, 18. 1,612 35.30 20 1,106 34.35
60 1,546 5.15 13 1,244 4.30
16 1,490 5.15 33 1,200 4.30
19 1,506 5.10 96 1,043 1,20
17 1,350 4.70 18 1,117 4.20

12, 515 11, 168 13, 072 15, 500

6, 631 4, 836 6, 039

17,506 3,360

13,441

..1, 200 .1, 080 .1, 190 .1, 152 .1, 090 .1, 120 .1, 100 .1, 128 Peach blossom.

HAY—The best qualities of timothy were firm eing in good request. Low grades were slow an .\$8.00@8.50 Upland prairie 7.00027.50
No. 1 6.0006.50
HIDES—Were in fair request and steady1 The offerings were rather light:
Light cured hides, 2 D 7
Heavy do, 2 B 645
Damaged or grubby do, 2 B 554
Builhides 5
Part cured, 2 D 6 6 645
Caif, 2 D 10
Deacons, 2 D 40 39......1, 218 4.35

HOGS—There was a quieter and easier market than for Wednesday. There was a fair shipping demand, but packers displayed very little interest, and, although the receipts continued small, holders were unable to sustain the sight advance of Wednesday, the market falling off to about Tuesday's figures. Common to best bacon grades sold at \$3.50@3.75, poor to good mixed packers at \$3.30@3.60, and fair to good heavy shipping lots at \$3.70@4.00. There were sales of skips at \$3.00@3.25, and a few choice Philadelphia hogs sold at prices above \$4.00. All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

much lower figure than it was last season on the opening of navigation:
First and second clear, 1 4 2 in. \$70,00@32,00
Third clear, 1 4 to 2 inch. 27,00@28,00
Third clear, 1 4 to 2 inch. 25,00
First and clear dressed siding. 15,50
First common dressed siding. 12,00
Flooring, first common, dressed. 25,00
Flooring, second common, dressed. 25,00
Flooring, second common, dressed. 22,00
Flooring, second common, dressed. 22,00
Flooring, third common, dressed. 16,00
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards. 30,00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards. 25,00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards. 26,00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards. 26,00
Box boards, 10 to 12 in., rough. 24,00@28,00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 in. 20,00@25,00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 in. 15,00@16,00
D or common stock boards. 10,00@11,50
Fencing, No. 1. 10,00@11,00
Cull boards. 10,000. HOG SALES. 4v. 305 319 298 213 192 250 216 154 278 197 173 295 304 336 294 336 294 347 303 305 285 285 284 .300 .192 .279 .260 .310 .390 .373 .280 .153 .147 .157 .135 306 SHEEP—There was no important change in the demand or in values, the market being fairly active and steady at \$4.50@4.25 for poor to medium, and at \$4.50@5.25 for good to choice. The quality of yesterday's supply was not as good as the recent

SHEEP SALES No. Av. Price. No. 48. 84 \$4.00 47. 22. 81 4.05 87. 134. 138 5.25 195. 109. 92 4.20 99. 39. 101 4.37½ 188. 51. 97 4.00 Av. 93 . 89 .107 . 95 .109 ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 13. CATTLE—Attive, firm, and higher; choice heavy shipping steers, \$5.00@5.15; good do, \$4.75@4.95; good hight do, \$4.25@4.25; cows and heifers, \$2.75@4.25; corn-fed Texams, \$3.00@4.15; feeding steers, \$3.75@4.15; stockers, \$2.75@4.25; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 1,000.

Hogs—Strong and active; Yorkers, \$3.45@3.60; Baltimores, \$3.60@3.85; mixed packing, \$3.25@3.60; Bostons, \$3.60@3.85; butchers' to extra, \$3.75@4.00; receipts, 3,600; shipments, 2,600.

Sidery—Strong and active; columno to fair, \$3.25@3.85; good to choice, \$4.25@4.85; export muttons, \$5.00@5.25; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 600. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. March 13.—Cattle-Receipts, 663; market active and nigher for shippers' and butchers' steers, owing to light supply; dull and declining for stockers: sales, salpers, \$4.75@5.12½; butchers, \$4.05@4.50; stockers, \$2.90@3.50.
SMEFF AND LAMS—Receipts, 3.100; market dull and slow; quotations down 10@15c; fair to good Western sheep, \$4.50@4.80; extra, \$5.25; bucks, \$2.75@3.00. Nos-Receipts, 4, 190; limited demand for both Eastern and local trade; Yorkers, \$3, 75@3, 90; mixed packers, \$3, 50; medium and heavy, \$3, 85@4, 05; extra, selected for export, \$4,00@4,10.

Naw Yonk, March 13.—Brevys—Receipts, 230 head; no sales; market nominally unchanged; dressed beef dull at 654@Sc city, 6@7c Western; shipments, 700 quarters.

Sueer-Receipts, 2, 100 head; market weak; tendency downward; 4½@6c for sheep; 5½@6½c for lambs; a few spring lambs sold at \$5.00@6.00 per head; shipments, 250 carcasses.

Swing-Receipts, 2, 150 head; no demand for live; 5 car-loads slaughtered for owners' account, and reported \$3.80 per 100 fbs; 2 car-loads holding for \$4.00, with \$3.40 bid. KANSAS CITY.

NEW YORK.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 13.—CATTLE—The Pice Current reports receipts 167; shipments, 207; steady; native shippers and feeders, \$2.756, 3.75; native cows, \$2.80@3.50.

Hous—Receipts, 196; shipments, 262; unchanged; fair to good, \$3.10@3.20; light shipping, \$2.90@3.10. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 13. Hoss—Quiet and steady; common. \$2.75@3.40; light, \$3.45@3.80; pack-ing. \$3.70@4.40; butchers', \$4.10@4.75; receipts, 1,300; no shipments.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. The following were received by the Chicago Board

of Trade: Liverpool. March 13—11:30 a. m.—Flour, Sc 6d@10s. Wheat—Winter, 0s 1d@9s 5d; spring, 7s 2d@8s 3d; white, 8s 11d@9s 5d; club, 9s 4d@9s 9d. Corn, 4s 6d@4s 7d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 33s. LIVERPOOL, March 13.—Bacon—Cumberlands, 28s; short ribs, 27s 6d; long clear, 26s 6d; short 283; snort rios, 278 0a; long clear, 268 6d; short clear, 278. Beef-Prime mess, 70s; India mess, 76s; extra india mess, 87s. Cheese-Choice, 48s. Shoulders, 23s 6d. Tallow-Prime city, 35s 9d. Lard, 33s. Pork-Prime mess, Eastern, 52s; Western, 48s. Hams, long cut, 20-b average,

LONDON, March 13. - LIVERPOOL-Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes off coast-Wheat quieter; fair average No. 2 spring, 42s 6d; corn rather easier; fair average American mixed, 22s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather easier; corn quiet: fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 40s 6d@41s. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, March 13-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No. 1. 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 1; spring. No. 1, 8s 3d; No. 2, 7s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 4d. Corn-New No. 1, 4s No. 2, 4s 6d. Provisions-Pork, 49s. Lard, 33s.

Liverpool, March 13.—Corron—Market dull at 5%@5%d; sales, 8,000 bales; succulation and export, 2,000; American, 7,000.
Phovisions-Mess pork, 49s. Lard-American,

33s. Bacon-Clear middles, 26s 3d; short de, LONDON, March 13. - SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-21s 9d@22s.

ANTWERP, March 13. -PETROLEUM-22%d. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

New York. March 13.—Grain—In the wheat market depression and heaviness were the characteristic features, and most prominent at the extreme close; winter grades pressed for sale, and further receded 1@2e per bu, without stimulating business to any important extent; spring offered with more urgency and on options at much lower figures, but failed to develop any show of interest from buyers for other than early deliveries; cable advices indicative of weakness on very tame advices indicative of weakness on very tame markets; 65,000 bu; No. 2 red at \$1.14@1.14%. closing at \$1.14; 112,000 bu do April at \$1.14%. 1.14%, closing at \$1.14. Corn lower for early delivery on more active grades, generally \$c, and in No. 3 \$26%, leading to a comparatively fair hashess. larvely in No. 2 and steeper mixed: business, largely in No. 2 and steamer mixed; mixed Western ungraded at 4426454c. Rye in yery moderate request, mostly for shipment at barely steady rates. A restricted movement in

oats, which again yielded slightly, and as a rule closed weak; No. 2 Chicago affoat quoted at 34@ 34%c, and do in store at 33c asked. PROVISIONS—Hog products tame and weak, clos-ing heavy; Western mess dull, and 15c lower; quoted at the close for March \$10.20@10.30 for new, and for April \$10.20@10.30 for new; May at \$10.30@10.35, and June at \$10.35@10.45. Cut meats in rather more request. Bacon casier and more active, with long clear quoted at 5c asked and short clear at 5%c bid. Western steam lard more active for early delivery at lower prices, closing at \$6.03%; forward delivery less active at lower

es, closing April at \$6.62%@6.65c; May, \$6.70; June. \$6.77%, a slow movement.

Tallow—In fair request; prime quoted at 69-16c.

Sugars—Raw inactive; Cuba Muscovada quoted at 6%@6% c for fair to good refining; refined sugars in moderate demand.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 85 bris at \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\); market about steady.

Fracours—Good demand for accommodation for grain at generally steady prices, and in instances of room by steam for Liverpool at a shade higher

rates; for Liverpool, engagements by steam included 51,000 bu wheat; 24,000 bu at 64d. Ciuded 51,000 bu wheat: 22,000 ou at 6%d.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, March 13.—Corron—Easy at 9%0
9%c; futures dull; March, 9.74c; April, 9.89c;
May, 10.03c; June, 10.18c; July, 10.30c; August.

10.38c.
FLOUR-Dull and lower; receipts, 24,000 bris;

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, March 13. Floor Quiet but steady; superfine, \$3.00; XX, \$3.75@4.00; XXX, \$4. 25@5.00; high grades, \$5.25@5.87%. GRAIN-Corn dull, weak, and lower at 45@47c.

CORN-MEAL-Scarce and firm at \$2.50. HAY-Dull and nominal; ordinary, \$12.000 13.00; prime, 14.00@15.00; choice, \$16.00@ 17.00. PROVISIONS-Pork-Demand fair and prices high-

er; old, \$9.50; new, \$11.00. Lard-Demand fair and market firm; tierce, packers', 6%@6%c; refined, 7%@7%c; kega, packers, 7%7%c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders scarce and firmer; loose, 3%c; packed, 4c; clear rib, 5c; clear, 5%c. Bacon —Market dull; shoulders. 4%@4%c; clear rib, 5%05%c; clear, 5%06c. Hams-Sugar-cured scarce and firm at 9@10c, as in size; uncanvased. @94c. WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05@

1. 10.
GHOCKRIES—Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime, 11 @ 16%c. Sugar quiet and week, without any quotable change; common to good common, 4%g 5%c; fairto fully fair, 5%@5%c; prime to choice, 5%@6c; yellow clarified, 6%@7%c. Molasses quiet but firm; fermenting, 20@25c; common, 24 @25c. Rice steady; fair demand at 4%@3%c. Bran-Market easier at 82%c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13. - FLOUR-Unchanged; supers, \$2.75@3.00; Western extras, \$3.50@4.00: Minnesota extra family, medium to choice, \$4.50@ 4.87%; do family, \$5.00; Ohio fancy, choice, \$5.25; Minnesota patent process, \$7.35@8.50. Rye flour, \$2.75@2.87%.

GRAIN-Wheat quiet; No. 2 Westernred, in elevator, \$1.12%. Rye quiet; Western, 56@57%c. Corn-Western rejected, on track, 42@42%c; do steamer, 43c. Onts active, and a shade higher; mixed Western, 30%@31%c; white do, 31%@34c. Provisions—Frm; Messeef, \$12.50@13.00. Mess pork, extra, \$10.25@10.50 Hams—Smoked, \$9.00 10.00; pickled, \$7.75@8.75. Lard—Westerntierce; 63;@7c.

6% C7c.

BUTTEN—Steady: New York State and Bradford County (Ya.) extras, 20%21c; Western Reserva, extra. 16% 18c; good to choice, 10% 15c.

EGGS—Western Full cream, 8% 65%; do, good, 70% Sc.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; refined, 9%c; crude, 20%31;

803%c. WHISKY-Market dull; Western, \$1.06%. KRERIPTS-Flour, 1,600 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 66,000 bu; oats, 4,900 bu; rye, 2,000 bu. BALTIMORE, Md., March 13.—FLOUR—Quiet, weaker, and a shade off; Western super, \$3.50@4.00; do extra, \$4.25@4.75; do family, \$5.00@

GRAIN-Wheat-Western lower and weak; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.15; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and March, \$1.12%@1.13; April, \$1.12% @1.13; May, \$1.13\\@1.13\\dagger. Corn-Western firm; Western mixed, spot and March, 43\\@43\\c; April, 44\\@44\\c; May, 45\\dagger. steamer, 40%c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye steady at 57@59c.

HAY-Dull and unchanged. Phovisions—Steady and unchanged.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
Eugs—Firm at 152 15c.
PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 7% @8%c; refined,

915C.
COFFEE—Steady and unchanged.
WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.
FILESORTS—Unchanged.
RECEIFTS—Flour. 4.977 brls; wheat, 61,100
bu; corn. 51.200 bu; oats. 1,223 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 79,977 bu; corn. 14,530

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., March 13. -Flour-Easier, but not quotably lower.

GRAIN-Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 red fall, \$1.01% @1.01 cash; \$1.01% March; \$1.02% @1.024 April; \$1.044@1.034 May; No. 3 do, 984@984c; No. 2 spring. 89c. Corn active but lower; No. 2 mixed, 324@32c cash; 324@ 324c April; 334@334c May; 344@34c Jane. Oats in good demand; No. 2, 234@254c cash;

Oats in good demand; No. 2, 25% @76% cash; 25% bid April and May. Rye higher at 48% 48% c. Barley dull and unchanged; no sales. Whisky—Steady at \$1.04.

Provisions—Pork steady; jobbing, \$0,85% 9.55. Lard dull; \$6.40 asked; \$9.25 bid. Bulk meats in good demand; boxed shoulders, \$3.60; tar-lots loose clear ribs, \$4.75; clean, \$4.85; clear ribs, ub-country, \$4.65; here, \$4.90 May. Bacon armer; \$3.87% 4.00, \$5.25% 5.30, and \$5.30% 5.30. Reckipts—Flour, 4.000 aris; wheat, 25.000 hi; corn, 68.000 bu; cats, 8.000 bu; rye, 2,000 hi; barley, 6,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, none; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

CINCINNATI CINCINNATI. O., March 13. - Corron-Demand fair and market firm at 94c. FLOUR-Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN-Wheat-Demand fair and market firm; red and white, \$1.00@1.05. Corn in fair demand; firmer at 36@37c. Oats steady and firm at 26@30c. Rye in good demand and firm at 55@ 56c. Barley strong and higher; No. 2 falt, \$1.01 @1.03.

Provisions-Pork inactive at \$9.75@10.00. Lard in good demand at lower rates; steam, \$4.40.
Bulk meats dull; shoulders, \$3.65; short ribs held at \$4.80 cash; sales at \$4.7% April; short clear nominal at \$4.90. Escon quiet at \$4.25, \$5.37%, and \$5.62%.
Waisaxy—Active and firm at \$1.02.
BUTTER—Quiet and uachanged.
LINSEED OIL—Steady and firm at 65c,

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN-Wheat firm; opened 1/4c higher; cle weak: No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.01; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.00: No. 2do, fresh, \$0%; March, \$00; Abril, 90%; May, 94%; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.00; No. 4, 75c; rejected, 65c. Corn unchanged; No. No. 4, 75c; rejected, 65c. Corn unchanged; No. 2, 33½c. Oats in good demand and scatte; No. 2, 24½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 45½c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, fresh, 73c. Provisions—Quiet and steady. Mess pork quiet: new, \$0, 85. Lard—prime steam, \$6, 55. Hoos—Live quiet and unchanged at \$3, 35@3.65; dressed entirely nominal. RECEUTTS—Flour, 7, 500 brls; wheat, 27, 000 br. Supraexys—Flour, 6, 000 brls; wheat, 50, 000 br.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Digital to The Tributa.

KANSAS CITY, March 13.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports wheat receipts for the past week, 75, 366 bu; shipments, 75, 282 bu; week and lower; No. 2 cash, 91c; March, 914c; No. 3 cash, 87c; March, 87c; No. 4 cash, 83c. Corn—Benefick of the receipts for the price of the pri ceipts for the past week 92,908 bu: shipments, 10,980 bu; slow and unsettied; No. 2 cash, 25c; March, 25c.

Boston, March 13.—Flora—Quiet; Westers supers, \$3, 25@3, 50; common extras, \$3, 75@4, 25; Wisconsin extras, \$4, 00@4, 50; Minnecota do, \$4, 50 @5, 75; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigas, \$1, 77 @5, 50; Illinois and Indians, \$5, 20@6, 00; \$2

BOSTON.

Louis, \$5.50@6.75; Wisconsin patent process spring whests, 38, whests, 36,00@8,50 GRAIN-Corn quiet; mixed and Oss-Demand fair and market Osse Demant extra white, 37@40c; No. 2 white 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 35@36c RECEIPTS Flour, 6,500 bris; wheat, 16,000 bu. NEIPMENTS—None.

LOUISVILLE LOUISVILLE. March 13. -Corre FLOUR Quiet at \$6.37%. GRAIN-Wheat quiet; red at \$1.03. Corn drmer; white, 30; Onts firm; white, 30c; mixed, 2

HAY—Market dull at \$8.00@10.
Phovisions—Pork quiet at \$10
choice leaf, tierce, 7%c; do, a
meats quiet at 3%c; clear rib, 4
44c for shoulders; clear rib, 5
sugar cured, 8%@9%c.
WHISKY—\$1.02. INDIANAPOL INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 13, \$2.50@4.00; receipts, 1, 800 head GRAIN-Wheat dull and lower;

@1 024 Corn firm at 334@3 pnovisions—Shoulders. 3%c; rb, 4%c; April, 5c. Lard, 6%c. TOLEDO. TOLEDO.
Toledo. O., March 13.—GRaderste demand: amber Michiga, June, \$1.07%; No. 2 red Wabasi April, \$1.05; May. \$1.06%. Coning doing. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 13. GRAIN-bayers and sellers apart; price dull; sales of 5 cars new on t dull and unchanged. Rye neglet RAILBOAD FREIGHTS-Unchang OSWEGO. Oswego, March 13. -GBAIN-

1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.10; \$1.05. Corn firm; No. 2 Weste PEORIA. PEORIA, March 13. - History COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13. -C. midding, 94c; sales, 17,000 be shipments, 1,400; stock, 28,30 MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 13. MEMPHIS, Tenns, March IS-receipts, 1,516 bales; shipmer (2,380; sales, 1,150; export, 950; midding; 9½c; Ngw Obleans, March 13, midding, 9½c; low do, 9c; n bales; gross, 4,597; exports 5,380; to the Contineat, 1,6 stock, 286,575.

PETROLEU CLEVELAND, O., March 13.— and steady; standard white, 110 Oil CITY, Pa., March 13.—P. pened quiet and steady, with opened quiet and steady, which could be \$55%c; advanced to \$65%c, closed; shipments, 26,000 Privateurs, Pa., March Quiet; crude, \$1.06% at Parkredned, 9%c, Philadelphia deliverance, \$1.06% at Parkredned, 9%c, Philadelphia DRY GOOD

moderate with commission me ers, and the jobbing trade is a cotton goods market remains makes in fair request; fancy p and apron prints in good demand but dress goods in fair request wooless moving slowly; hosiery TURPENTIN WILNINGTON, March 13. - Sr TIRE-Firm at 26%c.

MARINE N

THE CLEVELAND CO Mr. J. M. Long, Secretar Vessel-Owners' Association, re from Detroit yesterday anne vessel-owners of that port had ing at E. G. Merrick's office an egates to the Cleveland C

Pridgeon, Grummond, and I were ready for the cali. The Chicago vessel-owners v row (Saturday) afternoon fixing the time of the Clevelar selecting delegates to attend t day next will probably be for the Convention. Buffalo, (and Milwanke have been bear and everything gives promise will benefit the great marine suffered so long for lack of har

MILWAUK Special Dispatch to The MILWAUKEE, March 18.—Th cleared for Bailey's Harbor af Capt. Perritt, of the tug By perintending repairs upon the the work of transforming ner her altered shape the craft i fully 500,000 feet of lumber. The following transfers of

have been received at the Schr Josephine-Robert Sour Josephine—Robert I Boyd, of Port Washington, the Scow Selt—Otto Kitzinge Leisk et al., the whole, \$1,200 Tugs Welcome and Maxont took to tow the steam barge & Above Oneida street bridge more swept her athawart the now lies with her bow again now lies with her bow again Line, and stern lapping the bridge. The craft has suffer injury from the mishap.

EAST SAGIN Special Dispatch to The Bast Sagnaw, Mich., March took fire this morning, and bu-edge; insured for \$1,400, wh loss.

The tug Goldsmith Maid w to Clowry and Reed, if she ha She is valued at \$1,800, an towing canal-boats from Brid the South Branch.
Capt. Sam Alleu's remains
Rosehill Cemetery yesterday
number of the old friends an
the deceased mariner attende
his late residence, No. 806 W
The Goodrien Company an
receiving and shitping freix
Racine, Milwaukee, Shebo
Ludington, and Manistee,
evening next the steamer
Chicago for Grand Haven and

A new style of road vehic propelled by mechanical po ppearance in London, Engl closely resembles an oreins shafts are very short, and inc og two feet in front of the other them there is a third wheel, apright shaft, which could be the placed the same as that handle is worked by reins, in driver. The metity rever is handle is worked by reins, in driver. The motive power is combustion of betzoline, a cis admitted into the burner. fire, and is completely consulair, which, until the machin produced by turning the amalluded to. The burner, abo ordinary chimney-pot hat, at is lined by coils of a coppe water; this tube is calcula bounds on the square inch. a water; this tube is calcular pounds on the square inch, a receives sixty pounds; so the not likely to burst, and, if at occur, the results would not whole tube only contains a p

A Repeating a A patent has been taken match,—that is, a match whi great many times and yield the match consists of two recomposition placed side by a ments within a suitable case, the light a scraper is moved platform across the open enough the scraper removes a certs substance from each rod, an action the light is produced posed of three parts of chion one part of day, thoroughly into a thick paste by the adequiced. The other stick is manorphous phosphorous and

rpool at a shade higher ; 24,000 bu at 61/d. -Corron-Easy at 9% arch, 9.74c; April, 9.88c; 18c; July, 10.30c; August

mer; receipts, 24,000 brls; n, \$3,40@3,50; common to 0; good to choice, \$3,95@ n, \$4,50@5,25; extra Ohio, \$3.80@5.75; Minnesota

8,00.
d. lower; receipts. 138,000 de; No. 3 spring. 946236c; Sl. 03; No. 3 do. \$1.10; i. ungraded amber. \$1.10; .123; No. 1 amber. \$1.10; .No. 2 do. \$1.104; No. 1 tye quiet; Western, 606 do. 65c. Malt—Market dull receipts. 72,000 bu; unserties 72,000 bu; unserties 72,000 bu; unserties 72,000 bu; unserties 72,000 bu; No. 3 43464c; steamer, 625c; 01d do. 454c. Oats 25,000 bu; No. 3 winted 44c; No. 1 do. 36c; mixed 40, 34235/4c.

united, 86%e; crade, 82 84@8 9-16c.

ern, 17%c. ill; mess, \$10.35 for new. Cut; meats steady; long do, 5 c. Lard steady; ll at \$1.06%

ORLEANS. 00; XX, \$3.75@4.00; XXX, des. \$5.25@5.87%. reak, and lower at 45@47c.

and firm at \$2.50. minal; ordinary, \$12.000 215.00; choice, \$16.000 mand fair and prices highree. packers', 61/206%c; re-s, packers', 707%c. Bulk

rib, 5c; clear, 514c. Baco ers. 4%@4%c; clear rib, Hams-Sugar-cured in size; uncanvased. tern rectified, \$1.050 rdinary to prime, 11
weak, without any
good common, 44/0
51, 54/6, 17/4c. Molasses,
ting, 20/22sc; common, 24.

nd at 4%@6%c. PHIA. -FLOUR-Unchanged: extras, \$3.50@4.00: m to choice, \$4.50@

fancy, choice, \$5.25 No. 2 Westernred, in eletrack, 42@42%c; do and a shade higher; white do, 315 312.50@13.00- Mess ams-Smoked, \$9.00 Lard-Westernti York State and Bradford 20021c; Western Reserve, to choice, 10@15c.

rn. 17c. do, eream, 814@81c; do, W: refined, 9%c; crude, tern, \$1.06/4. is; wheat, 41,000 bu; bu; rye, 2,000 bu.

off; Western super, \$3.50@ wer and weak: No. 2 1.13; April, \$1.12%

LTIMORE.

1 March, 43%@43%c; May, 45@45%c; steamer, and unchanged. Rye steady hanged.

rude, 7%@8%c; 'refined, 4.977 brls: wheat, 61,100 oats, 1,223 bu. 70,977 bu; corn, -14,520

Louis. ch 13. - FLOUR-Easier.

ve and lower: No. 2 red cash: \$1.01% March; \$1.02% @1.03 May: No. 3 do pring, 89c. Corn active but ed, 324,032c cash; 32% 334c May; 344,034c June. No. 2, 26% @26% c cash; asy. Rye higher at 48%@ nd unchanged; no sales.

\$1.04.
steady; jobbing, \$9.85@9.95.
ced; \$9.25 bid. Bulk meats

d shoulders, \$3, 60; car-lots clear, \$4,85; clear ribs, e. \$4,90 May. Bacon frm. 5, 25,05, 30, and \$5, 30,65; 5, 4,000 oris; wheat, 25,000 bu; ts, 8,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu;

CINNATI. 13. - COTTON-Demand

mand fair and market firm: 10@1.05. Corn in fair de-37c. Oats steady and frm at sod demand and firm at 55% and higher; No. 2 fail, \$1.01

nactive at \$0.75@10.00. Lard lower rates; steam, \$6.40. shoulders, \$3.65; short ribs sales at \$4.77% April; short 4.90. Bacon quiet at \$4.25,

nd firm at \$1.02, d unchanged, dy and firm at 65c.

WAUKEE. m; opened %c higher; closed takee hard, \$1:01; No. 1 Mil-2do, fresh, 90%c; March, 90c; 04%c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 81c; 1. 65c. Corn unchanged; No. od demand and scarce; No. 2, and nominal; No. 1, 45%c. 1 spring, fresh, 73c. 1 cand steady. Messpork quiet: prime steam, \$6.55. and unchanged at \$3.35@3.65; and steady at \$3.35@3.65; and steady. Messpork quiet: prime steam, \$6.55. and unchanged at \$3.35@3.65; and steady. Messpork quiet: prime steam, \$6.55. and unchanged at \$3.35@3.65; and \$6.55. and unchanged at \$3.35@3.65; and \$6.55. and \$6.5 mal. 7,500 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu. 6,000 brls; wheat, 50,000

NSAS CITY. patch to The Tribune.
arch 13.—GRAIN—The Price est receipts for the past week, ts. 75, 282 bu; weak and low-; March, 91%c; No. 3 cash, No. 4 cash, 83c. Corn—Re-week 92,908 bu; chipments, l unsettled; No. 2 cash, 25c;

BOSTON. 13.—Flour—Quiot; Western ; common extras, \$3.75@4.25; .00@4.50; Minnesota do, \$4.50; ats, Ohio and Michigan, \$1.79 1 Indiana, \$5.20@6.00; \$4. Louis, \$5.50@6.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota cess spring wheats, \$6.50@8,50; wint ats. \$6.00@8.50 RRAIN-Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 47@48c. -Demand fair and market firm: No. 1 and extra white, 37@40c; No. 2 white, 36½@37c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 35@36c. Rye=65@68c. Rschipts—Flour, 6,500 bris; corn, 40,000 bu;

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE. March 13. —Corrox—Steady at 94c.
Flour—Quiet at \$6.37%.
GEARS—Wheat quiet: red and amber, 98c@
\$1.03. Corn frimer; white, 30%c; mixed, 35c. hats firm; white, 30c; mixed, 28c. Rye quiet at

HAY-Market dull at \$8.00@10.00. ovisions-Pork quiet at \$10.25. Lord quiet choice leaf, tierce, 7½c: do, Regs, 8½c. Baix meats quiet at 3½c: clear rib, 4%@5½c. Bacon 4½c for shoulders; clear rib, 5%@5½c. Hams, ugar cured, 8½@9½c. Whisky-\$1.02.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 13, -Hoss-Firm at \$2.50@4.00; receipts, 1,800 head. GRAIN-Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, \$1.00 81.024 Corn firm at 33%@33%c. Oats higher at 27@28c.
Paovisions—Shoulders, 3%c; April, 5%c; clear rb, 4%c; April, 5c. Lard, 6%c. Hams, 7%@7%c.

TOLEDO. Tolano, O., March 13.-GRAIN-Wheat in moderste demand: amber Michigan, May, \$1.06%; June, \$1.07%; No. 2 red Wabash, March, \$1.04%; April, \$1.05; May, \$1.06%. Corn and oats-Nothing doing.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, March 13. -GRAIN-Wheat neglected bayers and sellers apart; prices nominal. Corn all and thoranged. Rye neglected. Barley dull. OSWEGO.

o. March 13. -GRAIN-Wheat steady; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1 10; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.05. Corn firm; No. 2 Western, 45@46c. PEORIA.

PROBIA, March 13. - HIGHWINES-Unchanged at

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, March 13. - Corron-Light firm; widdling, 9%c; sales, 17,000 bales; receipts, 750; ments, 1,400; stock, 28,300. MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 13, -Corron-Steady:

member 1, 1enn., starce 13.—Corron—Steady; member 1, 516 bales; shipments, 1, 620; stock, 23.30; sales, 1, 150; export 200; spinners, 200; middling, 94c. New ORLEANS, March 13.—Corron—Quiet; middling, 94c; low do, 9c; net receipts, 4, 250 bales; gross, 4, 597; exports to Great Britam, 5,580; to the Continent, 1, 084; sales, 4, 000; stock, 296, 575.

PETROLEUM CLEVELAND, O., March 13, -PETROLEUM-Quiet and steady; standard white, 110 test, 8%c. On CITY, Pa., March 13, -PETROLEUM-Market opened quiet and steady, with 86% c bid; declined before discovered to 86%c, at which price it closed; shipments, 26,000 bcls, averaging 32,000; tranactions, 150,000.

Pittabure, Pa., March 13.—Petholicum—Quiet; crude, \$1.06% at Parker's for shipment; refined, 9%c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, March 13. - Business continues moderate with commission merchants and import-ers, and the jobbing trade is steadily improving; crs. and the joining trate is steady improving, cotton goods market remains firm, and staple makes in fair request; fancy prints, more active, and apron prints in good demand; ginzhame quick, but dress goods in fair request; men's wear of woolens moving slowly; hosiery in fair demand.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, March 13. - SPIRITS OF TURPEN TIME-Firm at 26%c.

MARINE NEWS.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION. Mr. J. M. Long, Secretary of the Chicago Vessel-Owners' Association, received a dispatch from Detroit yesterday announcing that the vessel-owners of that port had met in the morning at E. G. Merrick's office and selected as delegates to the Cleveland Convention Capts.
Pridgeon, Grummond, and Blodgett, and they wre ready for the call.

The Chicago vessel-owners will meet to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon in the committeemom of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of fixing the time of the Cleveland meeting, and for tend the same selecting delegates to attend the same. We does day next will probably be the day set apart for the Convention. Buffalo, Cleveiand, Detroit, and Milwaukee have been heard from favorably, and everything gives promise of a meeting that will sacceed in accomplishing something that will benefit the great marine interest that has suffered so long for lack of harmony among vestelowners.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, March 13.—The schr Spartan has

Schr Josephine-Robert Boyd to James A.

Boyd, of Port Washington, the whole, \$580. Sow Selt—Otto Küzinger et al. to John Leisk et al., the whole, \$1,200. Tugs Welcome and Maxon to-day again under-Above Oneida street bridge the current once more swept her athawart the channel, and she now lies with her bow against the West Dock Line, and stern lapping the centre pier of the bridge. The craft has suffered no perceptible

EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 13.—The tug Star took fire this morning, and burned to the water's edge; insured for \$1,400, which will cover the

NAVIGATION NOTES. The tug Goldsmith Maid will probably be sold to Clowry and Reed, if she has not heen already. She is valued at \$1,800, and will be used for towing canal-boats from Bridgeport locks down

e South Branch. Capt. Sam Allen's remains were deposited in Mosehill Cemetery yesterday afternoon. A large moschill Cemetery yesterday afternoon. A large number of the old friends and acquaintances of the deceased mariner attended the funeral from his late residence, No. 306 West Lake street. The Goodrien Company announces that it is receiving and shipping freight semi-weekly for lacine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, and Wednesday evening next the steamer Alpena will leave Chicago for Grand Haven and Muskegon.

A New Steam Wagon. A new style of road vehicle, designed to be propelled by mechanical power, has made its appearance in London, England. The carriage closely resembles an ordinary dog-cart; the shafts are very short, and incline together, meeting two feet in front of the dashboard; between them there is a third bland had been described. in there is a third wheel, working upon an ight shaft, which could be turned by a hanabright shaft, which could be turned by a hanlie placed the same as that of a bievele, this
handle is worked by reins, in the hands of the
driver. The motive power is obtained by the
combustion of benzoline, a small jet of which
is admitted into the burner. It is then set on
fire, and is completely consumed by a current of
fire, which, until the machine is in action, is
produced by turning the small handle already
alinded to. The burner, about the size of an
ordinary chimney-pop that, and quite as elegant. ordinary chimney-pot hat, and quite as elegant, is lined by coils of a copper tube containing water; this tube is calculated to bear 2,000 pounds on the square inch, and in working only receives sixty pounds; so that practically it is not likely to burst, and, if such an accident did occur, the results would not be serious, as the whole tube only contains a pound of water.

A patent has been taken out for a repeating match,—that is, a match which can be struck a great many times and yield a light each time. The match consists of two rods of inflammable composition. composition placed side by side in two compartments within a suitable case. In order to strike the light a scraper is moved by hand along a niatform across the open ends of the two rods. The scraper removes a certain quantity of its substance from each rod, and mixing these toscher the light is produced. One stick is composed of three parts of chlorate of potash and posed of three parts of chlorate of potash and one part of elay, thoroughly mixed, and formed into a thick paste by the addition of water, then originally makes the parts of clay.

PARIS.

French Cooks, French Cookery, and French Restaurants.

The Fashionable Restaurants of the Boulevards --- Vatel and His Successors.

At the Cafe Anglais -- A Trap for Tourists -Twenty-five Francs for a Beefsteak and Bread and Cheese.

The Maison Boree ... Tortoni's ... Yore's ... The Two Vefours --- Brebant's --- A Magnificent Waiter --- Voisin's and the "Heider."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—What shall be the subject of to-day's letter? Of French politics you have probably had enough for a time; besides, just now they are really rather uninteresting. The epic struggles of the past few weeks have given place to a series of straggling fights on minor points, -such as whether two thousand rascals, or two thousand five hundred, shall be recon signed to us from New Caledonia; and whether Municipal Councils are to control the Government, or Government the Municipal Conneils. questions important enough to us in Paris, but less so to the citizens of Chicago. In the regions of literature, again little is stirring. Victor Hugo's new poem, "La Pitie Supreme," has been published, but it is not such a wonderful production after all; and the promised novels of Zola and de Goneourt have not yet issued from the hands of the printers. Thing are almost as dull at the theatres. We have had a revival of Litolff's operetta, "Heloise and Abo lard," at the Renaissance; and a short one act comedy, entitled "Le Petit Hotel." to be given at the Francais to-night. But, when I have told you all this, and added tha the recent panic about the police-organization has led to the resignation of M. Jacob, the wellknown Chef de la Surete. I have exhausted the most burning topics of the hour-if burning they can be called by the exercise of great courtesy. Suppose, then, I take this excellent opport tunity of introducing you to a few of those world-renowned places of entertainment,

THE PARIS RESTAURANTS. There is at this moment more attractive matter in a single cotelette at la Soubise as Brabant knows how to prepare it, or in a sole Narmand at Durand's, than in all the vain quarrels of the Chambers put together. I would rather discuss a bottle of St. Yquery with you at the Cafe Anglais this evening than the best and most eloquent of Father Hyacinthe's sermons. And what, let me ask, is Emile Zola's most naturalistic naturalism but a hollow unreality compared to the delights of five minutes' conversation with a bisque a l'ecrevisse at Catelain's?

I don't want to seem disagreeable to Delmon co, or any other restaurateur in or out of America, but none the less I must begin by laying down as indisputable, that the Paris cooks are the finest in the world. No-I have not tried Delmonico's, nor have I visited the res taurants of Vienna, St. Petersburg, or Berlin. I decline to enter particularly into their special merits. Were they greater a thousand times than they are, do they not owe it to the example and teaching-nay, take a loftier word-to the inspiration of the French chefs? Where will you find me, at any period of modern history, in any country outside of France, and in any part of France outside of the Capital and its dependencies (Versailles is but a suburb), a cook capable of understanding his professional honor as Vatel the immortal did, even unto expiating his one professional failure by a too, too precipitate suicide? Here was a man,—a "chef" indeed. Chiefest among the "chiefs," he had almost the stature of a hero. What cook in Chicago would soar to such a hight as this? Would you find one in Russia, or Germany, or England? Of

course not. VATEL WAS A TYPE OF HIS CLASS .nobler, more zealous in the pursuit of the ideal on with his imitators of the Nine Centary. I know a foah in an artillery regiment stationed at Versailles, who does the cooking for his Captain. He is as proud of his post as though he were President of the Republic (perhaps prouder, for Jules Grevy has a modest soul). His menus are grave and absorbing affairs to him, and if, in a charitable moment, he deigns to write you out the secret of some succulant dish he has prepared for you, he signs the professional formulo "So-and-so," shortly, without Christian names and with a vary levery. MILWAUKEE, March 13.—The schr Spartan has cleared for Bailey's Harbor after wood.
Capt. Perritt, of the tug Bismarck, is here superintending repairs upon the bark Nelson and the work of transforming her into a barge. In her altered shape the craft is expected to carry fully 500,000 feet of lumber.

The following transfers of vessel property have been received at the Custom-House for record:

The following transfers of vessel property disable to the conduction of the cord of the cor dish you up one of his works, a fricassee or a bouillabaisse; and, unless your stomach were callous altogether, you would acknowledge not rejuctantly that Art has many forms,—that it may be equally manifest in a Julienne soup or a Venus de Medici; and that, all things considered, there might be reason for preferring an unmutilated pertireau hot to the Elgin marbles, which are neither hot nor unmutilated. But to return. Foremost among the restaurants of Paris stands

THE CAPE ANGLAIS. Not only is its cookery, in my poor estimation, superior to all others, but its wires are choicer, its patrons are wealthier, and its waiters—(they wear diamond-rings, some of them!) I blush to call them by that vulgar appellation—more magnificent. A good dinner for half-a-dozen people will cost from \$50 to \$60 here, according to the are of the vintages chosse. But for this people will cost from \$50 to \$60 here, according to the age of the vintages chosen. But for this you are served a meal—a banquet—that would have made the Olympians turn their noses up at ambrosia and nectar for ever after, had they but partaken of it. The Chatcaul Yquem of the Cafe Anglais is alone worth the money. No wonder H. R. H. Albert Edward has singled it out from its rivals so often when he has been on festive schemes intent! Outwardly, too, a place of small pretensions. It is an old white building, situate at the corner of a small street on the Boulevard des Italiens, facing the Opera Comique. To all appearance it is a respectable, Comique. To all appearance it is a respectable, moderate-priced house for a man to refresh himself at. But its plain white walls are a snare—

self at. But its plain white walls are a snare—

A TRAP SET FOR THE UNWARY

Wild tales are told of tourist Englishmen having—attracted by the sign of the establishment—entered and inconsiderately ordered beefsteaks, bread and cheese, for which they have been called upon to pay 25 francs, or thereabout. Probably the stories are exaggerated. I can't say I have suffered in that way myself. The Cafe Anglais is one of, the monuments I am not sorry to show well-to-do relatives and friends visiting the French Capital. But, to be candid, I kdep out of it when I am alone, and most travelers would be prudent in alone, and most travelers would be prudent in

doing likewise.

The Boulevard des Italiens is famous for its restaurants. People generally prefer the Cafe Anglais for suppors, which, as at many similar places, you can have served either in the public room, or in the privacy of the cabinet particulier. Across the road stand the almost equally

dainty on the point of cleanliness. I have, however, been told such gruesome tales of Bignon's kitchen by a waiter formerly attached to it, that, quite apart from the paltry 40-franc consideration, I shall be careful to avoid the Cafe Foy "while memory holds her seat."

Besides the host of the Chaussee d'Antin restaurants, there is a Bignon (also well-reputed)—he of the Cafe Riche, dear to the bawling champions of the Bourse, a host of whom may usually be seen outside during the day, sipping various drinks of carlous aspect.

once Vachetie's—is more affected by actors and once Vachetie's—is more affected by actors and journalists. It is not so outrageously dear as the others, and perhaps nearly as good. By-the-by, one of the waiters at Brebant's is the living inage of Dupuls of the Varieties. I asked him one day if he was not Dupuls' brother? "M'sieu," replied he, with much dignity, "you are not the first person who has asked me. No. I am no connection of Dupuls; but I don't esteem mysef any the less for that, you understand?" Esteem vourself less, my brave! Why should you, then? Are you not, too, almost an artist?—are you not Brebant's right-band!—and is not Brebant the greatest artist within half a mile of the Varietes?

THE CAPE VOISIN, in the Rne St. Honore, is a capital restaurant. Voisin's chef, will give you an excellent dejeuner, with a bottle of sound St. Emilion, for about 15 francs. At favorite haunt of many old half-pay officers, this. Within a stone's throw is the Place de la Madeleine, and in the Place de la Madeleine, and in the Place de la Madeleine is Durand's,—snug, quiet. elegant; cookery of the daintiest,—wine proproachable, priess not exorbitant. With irreproachable, prices not exorbitant. With Durand's and the "Helder," the noisy and rackety establishment on the Boulevard des Italiens, chiefly patronized by officers and young ladies of doubtful respectability, we may close one list of Paris restaurants,—the dearest. Perhaps on another occasion we may take a peep at a different class—the bouillons, cremeries, and marchards de vins. Humbler they are, certainly; but so are they cheaper; and the matter of restaurants, on the whole the humblest are the most interesting. HARRY MELTZER.

RUSSIAN FESTIVITIES. -

The Bridal Gala at the Grand Theatre of St, Petersburg-A Gorgeods and Benutifu Array-The Closing Ball at the Winter Palace-Three Thousand Guests. St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.- The grand gala at

the theatre in honor of the bridal couple, the Grand Duchess Abastasia Mikhailovna and the hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, was a great success. It took place at the Grand Theatre. There was the usual amount of jealousy and heart-burning among the membors of the Court, who each thought himself en titled to the best place in the house, and the number of such places being limited, of course many were disappointed. At 8 o'clock the theatre was filled, except the Imperial box, which remained empty until 9. The house is very large and beautiful. Around the parquette is a row of boxes; there are three tiers of proscenium boxes, two on each side of the stage, and the Imperial box is directly opposite the stage on the second story. Above the parquette rise five tiers of boxes, one above another. The prevailing colors are crimson and gold. Besides the chandelier and rows of gaslights on each story, there is a row of electric lights on the upper tier. As we drove up to the theatre the whole front was illuminated. There were the fuitials "A." and "M.," crowns, stars, and various devices all over the building. The streets were all illuminated, also, and the sidewalks lined with anxious people waiting to see the Imperial family drive by. The scene inside the theatre no words can do justice to. The parquette was filled with gentlemen. Not a plain black coat was to be seen. There were Masters of Ceremonies and Chamberlains in white, and gold, and black; there were Ministers of the and gold, and black; there were Ministers of the Empire in dark coats covered with gold lace and orders; there were Cossack officers in long scarlet coats; and Circassians in black trimmed with silver; missars of the guard in white coats trimmed with sable and lined with cherry-colored silk; hussars of the line in high boots, crimson breeches, and green coats with silver trimming; officers of the Chevaiter guard in short white coats with scarlet pipings, and silver epaulettes and buttons; officers of the Preobajenisky Regiment with scarlet breast-piates of cloth; in short, every uniform and every color that can be imagined. There was not a shoulder that had not a blue, or red, or white ribbon across it, of the Order of St. Alexander, or St. Andrew, or St. Viadimir, or some one else. It all the ribbons in the house had been taken off and fastened together they had been taken off and fastened together they would have stretched several miles. Each coat had orders and decorations upon it. In fact, the gentlemen's toffets were much more fussy the gentlemen's toflets were much more fussy than the ladies', and I sigh to think how much time was spent over the proper arrangement of

he various ornaments.

This was the scene which we looked down This was the scene which we looked down upon in the parquette, a living and continually moving mass of gold, silver, and bright colors. As the eyes ascended and swert the first row of boxes, commonly called the "bel etat," the sight was even more brilliant. The great Imperial box in the middle, opposite the stage, was empty. On the right of it stretched the semicircle of boxes filted with the diplomatic corps. There was only one gentleman in a plain dress coat without orders or decorations—the American Minister. Each uniform was different, and the ladies were in full dress, low neck and short sleeves, with jewels and flowers on neck and hair. On the left of the Imperial box there was hardly a gentleman to be seen. These geats were filled with the wives and families of the various Ministers of the Empire. So on, even to the top of isters of the Empire. So on, even to the top of the house, everywhere gay uniforms, light ball dresses, and beautiful jewels. Even the mu-sicians in the orchestra were dressed in uni-

Shortly after 9 the Grand Chamberlain, the Minister of the Court, and some Masters of Ceremonies were seen to enter the Imperial box and give some orders to an Arab about arranging the chairs. This Arab was as black arranging the coars. In Arab was as black as ink; he wore a red-and-white turban, a short, black jacket trimmed with gold, a scarlet sash, and full red trousers. The whole house was interested in the arrangement of these chairs. Every one turned and faced the Imperial box, even the orchestra. The leader stood with his baton uplifted, ready to give the signal to commence. There were a few leader stood with his baton upilited, ready to give the signal to commence. There were a few moments of deathly silence,—then, at a signal from Prince Galitzen, in the great box, the leader's baton fell, every soul in the house rose, and the Russian Hymn burst forth, the most beautiful national hymn in the world. In a few seconds the Emperor appeared with the bride. A peal of deafening shouts rose from the archerose which were involvinged and re-A peal of deafening shouts rose from the andience, which were prolonged and repeated as the Czerewitch made his appearance. Every one stood up unfit the hymn was finished; then came the German Hymn, during which they remained standing, and as the music stooped the cheers burst forth again louder and fuller. The Emperor took his place at the right of the box, on his right the Czerewitch, and on his left the bride and groom and the Czerewing. He (the Emperor) was dress-Czarewitch, and on his left the bride and groom and the Czarevon. He (the Emperor) was dressed as an officer of the Don Cossacks, in a long scarlet coat gathered into the waist, and silver epaulettes and trimmings. The Czarewitch was in the same uniform. The bride wore a pink satin. She and all the Crand Duchesses had the red ribbon of the Order of St. Catherine across one shoulder. On Order of St. Catherine across one shoulder. On her head was a diadem of diamonds and emeralds. There was a row of diamonds on her neck, and seven or eight strings of pearls, two large emerald pins on the front of her dress, and a pearl and diamond clasp on one shoulder. The Czarevna's jewels were rubles of immense size, and diamonds, also the Grand Duchess Vladimir's. They both wore diadems of rubles and diamonds, and three or four pecklaces. The Grand Duchess Constantine had on a tiara of emeralds and diamonds, and a very remarkable necklace. It monds, and a very remarkable necklace. It

as placed the same as that of a bicycle, this mode is worked by reins, in the hands of the frier. The motive power is obtained by the colubation of berzoline, a small jet of which is admitted into the burner. It is then set on fire, and is completely consumed by a current of it, which, until the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine in the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine in the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine in the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine in the machine is in action, is induced by through the machine in the machine is in action, is and action, is induced by through the machine in the machine in the machine is in action. It is observed that the machine is an action is in action. It is observed the machine in the machine in the machine in action, is and action, is and action, is and action, is and action is additionable in the machine in the machine in action, is and action of the machine in the machine in

grin, extremely rich, and, altogether, the ballet was a greater auccess than the opera. At 11 o'clock the curtain fell, the Emperor left the box amid shouts from the guests, and the grand gala was over. The least amusing part of it all was waiting for the carriage down-stairs; however, that was less tedious than might have been expected in such a crowd.

Among the people of interest in the theatre were the members of the Chinese Embassy, conspicuous in the boxes reserved for the diplomatic corps. When they first came in they were in yellow dresses. In the interlude they took off the yellow costumes, and appeared in blue satin. This created some sensation and a great deal of discussion among the other guests, some contending that in China etiquette required them to change the costume before the Emperor, and others insisting that, as the theatre was warm, the Chinese had merely taken off an overdress. Two of them wore spectacles; the Ambassador's were of enormous size. It seems that the more learned the man is the larger his spectacles are. That, at least, is what they say here. That, at least, is what they say here.

Last night the great ball took place at the palace. There were 3,000 guests. Toward o'clock we drove up to the Emperor's doo

o'clock we drove up to the Emperor's door (mercury 8 degrees below zero), and, leaving our big far cloaks in the large halls, found ourselves at once in an atmosphere of summer. The great palace was lighted from one end to the other. Ascending the stairs, we traversed a long corridor, and found ourselves in what is called the hall of the negroes, because at the doors which lead from here to the private apartments of the Emperor are stationed two Arabians as guards. They are in their native dress, which is very picturesque. From here we went into an octagonal room with tables all around the sides and a large round table in the centre, with tea and various cakes, bread and bonbons. Passing through another smaller bonbons. Passing through another smalle room, we found ourselves in a great hall, with rows of gilded columns on the sides. On the left, separated from this bail only by the columns. umus, was a corridor which ran the whole length of the room and ever so far beyond it length of the room and ever so far beyond it, about 400 feet long aitogether. It contained a table all along one side, holding, tea, and trimmed with green plants. As we stood at one end and looked down this corridor, with the green trees, the white table-cloths, and the rows of light, the vista seemed interminable. The objects grew smaller and smaller until it seemed as if the eye could reach no farther.

The ball-room opened out of the Golden Hall, as the room with the gilt columns is called. It is of enormous size, and was lighted last night with candles,—I am afraid to guess the number. is of enormous size, and was lighted last night with candles,—I am afraid to guess the number. Along due side of it runs the corridor which I have described, and a gallery surrounds it on the second floor. The walls were lined with great trees, magnolias, palms, myrtic, and various other kinds. The white marble columns were wound with greens and lighted candles from top to bottom. The orchestrast in a green bower. The maids of honor were all ranged on one sige of the room and the Diplomatic Corps on the other, waiting for the imperial family. Adjectives fail me to for the imperial family. Adjectives fall me to describe the magnificence of the whole scene. I retain only a confused memory of bright lights, flowers, green plants, lofty rooms, long vistas of richly-decorated corridors in all directions, dimity-lighted conservatories, ladies in beautiful dresses and flashing jeweis, gentlemen in brill-iant uniform, covered with orders, and in the midst of it all the Emperor, with his kingty ar, a pleasant, sociable look on his somewhat sad

Only the tales in the Arabian Nights can give one any idea of a ball at the Winter Palace. It is the most brilliant sight in the world. The Court balls in London are dingy in comparison, as Buckingham Palace dwindles into insignificance beside the palace here. The jewels of the Grand Duchesses are fabulously rich. All the members of the Court danced list inght, except the Emperor, who walked about and talked with his guests. The Empress was in too feeble health to appear. After the Emperor the bride and groom were, of course, the "observed of all observers." Next to them in interest came the Chinese, who one any idea of a ball at the Winter Palace of course, the "observed of all observers." Next to them in interest came the Chinese, who Next to them in interest came the Chinese, who are still a novelty. The latter did not seem at all astonished at the magnificence of the scene. Quadrilles and waltzes followed each other in quick succession, and then came the mazurka, or, in other words, the cotillon. The guests who did not dance could blay carus or spend the time in eating. Immediately after the mazurka, about 1 o'clock, supper was announced. The Emperor went first, and the other guests followed. We were taken the whole length of the long corridor, through a while length of the long corridor, through a small throne room called the room of Peter the Great. Here there were some troops stationed, to whom the Emperor called in passing, "Good evening, soldiers," in Russian, of course. They repifed. This form of greeting is always used here between officers and men. As we entered the surper-room the band at one end was playing Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The first room, where tables were spread for the Emperor, the Diploments. matic Corps, and the highest charges of the Court, was about 300 feet long. Besides this, there were three other rooms. In the first room there were two bands, which played alternately during the supper. The tables were lighted with hundreds of beautiful silver candelabra. There were silver dishes containing fruit, and wine-coolers of frosted silver. Everything on the table was sil-ver and glass. The knives and forks were im-mensely heavy and elaborately carved. Not-withstanding the richness of everything, there-was nothing showy or in bad taste. The supper was exceedingly good. Here is the bill of fare: Soups.

was exceedingly good. Here is the bill of fare:
Soups.
Soups.
Creme de Gelinottes.
Stondene de Sterlet et Homard.
Filets de Foulardes aux Truffes.
Asporges en branches.
Roast:
Dinde.
Faisan.
Perdreanx.
Salad.
Abricotine garnie.
Champagne—Bordeaux.
While the supper was going on, the Emperor (who never sups) walked about the rooms talk-

(who never sups) walked about the rooms talk with the guests. He showed the most generous and open-hearted hospitality, combined with extreme dignity. He never laughs, and rarely smiles, but there is great benevolence and earnest purpose in his expression. He looks like what he is—a thoroughly good man, who feels to the utness the burden and heart.

responsibility of an absolute monarch.

Every one went back to the bail-room after supper; there was a waitz, and then the Imperial family retired. This ended the marriage festivities. Probably if the Emperor had been in the ball-room after suppers the end of the marriage festivities. rial family retired. This ended the marriage festivities. Probably if the Emperor had been in better health there would have been more fetes, but the Emperor has done even more fetes, but the Emperor has done even more than any one expected, considering his feebleuses. My description, I am sorry to say, gives but a poor idea of the splendor of the court. It is everything that is most rich and gorgeous, at the same time in perfect taste. As the guests left the ball-room hot punch was passed around. It was funny to see the heads of families trying to collect the different members together. "Have you seen my wife!" "Have you seen my dampher!" "If you meet my husband tell him I am here, "—and so on. Outside the palace there were immense fires built, where the coachmen could warm themselves. The Russian coachman never goes home to wait. He may take you to a ball at 10 o'clock, and you may tell him that you will stay until 4 in the morning; he will wait outside the door for you all those hours, with the mercury several degrees below zero.

The bride and bridegroom went away on Monday. The other guests at the palace soon followed, and St. Petersburg returns to its normal condition. Many good wishes go with the bride, who is very lovely.

The Marseillaise Hymn. The Marseillaise Hymn.

The Marseillaise Hymn has been formally recognized as the national anthem of France. M. Tallandier having urged a fortnight ago official action in relation to the decree of 1795, Gen. Gresley, the Minister of War, replied that it was his intention to put the edict in force, and the motion was consequently withdrawn. The Marseillaise will be played at all reviews and on all occasions of public festivity. The first time Marscillaise will be played at all reviews and on all occasions of public festivity. The first time it was publicly sang in the army was by a battalion which had for its standard a golden eagle, —in fact, an Imperial bird. The other celebrated soince of the First Revolution were the "Chant du Depart," the "Ca fra," and the "Carmagnole,"—none of which would be suitable for the Republic of to-day. The First Empire broduced nothing more effective than "Vetilons sur la Salut de l'Empire." The Restoration endowed France with "Vive Henry IV." Under Louis Philippe loyal subjects sang "La Parisenne" and "Les Trois Couleurs." The Republic of 1845 produced the "Chant des Girondins." and the Second Empire "Partant pour la Syrie," which was written under the First Empire by the Queen Hortense, the mother of Napoleon III. The Third Republic goes back to the song of Rouget de l'Isie, the man who narrowly escaped the guillotine and then turned Royalist.

turned Royalist.

She Went to the Show.

A little girl at New London, Conn., whose tender years precluded her attendance at theat-rical entertainments, set her heart upon seeing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" blayed. This pleasure her parents were disinclined to give her, so when the night of the performance came she ran away from home and made her way to the theatre. She had no money, but her artlessness and child, ish innocence won for her a free admission from the kind-hearted ticket-taker, and in a front seat, to which she was conducted by an usher, just as if she had been a "grown-np." lady, her delighted senses took in the full measure of enfoyment of a play by real, live actors. Meanwhile her father was scouring the city, in the thick of a d-iving rain-storm, for the strayed child. Finally he bethought him of the theatter, and there found her.

than his grain account showed, an assessment, but it would be liable to make an assessment, but it would have to be proved.

On the cross-examination, Mr. Grimeson she to the barrel. There was no brewer in this city but what could send out his been under an old stamp. If the officers did their duty it would be surprising that the old stamps should go undetected. Witness received his first information from Deputy Marshal Haberling.

Deputy Marshal Haberling was recalled, and said that Mr. Maher had just told him about the case. Witness had no knowledge that Maher had promise of immunity. Witness subsequently told Col. Grimeson.

On cross-examination, witness did not remembrate her better the color of the barrels he saw at Spring-brook, Ia. His best recollection was that he saw the names of Miller & Haser on the barrels, but he would not swear positively to it. It was

CROOKED BEER.

The Ex-Mayor of Galena Charged with Defrauding the Revenue.

Testimony Tending to Shew Too-Frequent Use of Stamps.

of Galens, and a wealthy brewer, on the charge of using beer-stamps a second time, was remorning in the presence of an office-full of

The examination of Joseph Haser, ex-Mayor

Mr. Juessen, counsel for the accused, desired Mr. Juesses, to cross-question PAT MAHER,

the saloon-keeper, in order to lay the foundation for something, he not being present, though notice had been served on the District-Attorney to have him on hand. Maher, it will perhaps be -remembered, testified that he had a contract with Haser to return the stamps, receiving haif their value.

District-Attorney Bangs said he was under no obligations to produce him.

While Mr. Juessen was making a speech as to "unfairness,"—the witness claiming to be an accessory and being under control of the Government,-Maher came into the room, and was

mmediately put on the stand. In reply to Mr. Juessen, he said he now lived in Dubnque. He had lived in and around Galema for thirty years. He left there two years ago, when he failed in business, and since had been in different parts of the country,-part of the time with a trotting-horse, in which he had bought an interest with money belonging to his wife. He hadn't bet a great deal; bought a few pools. The contract with Haser was made between 1860 and 1870. That was as definite as he could be. He used three, five, or six kegs a day. The last stamps were taken in 1876, he "guessed." When he left Galena he owed Haser for about a week's beer. He didn't know of an attachment being issued, and of Haser's attempting to collect his debt before he went away from Galena. He was not angry at Haser. He had not said to Mrs. Gruper, or in her presence, that he would put Haser through, get even with him, show him what he (wit ness) could do. The Revenue Agent told him he would be paid for his trouble. No one had promised him \$500. He had not told Mrs.

to tell what he knew was that "it" lay on his On the redirect, witness said he delivered the stamps to Haser himself. He met him on Main street in Galena two years ago and told him that he had treated him (Maher) unkindly,-had levied on an old stove; that he (Haser) k new very well the position he (Haser) was in, and what he (witness) could do if he wanted to. Haser said, "Never mind that; it will be all right;" and then he walked away.

Gruber that he was to get that sum, and aske d

her to induce her husband to corroborate his

story, and he would get a similar amount. He

had not been promised a cent. What led him

SAMUEL STARR, SAMUEL STARE,
of Galena, formerly a saloon-keeper, but now a
laborer, testified that from 1871 to 1876, omitting 1875, he sold beer, which he purchased
from different brewers. He bought of Haser &
Miller. He got one, two, and three kers a day.
He gave all the stamps to Hoser, getting beer
for them,—a keg now and then. There was no
agreement between them as to the exact value agreement between them as to the exact valu of the stamps returned. They were all sound. When in the ice-box they became wet, and would

When in the kee-box they became wet, and would come off easily. He could not say whether they had been canceled. Haser came to his place of business and got the stamps.

On the cross, witness testified that he had never talked with Maher about the case. He didn't know how he came to be subpensed. He had not told a Mr. Griffin that if Haser had given him the money he wanted he would not have turned State's evidence against him; nor had he said he would make \$200. He had not been promised anything. All he had asked one Miner, a revenue officer, was as to the penalty,—what could be done with a saloon-keeper who took off the stamps,—and Miner told him nothing, unless it could be proved that the who took off the stamps,—and Miner told him nothing, unless it could be proved that the orewer used them again.
On the redirect, witness said he had not been

promised immunity. GEORGE C. HABBRLING, a Deputy United States Marshal in Iowa, who lives at Dubaque, testified that, two years ago, he and Revenue Agent Miller visited the saloon of John Forrett at Spring Brook, and found that there was no stamp on the barrel from which came a glass of beer he drauk. He saw six or seven kegs there without stamps. The kegs had the brand of Haser & Miller on them. Miller made a search for stamps and found Miller made a search for stamps and found thirteen in a box in the ice-chest. They had not been canceled. One was produced, and it was to all appearances as clean as when it came from the press, though it had undoubtedly been used.] He had seen Miller & Haser's kegs in

Bellview without stamps.
On the cross, witness said nothing was done about this, though he reported the facts to the Collector at Dubuque.

THOMAS HOGAN. a grocer at Galena, testified that he knew Maher, and had been in his saloon frequently. Seven or eight years ago Maher showed him some stamps which were in a little box—cigar-box he thought. Maher just showed them to him,—called his attention to them; he did not handle them, or notice if they had been canceled.

REVENUE AGENT GRIMESON testified that he visited Miller & Haser's brewery on the night of Feb. 11, and looked over the Government record, and glanced at some drivers' books (about a dozen of them) which were in a pigeon-hole. He didn't examine them closely, as he was sick. He returned the next morning, as he was sick. He returned the next morning, and found that the drivers' books had disappeared. Asking for them, Miller said they always burned their books. He told them the books were there the night before, and their disappearance looked bad. He seized one of their packages at Greber's, which had an old stamp on it—a stamp which bore evidence of frequent

on the a stamp which cots vide in the lad no right to seize the drivers' books except by legal process. Haser had delivered some of them to Deputy-Collector Hempstead. The books of the Government and those of the firm tallied. That was generally the cise. He hadn't promised Maher or Starr a penny; had told them that he had no bromises of immunity or reward to make. He might have mentioned to them the law regarding the 10 per cent.

DEPUTY-COLLECTOR HEMPSTRAD testified that he was with Grimoson at the brewery, and saw what Miller called the "drivers' books,"—quite a pile of them. The next morning they were gone, but in the afternoon two used drivers' books and two new books were handed them, with the remark that that was all there was. Grimeson in the morning referred to the books seen the night before, and Miller said if there were any they belonged to his son, and had been burned. His daughter said she had told her brother that if be had any books there he had better remove them. Witness corroborated Grimeson as to the stamp on

books there he had better remove them. Witness corroborated Grimeson as to the stamp on
the keg found at Greiber's.
On the cross, witness said he had examined
the kegs on the wagons of Miller & Haser, and
had never seen anything wrong about the stamps.
He had found from Haser's books that the
quantity of beer manufactured, the quantity
sold, and the quantity reported on hand was
correct. He had no suspicion that return had
been made of less grain than was really purceased. been made of less grain than was really purchased.

On the resumption of the hearing Col. Grimeson was recalled and testified that a brewer
could conduct his business illegitimately, and
yet his books would show up all right. Formerly a brewer was taxed on the basis of a barrel of beer to every two and one-half bushels of
grain. That had been done away with. There
was an allowance for leakage and consumption
on the premises. All that the brewer was now
required to do was to keep an account of the
grain used. If a brewer turned out more beer
than his grain account showed, the Government
would be liable to make an assessment, but it
would have to be proved.

possible, but not at all probable, that he might be mistaken.

Judge Bangs then announced that the prose-cution closed.

W. R. RAWLING,

of Galena, was then called for the defense. He had been County Collector. Deputy Circuit Clerk, Sheriff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and County Judge. Know Patrick Maher, the prosecuting witness—have known him from a boy. His general reputation was bad,—would not believe him under oath.

Ou cross-examination, he said it would be harder to find those who had. Witness recited a list of persons whom he heard talk about Maher. Mr. Haser's reputation had been uniformly good.

J. B. Brown testified. He had been proprietor of the Galena Gazette for fifteen years; knew Maher's reputation; it was bad; would not believe his testimony in any case in which he had an interest, directly or indirectly. Mr. Haser's reputation was good.

Charles Scheerer, John F. Breadall, Patrick Bell, and John Hassig had no faith in Maher.

Mr. Blumenauer, formerly a Dubuque brewer, did not know anything about Miller & Haser's lowa trade.

Judge Bangs—Did you-ever see anybody take off beer-stamps in Galena?

Witness—I did.

Mr. Juessen (emphatically)—I object.

Judge Bangs (triumphantly)—That's all.

Judge Bangs (triumphantiy)—That's all.

S. K. MINOB,
formerly Deputy Collector of Galena, always
found the reports of Miller & Haser correct.
He frequently examined their beer-wagons and
looked over the stamps on the barrels. Found
them cenerally canceled. The firm's books
were kept in good condition, and the accounts
very straight. Frequently accidents happened
to the stamps on the beer-kegs, either by leakage or jostling of one keg against another; did
not recollect the conversation mentioned by
Mr. Starr; did not think it possible that the
duplicate use of stamps could have been carried
on for any length of time.
He did not examine one wagon in ten. If the
brewers and dealers would combine, it would
be very easy to get rid of the beer by using the
stamps twice. They would have to perjure
themselves. In the days of the income-tax
about one man in ten perjured himself. Men
would swear harder on that than anything else:
Col. Juessen objected to the line of cross-

would swear narder on that than anything else. Col. Juessen objected to the line of cross-examination, and surgested that Judge Bangs was making a stump-speech to the witness.

The witness did not believe that Mr. Haser would month after month commit perjury on his return. Witness did not know that revenue officials and district attorneys had a general b

GEORGE G. GRIFFIN, of Galena, a steambont engineer, testified that Starr had told him (witness) in February that he knew as much about the case as Patrick Maner, and it was worth \$200. Two days ago he said that he received a subposens, and further said, if Miller & Haser had given him away, he would have gone away. He also said that if Miller & Haser were fined \$5,000 he would make over

\$200.

On cross-examination, the witness said that the first conversation took place in a saloon in Galeua. The second also took place in Galeua. On this occasion he said if Miller & Haser had furnished money he would not testify against them. Witness asked if Patrick Maher had offered him \$100 to swear. He said he would make over \$200. had offered him \$100 to swear. He said he would make over \$200.

Mrs. Joseph Greiber, of Galena, saloon-keeper, testified that Maher, before he left Galena, said in her presence that he would sooner or later fix Miller and Haser. Maher wanted her hushand to take a false oath against Mr. Haser and make \$500. Neither her husband nor herself ever took off a stamp. Maher did not make use of the word he.

ever took off a stamp, maner did not make use of the word lie.

Joseph Greiber, a boy 11 years old, testified that he knew Patrick Maher; saw him in his father's saloon looking at the beer-kegs. The moment Maher saw witness he put down the

MR. JONAS, a Galena saloon-keeper, knew Samuel Starr.
Overheard a conversation between Starr and
Griffin. Starr said he knew as much about this
case as Pat Maher, and be thought he could
make \$200 out of it.

make \$200 out of it.

Conrad Metzger testified that he stamped the beer-kers at Miller & Haser's brewery. No beer went out with an old stamp; all kers had new and genuine stamps.

Mr. Minor was recalled, and stated that some very any herr was recalled, and stated that some very any herr was required from very recomment. Mr. Minor was recalled, and stated that some years ago beer was prohibited from going into lowa on account of local laws, without a permit from a Government officer. Witness gave Matt Miller a permit to send beer into Iowa. Miller & Haser had no permit. Witness did not know whether they sold beer in Iowa.

Mr. Hassig was recalled, and said that he had heard Maher make threats on one occasion against Haser. It was about two years ago.

The defense here rested.

Mr. Blumenauer was recalled for the prosecution, and testified that he had seen beer-stamps taken off in Gaiena about four years ago. They were on one occasion taken off by a Mr. Breed.

Col. Grimeson, recalled, stated that he had no recollection of having heard Mrs. Greiber

no recollection of having heard Mrs. Greiber This closed the case, and the counsel will argue it this morning.

BENSON'S POROUS PLANTER TAKE CARE!!

AVOID IMPOSITION!

hiost druggists are conscientious in their dealings, but there are a few who are not. A number of cases have been reported to us recently where druggists, for the state of gaining a small additional profit, have sought to imbose upon their customers by offering them cheap and worthless imitations of BENSON'S CAPCINE POISOUS PLANTER in place of the genuine, or have tried to sell them the common Percous Planter when Benson's Capcine Porous Planter when Benson's Capcine Porous Planter when Benson's Capcine Porous Planter when Benson's Capcine Poster to see that the word CAPCINE is correctly spelied.—that each Planter has the word CAPCINE is correctly spelied.—that each Planter has the word CAPCINE at through it. By this simple precaution imposition may be avoided.

BENSON'S CAPCINE
POROUS PLAS POROUS PLASTERS, POSITIVELY THE BEST.

The valuable qualities of the ordinary porous plast-are in this arricle increased ten-fold by new and scientific medication. The manufacturers were awarded the bighest and only medals, given rubber plasters at both the Centen-nial and Parls Expositions. Widely and favorably known among physicians as a great improvement on the ordinary porous plaster.

ASK ANY PHYSICIAN IN YOUR OWN VICINITY ABOUT IT And you will be convinced that it is so far superior to common porous plusters, llulments, and the so-called cheap electrical appliances that it cannot be compared with them. Therefore do not take a common or infe-rior pluster at the same or less price. ASK FOR

And insist on getting it. Observe above caution in This article is specially recommended for Lame and Weak Back, Coughs, Weak

Lungs, Kidney and Spinal Complaints, and all Local Aches and Pains. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, 25 CTS PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.
CHIEF QUARTERS AND THE PLATTE.
CHIEF QUARTERS AND THE PLATTE.
CHIEF QUARTERS AND THE AND THE CHIEF OF THE AND THE A DROPOSALS FOR MILITARY

production.

Biank proposals and printed circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities of Wood, Hay, and Charcoal required at each station, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract, etc., will be furnished on application to this office, or to the Quartermasters OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. STATE LINE

JAMES WARRACK, General Western Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD New York

Steamers sell every Saturday from New York fo
Southambton and Fremen. Passengers booked fo
London and Parts at lewest rates.
RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to South
ampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, 8400 second cabin,

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Marks. - Saturday

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at
the depota. Leave. | Arr ive a Milwaukee Fasi Mail. 8:00 am 4 4:00 pm 5 Milwaukee Seedia-Sundays. 8:30 am 4:00 pm 5 Milwaukee Seedia-Sundays. 8:30 am 7:15 pm 5 Milwaukee Passenger. 9:00 am 7:15 pm 5 Milwaukee Passenger (daily). 9:00 am 7:00 pm 6:45 am 5 Milwaukee Passenger (daily). 9:00 am 6:80 pm 6:45 am 6:80 pm ofreen Bay Express

581. Paul & Minneapolis Express *10:00 a m * 4:00 p m

581. Paul & Minneapolis Express * 2:00 p m 2 7:00 a m

581. Paul & Minneapolis Express * 2:00 p m 2 7:00 a m

10:00 a m * 4:00 p m

 bSt. Paul & Mineapolis Express
 19:00 pm; 7:00 am

 bLa Grosse Express
 10:00 am
 4:00 pm; 7:00 am

 bLa Crosse Express
 19:00 pm; 7:00 am
 5:00 pm; 7:00 am

 bLa Crosse Express
 19:00 pm; 7:00 am
 4:00 pm; 7:00 am

 bWinons & New Ulm
 19:00 pm; 7:00 am
 5:00 pm; 7:00 am

 bWarquette Express
 9:00 pm; 7:00 am
 6:65 am

 bArquette Express
 4:00 pm; 10:45 am
 9:50 pm; 10:45 am

 bFond du Lac, via Janeaville
 4:45 pm; 9:55 am
 9:55 am

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a.m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago. — Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta. b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenala-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clarist. and at depots.

Mendote & Galesburg Express ... 7:25 a.m. 7:20 p.m.
Ottawa & Streator Express ... 7:25 a.m. 7:20 p.m.
Rockford & Ergeport Express ... 7:25 a.m. 7:20 p.m.
Dubuque & Siolax (tly Express ... 7:25 a.m. 7:20 p.m.
Pacific Fast Express ... 7:25 a.m. 7:25 p.m.
Pacific Fast Express ... 7:25 a.m. 7:25 p.m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation 1.60 a.m. 7:25 a.m.
Aurora Fassenger ... 7:25 a.m.
Mendots & Ottawa Express ... 7:25 a.m.
Mendots & Ottawa Express ... 7:25 a.m.
Aurora Fassenger ... 7:25 a.m. Aurora Passenger. 5:30 pm 8:55 a n
Downer's Grove Accommedation 6:16 pm 7:15 a u
Freeport & Dubuque Express. 9:30 pm 6:35 a n
Dm sha Night Express. 9:05 pm 6:35 a n
Crase Fast Express. 9:06 pm 6:35 a n
Kanass City & St. Joe Express. 9:06 pm 6:35 a n Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-whee Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Exress.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHOET LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Ran | Leave | Arrive.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Union Depot. corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. Leave. | Arrive. Milwankee Kxpress.

Milwankee Kxpress.

Wisconsin & Minnesots, Green
Bay, and Menasha through Day
Kxpress.

Madion, Prairie du Chien & 5:00 p m +10:45 a m
Milwankee Fast Train (cat 1).

Wisconsin & Minnesots, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Nighs Kapress.

All trains run via Milwankee, Tickets for St. Paul
and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairio
du Chien, or via Watertewn LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD. pet, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-seed Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark | Leave. | Arrive.

St. Louis Express. 8:30 a m 6:45 p m 8. Louis Fast Line. 8:30 a m 6:30 a m 6:30 a m 6:30 a m 6:35 p m 6:30 a m 6:35 p m 6:35 a m 6:45 p m 6:30 a m 6:45 p m

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, 37 Clark-at. southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Facific Notel, and at Felimer House.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. epot, corner Canal and Madison sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Bulliling, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices, St Clark-st., Falmor House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive. 6:50 a m \$ 5:40 s m LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincipnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depet, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

KANKAKEE LINE depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD,

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arrive. Davenport Express. 7:80 a m * 7:25 p m omahs. Leaven worth & Atch. Ex * 10:30 a m * 2:40 p m Peru Accommodation. * 5:00 p m * 10:20 a m Night Express. * 10:00 p m 2: 6:15 a m All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. "Clark st., 125 Dearborn-st., and De-pot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sta. Leave. | Arrive.

GRAY'S REMEDIES. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



THE GRAY MEDICINE CO VANSCHAACE, STEFHENSON & CO., of and sa Lake-st., Chicago, wholesale and retail agents who will supply druggists at proprietors prices. MISCELLANEOUS.

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous or special diseases. Dr.J. Kenn is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no new

NO CURE! DR. KEAN

A Half Mile of Buildings in the Direction of Fryer Hill-Xew Mines Opened Up.

The Magic City of Kokomo up Ten-Mile Creek.

The Amenities of Smelting.

From Our Own Corres LEADVILLE, Col., March 5 .- A residence of three weeks in camp entitles one to be regarded as an old inhabitant. Each day's stages bring in their loads of "tender feet," whom we, the early settlers of Leadville, look down upon with nore or less derision. When we, the people of tville, happen to be down at the Grand Hotel in the late afternoon or early evening, and see the stages roll up and vomit forth their living contents, it is with difficulty that we can restrain our disgust; and we are apt to exclaim, What the deuce do all these people mea coming in here and trying to a share of our mineral wealth? Why don't they stay at home and attend to their own business?" And as they extricate their wearied limbs from the clumsy vehicles and step out upon terra firma, they generally have a half guilty expression upon their faces, as if they knew that they were intruders, and were not at all welcome. But, after a few days' stay, these same persons somehow assume a brazer air, and scowl ominously upon the later arrivals

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, Breathes in this petty pace from day to day. Three weeks ago I reached Leadville. Since then the camp has made remarkable progress. At that time building-lots had been claimed for about four blocks east of Harrison avenue, and towards Fryer Hill: Now most of these lots ns upon them. Streets have been surred, and the land has been claimed a full halfpile further. In order to make a claim of this kind a squatter is obliged to lay down four logs as a foundation for his cabin, and within thirty tays he must erect a frame-work. It is no uncommon thing here to see whole blocks of these prudely put up boards and logs. For a framework the squatter generally erects four corner-posts, and nails one board across on each side, thus obeying the law technically, though evading its spirit. Many speculators here take up in this way, and then sell the lots at from

Mining, too, has advanced greatly in this nort time. When I came here no mineral had overed north of Fryer Hill in this ty. Now several mines have struck ore on the Big Evans Gulch, and a mile beyond that ecross the Arkansaw. The South Evans Gulch, nch of the Big Evans, about three miles ast from camp, has been covered with pros east from camp, has been covered with prospect holes, in half a dozen of which low-grade
silver has been found. Over at Ten-Mile
"strikes" are daily reported, and a lively town
is springing up. A daily stage-line to that point
has been established, and an application has
been made to the Government for a Post-Office.
The name of the settlement there is Kokomo,
and town-lots are already selling at from \$20 to

Seach.
Capitalists coming here from Chicago and
Eastern cities find GREAT DIFFICULTY IN GETTING HOLD OF PAY-ING MINES

at anything like reasonable figures. Prospects abound on every hand, and can be bought anywhere from \$50 ta \$2,000, according to location, progress of the shaft, and indications of the ground. But the men who have money to inest in mines are not willing to take any risks a rule. Before putting in a dollar the m mines are not willing to take any risks, rule. Before putting in a dollar they want now that they have gotten a "sure thing." ngely enough, it is the people having the money that are the readiest to take tects. The average capitalist has no desire amble. Now the number of paying mines chances. The average capitalist has no desire to gan ble. Now the number of naving mines whether on the market can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Of course, every mine in Leadville can be burchased, providing enough money is offered to make it an object for the owners to addicate; but I do not consider a mine as "on the market" unless it is offered by its owners at a reasonable figure. Generally, as soon as a man strikes ore here he at once declares himself a millionaire, and in his mind begins to build himself a brown-stone palace in St. Louis, Chicaco, or Denyer. His mineral may not assay eight ounces to the ton, and may not be worth the dugging, but that makes no difference. He has "struck it," and henceforth capitalists had better give him a wide berth unless they are willing to pay him a hundred thousand or so for a half interest in his bonanza. All this, of course, is riductious. No mine is worth more than \$50,000 until it has been well developed and its exact capacity known. It is anomalous, but true, that the more ore is taken out of a mine the greater is the value of that mine. I know several Chicago gentlemen who have come to Leadville with the intention of making large investments in developed property, but who have been obliged to reurn without accomplishing the object of their mission, simply because of the exorbitant prices demanded by the mine owners. I wish to say to capitalists who think of visiting Leadville that they should bring with them either \$100,000 or \$5,000; one amount is necessary to make a purchase, the other is amply sufficient for mere \$5,000; one amount is necessary to make a purchase, the other is amply sufficient for mere prospecting. Any figures between these are of no use.

till some uncertainty in Chicago as to there is still some uncertainty in Chicago as to THE ADVISIBILITY OF EMIGRATION to Leadville. There is plenty of room here for skilled workmen in nearly every brauch of hand-industry, whether they are "poor" men or not. There are enough miners on hand to burrow out the Sierra Nevada range almost, and they are, as a rule, the only idle men in camp. They throng the main streets and blockade the sidewalks at all hours of the day and night. But no man who understands a trade need remain unoccupied a day ofter his arrival. All workmen, however, should bring their tools with them. I should also add that artisans roming here ought to expect to stick to their trade and not throw it overboard for mining. Let a good workman come to Leadville and earn a living as he bas been accustomed to earn it. Then he can with his savings do all the speculation in mines that will be advisable. He can grub stake a miner and share half the profits without interference with his own business.

In regard to the chances for further "strikes" in mining I would like also to say a few words. It is true, as has been stated in the Chicago newspapers, that the best claims have been taken up in the vicinity of Leadyille,—that is, in the localities where silver has been already proved to exist. Yet, as I have stated in the early part of this letter, new deposits are continually being discovered. The opening up of paying mines at THE ADVISIBILITY OF EMIGRATION exist. Yet, as I have stated in the early part of this letter, new deposits are continually being discovered. The opening up of paying mines at Ten Mile—seventeen miles distant from this camp—proves that pay-ore is not confined to Fryer Hill. I believe that with the coming summer it will be learned that the new silver district of Colorado is of enormous extent, covering almost the entire western portion of the State. When the snow shall have been melted off from the lower mountain-sides, admitting of careful the lower mountain-sides, admitting of careful prospecting, there will be thousands of skilled miners who will work their way over the passes miners who will work their way over the passes and mot the mineral region beyond the range, and the world will, I thoroughly believe, be astonished at the richness of that hitherto comparatively unexplored country. Before Sentember two nadroads will be completed to Leadville, and will be stretching on towards the San Juan district, and Gunnison Country will then bear the same relation to Leadville that Leadville now bears to the outer world, so far as transportation is concerned. The Fryer Hills mines are not permanent. The may perhaps be worked out in two or three years. But the deposits of silver which seem to be scattered thickly all over this volcame country are sufficient to keep the miners and mining machinery of the West

Within the past month arrangements have been made for the establishment of no less than eight new smelting or reduction works. The macinitery belonging to three of these has already arrived, while the buildings for all are already arrived, while the buildings for all are radially going up. With the seven now in operation, Leadville will be amply supplied with means for getting rid of all the mineral that can be produced during the coming summer. Here-there the smelters have had their own way, charging what they pleased for reducing the ore, and giving preference to whatever mines they were most interested in. Their price for smelting has been exorbitant. For 100-ounce ore they have generally charged \$35 per ton and 10 per cent additional for wastage, thus deducting \$35 a ton from the total assared value of the ore. If the ore should run 20 or 200 ounces, the charge for wastage would run as high as \$20 and \$30 a ton. In this way they have managed to secure a bloated monopoly of their own during the past year, and it will be seen that mines producing fifty-ounce ore have been practically frozen ont. But it has been too good a thing to last, and now, with the incoming of a flock of new smelters and the consequent competition, it is expected that mining will become even more profitable than

mining will become even more profitable than it is at present.

It is perhaps not known to the reader that the smelting furnaces in operation here only do the crude work in reducing the ore. They simply eliminate certain easily separated substances, and turn out pigs of bullion in which there is from 60 to 75 per cent of lead and 40 to 25 per cent of silver. The bars or pigs, weighing nearly 100 pounds each, are freighted by wagon to Canon City or Colorado Springs, and are thence shipped to Omaha, or St. Louis, or Chicago, where the lead is separated from the silver. Smelting, so far as Leadville is concerned, is the simplest business imaginable. As an old miner told me, all that the foreman has to do is to keep watch on the chimney and the boiler, and the smelting goes on of itself. There is no complicated system of retorts, as is required by the large establishments in the cities above-named. The very composition of the mineral as it is dug out of the earth is favorable to this cheap kind of smelting, the lead and the silver being sympathetic and working in anet other's behalf. out of the earth is favorable to this cheap kind of smelting, the lead and the silver being sympathetic and working in each other's behalf.

For the past few days the weather has been bright and sunshiny. Under benign influences the snow has faded quite away from the roads, leaving only dirty patches here and there in the vacant lots. The pedestrian is not improved in tamper by this change, for there are no sidewalks except upon Chestnut street, and tramping through deep mud is not an agreeable pastime. The gulches are almost impassable for wagons, and the mud running down into the streams has caused the drinking-water of Leadville to assume a peculiar color and an unpleasant taste. But then one doesn't mind this kind of thing when roughing it.

G. E. W.

CURRENT OPINION.

The Overshadowing Issue

Albany Express (Rev.).

It is the case of the Confederacy against the Union; the Confederate Democracy against the Union Republican party. This is the over-shadowing issue, and its nature indicates that the results of the impending conflict will have the most far-reaching consequences.

Won't Swallow Jonah.

New York Express (Dem.). If the Republicans succeed in getting Grant and Tilden nominated next year, the intelligent, moral, and patriotic sentiment of the country will rebel in the most powerful independen

Then and Now

Indianapolis Journal (Dem.). Until now the Democrats have not had pos session of the Capitol at Washington since their leaders left their seats eighteen years ago to take part in the Rebellion. Then, Jeff Davis hurled defiance and curses at the Government, as he scowled and left to become a traitor. Now, Democratic Senators compare him to Washington, and demand that he shall be pen-

Should Demand an Investigation. Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.). In a little speech in the Tennessee House, the

other day, Mr. Andrews used language decidedly uncomplimentary to Judas Iscariot, of whom te as a "miserable, blear-eyed villain." Iscariot be a member of the House, he hould demand an Investigating Committee Such observations are calculated to destroy that good feeling which should exist between states

Big Talk, Little Party.

There is entirely too much talk in proportion o party among the Greenbackers in Washington. Neither Republicans or Democrats think there is enough of them to negotiate with. Their noise and confusion about the Speaker-ship is liable to terminate ludicrously if not contemptibly. They are beginning to realize al-ready that the Republicans are not in the

A "Double-Dyed Treasonous Devil."

Icoria (Ill.) Democrat (Dem.).
When that double-dyed treasonous devil, I. Q. C. A. B. C. X. Y. Z. Lamar, United States Senator from Mississippi, said in the Senate, on Sunday night, that Jeff Davis was "equal with Washington in patriotism and loyalty," he put a mitrailleuse in the hands of every Republican editor and orator in the campaign of 1880, ready trained on the Democratic party; and they don't pose to wait till 1880 to use it.

What Jeff Represents

Jeff. Davis does not represent the chivalry o the Southern Rebellion, the brilliant and desperate fighting qualities that distinguished it the manhood, force, and fury that made it ter rible and memorable, but the political meanness that was behind it, the supercilionsness that characterized it, the spitefulness, malice, meanness, and vindictiveness that appeared in the course of the great tragedy. Mosby and Longstreet were soldiers. Davis was, and is, a narrow, soured, victous, scheming politician, and deserves all the special detestation he receives.

The South Tired of Being Modest.

Witmington (N. C.) Sun (Dem.).
The votes of the South constitute the greater ortion by large odds of Democratic strength. Make a notch here. The wisdom of Southern men in Congress is at least as conspicuous as men in Congress is at least as conspicuous as that of Northern men. Our section has always been distinguished in politics. Make another notch. The country is not in a state of sectional turmoil. The South is peaceful and the North has carried its points. Why then is it that we are forever requested to sit in the back corners? One answer to this question is that we have not asserted our rights. Our patriotism dominates our spirit of manly independence.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Res.).
Over 3,000 immigrants passed through Kansas
ity last Thursday, most of them intending settlenent in Kansas.—St. Louis Republican (Dem.). We are glad to see the Republican followin the lead of the Globe-Democrat, and telling the actual facts in regard to Missours. The truth is that this State is being depopulated. Not only do immigrants not come to Missouri, but only do immigrants not come to Missouri, but Missourians are rapidly moving to Kansas. A few days ago a large colony left the Town of Washington, on the Missouri-Pacific, to take up a residence in Kansas. Every day we hear some news of the same kind. We do not biame people for going out of Missouri; the Legislature is every day making it impossible for decent people to stay here.

Annexing St. Louis to Illinois. St. Louis Globe Democrat (Rep.).

The proposition to annex St. Louis to the State of Illinois is destined to grow in public favor. Illinois is a great and growing State. of which any large city might well be proud. Misour is the home and hot-bed of social and posouri is the home and hot-bed of social and political Bourbonism, and is likely to remain such during the present generation at least. She is surrounded by States to which the War taught much, and which are a hundred percent better off than they were before the War, while she has learned nothing by the War except the art of retrogression. Sooner or later St. Louis will the of paying one-third of the laxes of a Commonwealth which is a disgrace to its age and time. Mark the prediction, men and brethren at Jefferson.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Ind. Ray) It is to restore the reign of the Hollands in Cincinnati and the ruffians in New York, who were the source of Democratic majorities, that the Democrats wish to repeal the Election law. The act of shamleess lawlessness by which the Appropriation bills were defeated is in the terest of a larger lawlessness, by which it is intended to corrupt all metropolitan elections and confirm the new reign of Democracy. After confirm the new reign of Democracy. After all, the act is characteristic enough. It is a cardinal principle of Democracy to fight all laws to secure the purity of elections, registration laws, and those guarding the ballot-box from fraud, and to rely upon a reversal of the honest popular verdict by corrupt means for party success. But this last exhibition of the party predilections is so open and shameless that it is likely to hear good fruit in the share of a healthy re-

A Southern Protest Against Randall.

New Orleans Times (Dem.).

The Southen people are sending the wrong nen to Congress. They are sending creatures who become the pliant and servile tools of South-hating Randalls and Braggs,—noisy barroom patriots during the War, and more malig-nantly venomous against us than any honest volunteer who came South to whip us back into the Union. It does not seem much of a risk to

Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, and Mary-Mississippl. North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland to do Mr. Randall's bidding in this instance (Brazilian subsidy), because it is only New Orleans and Galveston which suffer. But they had better remember that, when they want loyal allies and substantial acts of friendship, it is not to Mr. Randall that they can go with any hope of success. It is only by a solid front and real harmony and sympathy among ourselves that we of the South can ever obtain recognition from the nation. In that way we can have what we choose to ask for; as we are now, we shall never get anything. ver get anything.

Red-Hot Devotion to Jeff Davis. Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.).
The ex-President of the Confederacy has the acred trust of not dishonoring in his own person, by a craven petition for forgiveness, the holy cause of the South, which, though trampled upon, is not lost, and never shall be, "while there's an echo left to air." That cause was local self-government, and it is vital to-day, here and government, and it is vital to-day, here and across the mignty waters, ih-the hearts of freemen. Shall Jefferson Davis ask pardon for that, and in a bondsman's key? Forbid it, Almighty God! The worst thing that could be fall the South would be so shameful a degradation in the person of Mr. Davis; and the best thing that can happen for Mr. Davis is to be singled out for a concentration of Radical spite and vengeance.

vengeance. New York Republican Gains,

Alpany Evening Journal (Rep.); The Republicans have every reason to be satisfied with the results of the town-meetings Our aggregate gain of Supervisors is fortyeight, while the losses are twenty-two, thus giv ing the Republicans twenty-six more member in the Boards already chosen than they had last year; or taking the comparison so as to con-trast Republican increase with Democratic loss, our net gains cover twice these figures, or fitty-two. Among the counties which have made notable Republican gains are Allegany, 7; Ulster, 6; Schoharie, 5; Oneida, 5; and Tioga, 3. Outside of Chemung there are but few lo calities where the Greenbackers have neld their own. In many towns the Republicans have more than regained their vote of former years, and generally show compact and efficient organ-

Mr. Thurman's Revolution Philadelphia North American (Rep.). The people of the United States will see to it that the plea of the highwayman is not allowed in the conduct of this Government. Should he Democratic leaders maintain their present attitude during the continuance of the Forty-sixth Congress, it is tolerably safe to say that the end of the revolution promised by Mr. Thurman will arrive long enough before another Democratic congress is privileged to assemble. The people will deal with it exactly as they dealt with that revolution promised by Jefferson Davis, also in the Senate Chamber, in the summer of 1860, only in this case they will do it with ballots. The Republicans have shown their willingness to compromise by granting two out of the thre lemands made by the revolutionists. The does well enough to go upon the record. Bu rom this time forward no concession ought to be thought of. The means to carry on the Government must be furnished without extraordi-

Blackburn as an Orator.

nary conditions, or not at all

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, is an excellent entleman, and would certainly ornament the Chair of the Speaker of the House, but his oratorical gift and tendency to redundancy would doubtless embarrass him in that position. For instance, in a close and exciting Parliamentary struggle it would be awkward to have Mr. Blackburn say: "The honored and distinguished representative of the sovereign contituency of the Seventh Michigan District, Mr Conger, whose honor and integrity I esteem even as Jepthah loved his daughter or David admired his son Absolom, has moved that the House do now adjourn. It has been held, since the nobles wrested Magna Charta from King John at Runnymede, and successfully morrigated the unit in the Parliamentary the Parliamentary. fully maintained through the Parliamentary struggles of Cromwellian times, and even in France, when law seemed to be dead and bloody nurder the only tribunal, in that dark era when the land was terrorized by the wan spectre of inbridled liberty: repeated and emphasized by the grandest minds which have enriched the pages of history with their deciduous droppings; elaborated and magnified, expanded and clarifiel by that great constitutional expounder from the Ashland district whose mantle has fallen upon humble shoulders,—need I recall the name of Henry Clay!—and I have repeatedly, during my career as a representative here in Con-gress, had occasion to remark that the stars gress, had occasion to remark that the have said it, and mine own oracular soul firms the shining sibyl, that a Motion to Adjourn is always in Order."

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

Acquittal of Forty-eight Bulldozers New York Tribune, March 11. An Associated Press dispatch from New Or eans, printed on small type in a corner of Monlay's paper, announced that forty-eight citizen of Natchitoches, who had been cleared by a ury of charges of conspiracy during the late election, were escorted Saturday evening to the steamboat, on which they left for their homes, by a voluntary military company with a band of music, and that a salute was fired in honor of the event.

These forty-eight citizens were all Democrat and white men. One day last October they were ssembled in the Court-House of the Town of Natchitoches holding a Democratic Conven tion. Word came to the meeting that a body of Republicans, chiefly black, had had the of Republicans, chiefly black, had had the audacity to gather on the same day at a church in another part of the town, and were actually engaged in discussing plans for nominating candidates and making an effort to carry the approaching election. The forty-eight citizens declared that this sort of thing must be stopped. It was nothing less than a "nigger rising," and must be promptly suppressed. They nurried through the work of their Convention, completed their Democratic parish ticket, chose as Captain their nominee for the Legislature, got on their horses, and, armed begislature, got on their horses, and, armed with rifles and revolvers, which they had pruthe rines and revolvers, while they had pre-lently brought with them to the Court-House, hey moved in a body upon the enemy. The Republicans, apprised of the coming of this neuacing force, made haste to adjourn their neeting, and sought safety in flight. The forty-eight citizens, among whom was a member of Congress, and an ex-member, made a vigorous pursuit. Some of the Republican leaders were caught in their houses, where they were hiding, others were chased to the woods and made their escape. The men who were caught were escaped out of town at night were caught were escorted out of town at night and told that to return would be certain death; all save one, who was killed and his body thrown nit save one, who was killed and his body thrown into a swamp. To make their work complete, the forty-eight citizens appointed a Vigilance Committee to keep watch for the men in hiding in the woods, and the local Democratic newspapers published several articles warning them that if they valued their lives they had better get out of the parish, and never show their faces there again. These Roub-lican leaders were accused of no crime. They owned property in the parish, were old residents had families, and apart from their politics, were reputable persons. One was a Bautist minister and President of an associa-tion of fifty colored Baptist, churches. Three were native white men who had formerly been were native white men who had formerly been active Democrats. The only offense they had committed was attempting to reorganize the Republican party in their parish.

Republican party in their parish.

There was an exceedingly quiet campaign in Natchtoches Parish after this brisk demonstration of the forty-eight citizens, and the Democratic ticket was elected without the slightest opposition. Not a Republican vote was polled. The bulldozed Republican leaders, who had taken refuge in New Orleans, determined, however, to see whether the United Status Election laws had any force and effect in Louisana, and they went before a United States Election laws had any force and effect in Louisiana, and they went before a Grand Jury last winter and gave testimony against the forty-eight enterprising Democrats. Indictments were found, and the cases came to trial; but, in spite of the most conclusive evidence, the petit jury found a verdict of acquital. It seems that the verdict was hailed in New Orleans as a Democratic victory, and the complete success of one of the most brilliant and effective feats of buildozing ever attempted in Louisiana was celebrated with a brass band uisiana was celebrated with a brass band nd an artiliery salute. Evidently the Election laws are a dead-letter in Louisiana. Another thing is equally plain: there will be no further attenot to reviee the Republican party in Natchitoches Parish.

Judge Lochrane and St. Patrick's Day Allonia (Ga.) Sunday Gasette, March 9, 1879. If Georgia orators have ever produced what will become a classic, I am incitned to think that it will be found in the fudress made by Judge O.A. Luchrane in Augusta on last St. Patrick's Day. I remember hearing Gregg Wright say, at a dinner-table, between the hoek and soda, as it were, that this address was the finest thing that. a dinner-tange, between the hoes, and soda, as it were, that this address was the finest thing that he had ever heard from human lips. And those write, passionless hands have lifted themselves to critical applause in front of every speaker of note in the State; so that his judgment counts for something. There was a felicitous conjuncture of circumstances in the making of that speech. Judge Lochrane, whose fine fibres respond to every passing impulse, doubtless went beyond what he had hoped for in mapping out the speech. It was printed in the Chronicle, and an immense edition sold. Twenty copies were printed in green, on cream-colored satin, in the most sumptuous style, and presented to the intimate friends of the Judge. I have never read anything that surpasses this address in pathos and eloquence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE POPE TO THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.
Rome, Feb. 21.—On the anniversary day tifical election, Feb. 20, the College of Cardinals presented their congratulations to his Holiness at the Vatican. Cardinal Di Pietro

read an address from the Sacred College, the

principal passage of which was:
"During the brief period which has clapsed since, inspired by God, we proclaimed you Sovereign Pontiff and Prince, worthy of governing the Church, the whole world has admired you actions and your blessed words of peace, which ought to allay the apprehensions which are so widespread, and has heard with respect the wise warnings which you have given to society, and which assuredly ought to have the effect of putting an end to the excesses of public life, which are daily becoming more palpable, whether in the form of false principles which are propagated or of the horrible crimes which are committed— salutary warnings which indicate the sole means which can lead man to his true destination. The College of Cardinals, then, rejoices in seeing College of Cardinals, then, rejoices in seeing that the choice which it has made in your person of Sovereign Pontiff will undoubtedly result in the continuance of that era of glory for the Catholic religion, for on your brow there shines beside the sacred tiara, the triple crown of virtue, firmness, and wisdom."

His Holiness, in reply, said: "The good wishes and congratulations which you offer are extremely agreeable to us. From the moment that, it pleased the Lord to raise us to the august chair of St. Peter, when our heart, deeply moved

chair of St. Peter, when our heart, deeply moved and penetrated with the thought of the heavy burden imposed on our weakness, felt almos appalled, the most efficacious encouragement we received was from the certainty that we would find in the Sacred College a powerful support, and from the assured hope that Divine Providence which in such tempestions times called on us to rule over the Church would never be wanting to us with its mercini aid. Animated with that confidence, and fully aware of the evils and recessities of society at present; and, moreover ntimately convinced of the power of the Church to effect their removal and cure, nothing wa dearer to our heaft than to show the world the beneficent nature and salutary influence of the Church, so as to bring back to her the Princes and people, as well as to re-establish her in that and people, as well as or e-established that no noble state of liberty which is hers by Divine ordinance. If our solicitude and our words, received with respect and obedience by the faithful of the universe, have served to rearouse among some of them a love for the Church, and to render others of them less Church, and to render others of them less church, and to render others of them less hostile in their feelings towards her, that result will be solely due to Him who has made the nations capable of being healed; to Him who has given efficacy to our words, and also to the inestimable treasures of light, truth, and beauty with which the Churck is enriched. "But in rendering to God the acts of thanks-giving which are due to Him, we know how difficult and hard is the way we have to traverse, for, in fact, the ever-increasing propensity to evil which is afflicing society, the arrogant de signs of many men whose audacity is increased by unexpected triumphs, the disloyal warfare which in all parts of the world is being waged against the Church and the Papacy, give presage of darker and more terrible times. However, with the aid of God, neither adverse events nor the menaces nor the deceitful flatteries of our enemies will prevent us from doing our duty, and we shall ever apply ourselves to fol-low in the glorious footsteps of our most illus-trious predecessors. Always ready to extend a friendly hand to those who, in good fath and with repentance, come back to the Church and cease to persecute her, we will continue to combat with those who make war on her, and we will persevere with constancy and firmness in the defense of her rights, her independences and her freeders. ness in the detense of ner rights, her independence, and her freedom. Our confidence rests in Him from whom, however unworthy, we hold our place on earth; in Him who gives to the combatant strength and victory; in Him who has said, "Have confidence, I have overcome the world." and who has overcome it by means pparently humble and despicable, and with a wisdom which in the eyes of the world seem but folly. We have therefore confidence, it is a pleasure to me to repeat, in the wise and enlightened assistance of the Sacred College, certain that it will never fail us as long as it may lease the Lord to prolong our days With these feelings, then, and in sympathy with the felicitations and good wishes for our welfare which you have just expressed, we grant to all the Sacred College from the bottom of our

heart and as a pledge of our special affection the ediction-Benedictio Dei, etc." RECEPTION OF JOURNALISTS BY

THE POPE. spatch to London Times. ROME Feb. 23 .- A rapid change has taken blace in the sentiments of the Vatican towards the press since, four years ago, Cardinal Antonelli toid your correspondent he was indifferent to what the press might say,-the Church could stand without it. In June, 1877, Monsignor (now Cardinal) Parrocchi, who was himself once journalist, assembled in Rome and presented to Pius IX. the representatives of 400 Catholic papers. Now nearly 1,000 press men from all parts of the Catholic world, representing 1,303 Catholic newspapers and reviews, have gathered in Rome to render homage to Leo XIII. on the anniversary of his election, and yesterday the Pope received them in the Hall of the Consistory, surrounded by the personages of his Court, and attended by Cardinals Manning, DI Pietro, Ledochowski, Franzelin, Giannelli, Mertel, Ledochowski, Franzelin, Giannelli, Mertel, Nina, Sacconi, and several Archbishops and Bishops, among whom was Monsignor Mermillod. An address was read by Monsignor Tripera, and the Pope made a reply, which, according to the Voce della Verita, will certainly form the programme for all the Catholic dour. form the programme for all the Catholic jour-nals in the world. The publication of the text nais in the world. The publication of the text of the Pope's discourse is promised to morrow; but according to the Voce della Verita, his Holtness stocke of the necessity for a daily Catholic press to counteract the influence of that which instills poison into society. He again set forth his desire for union among the Christian Princes; he denounced the attempts of those Princes; he denounced the attempts of those who assume to themselves the task of resolving serious questions relating to the vital interests of the Holy See, evidently referring to the new Catholic Conservative party; he vindicated the rights of the Church to the temporal dominion which Providence had given to her for the maintenance of her liberty and independence, and encouraged the Catholic journalists to combat for its restoration, strengthening them with new arguments taken from history, which by its monuments, he said, proves that the civil power of nents, he said, proves that the civil power of he Pope never had been nor could be an obstacle to the good of the people, the prosperity of Italy, or the splendor of Rome; and, finally, he urged the Catholic writers to combat vigorously for the integrity of the principles upon which reposed social order, honest peace, and civilization. After the Pope had imparted his Apostalic basedicties. tolic benediction, all present made, on behalf of their respective journals, offerings of various kinds and money, amounting in all, it is said, to a considerable sum. The Osservatore Romano gave 4.176 lire; the Vocs della Verita had colleged 4.58 kine; and the voca della Verita had colleged 4.5 ected 3,588 lire; others according to their means or the generosity of their subscribers. The purport of the address presented by the Catholic press to the Pope is summed up in these words,
—"Petre does nos."

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON'S LET-

TER.
Prince Louis Napoleon, before leaving England to join the British forces in their campaign against the Zulus, addressed the following letter to M. Rouher, explaining the motives of his undertaking:

CHISELHURST, Feb. 25, 1879 .- Mon cher Mo sieur Rouher: I am about to leave Europe, and my absence may continue for some months. I have too many faithful friends in France for me to remain silent as to the reasons for my departere. For eight, years I have been England's ruest. I completed my education in one of her nihtary schools, and have kept up my connectant tion with the British army by join eral occasions, during its great maneuvres. The war Great Britain is now carrying on at the Cape of Good Hope has lately assumed a much more serious aspect than it had previously. I felt anxious to watch the operations, and I sail in

In France, where, thank heaven, party spirit has not extinguished the military spirit, people will comprehend that I am anxious to share the fatigues and dangers of those troops among whom I have so many comrades. The time I shall devote in assisting in this struggle of civilization against barbarism will not be lost toof the Imperial cause will remain united and confident, and will continue to hold before the country the spectacle of a party which, faithful to its doctrines, remains constantly animated by the most ardent patriotism.

Accept, mon cher Monsieur Rouher, the assurance of my sincere friendship.

NAPOLEON.

ALGERIA.

Paris, Feb. 25.—Gen. Chanzy, in a farewell address to the inhabitants of Algeria, reviews his efforts for the gradual assimilation of th colony to the mother country. Out of 353,000 Europeans, 345,000 are under French common law, as also 1,200,000 natives, military govern ment being confined to 8,000 Europeans round advanced posts, and 1,267,000 natives inhabiting remote regions. Moderation and jus tice have been shown towards the natives, and the best relations exist with Tunis and Morocco The sequestration inflicted on the insurgents of 1871 has been completed, and the law of 1873 on native proprietors is being carried into effect. Educationally, French Algeria figures among native proprietors is being carried into effect. Educationally, French Algeria figures among the most advanced States, and higher education is being arranged for. Harbor works, roads, and the reclamation of marshes are in full activity, while 700 kilometres of railways are in working order, 650 under construction, and 1,150 projected. The commerce with Europe amounts to 380,000,000 frances per annum. One hundred and seventy-six fresh villages have been founded in six years, and the European rural population has increased by nearly 50,000. Gen. Chanzy leaves the country with the satisfaction of seeing it in the path of progress and with thorough confidence in its future. In a second address to the army he remarks that, after generously shedding its blood in the conquest of a bravely-resisting people, it has been and its still the most powerful instrument of colonization and progress. M. Albert Grevy is likely to be the new Governor. The President is averse from anything that could be represented as nepotism, but the wishes of the Algerian Deputies and the Cabinet will probably outweigh his objections.

AMERICAN BACON IN ENGLAND.

Pall Mall Gazette, Peb. 28.

It has long been known that American bacon could be sent over to this country at such a price as to dely competition by our farmers. Owing, however, to certain defects in the mode of preparation, it has never- yet had a fair trial except in disguise. Now it appears from a letter from "A London Vicar" this is being rectifled, and American bacon, quite equal to British, can be sold at about 41/4 pence per pound, instead of 10 pence or a shilling. Probably a good deal of baron now consumed at the higher price is bought by the retailer at the lower; and, as happened in the case of butchers with American fresh meat, the farmer loses but the household er does not gain. At any rate, the pressure is already severely felt in Wiltshire, and the farm-ers there complain that it is no longer possible ers there complain that it is no longer possible to fatten pigs to a profit in spite of the low price of grain. Moreover, when improvements in communication and means of transport now in progress are carried out, the difference between the imported and the home-grown article will be still greater. Proofs accumulate that complete in this complete has been provided in the proof of the p agriculture in this country is passing through a

agriculture in this country is passing through a very severe trial.

To the Eduor of the London Telegraph—(Feb. 27).

During the recent severe weather a flerce of American pork and bacon was given to me for the retief of the poor of my parish. With the permission of the donor I tried some of it at my own table, and found it quite equal to English pork and bacon for which I was paying 10d. and is per pound. The poor also were delighted with it. Struck with the quality. I asked the with it. Struck with the quality, I asked the price, and found from my friend—a wholesale provision merchant—that, allowing 20 per cent to the retail dealer, the very finest parts (the streaky) of pickled pork and the middle part of smoked bacon could both be sold at retail at 4½d. per pound. In the present state of incomes and reduced wages this information may be worth having. It is mere prejudice to slight this wonderful American supply. The middle classes would do themselves and their humbler algebra and their humbler neighbors a real service by asking for this cheap and abundant wholesome food. I am, sir, yours obediently,

A London Vicar.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA FOX-

Dunshangiin Leiter to Cork Constitution. Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Austria realized all the pace and pluck, the skill on horseback, and the daring across country of the followers of the Ward Union hounds. The Empress hunted to-day for the first time over an Irish hunting-country, and if this afternoon's run with the Wards is but a foretaste of the pleasure in store for this august patroness of Diana, we in Ireland are pretty likely to have the illustrious Austrian an absentee never after ward. Her Majesty wore a very tight-fitting habit of a dark grayish melton cloth, the skirt of which was extremely narrow. The habit was fastened with buttons of silver, on which were the Imperial arms. A standup-all-round were the Imperial arms. A standup-all-round collar and a simple tile-bow of black slik completed her apparel, while she rode in a tall slik hat. She wore her hair in plain plaits behind, one encircling the other. Her hands were incased in tan-colored gloves, and over these her Majesty wore chocolate-colored knitted mittens. I perhaps run the chance of being returned for trial at the next Commission if I say that her Majesty did not look quite so pretty on horse-back this morning as sne did a week ago upon the toned paper of the Whitehall Review. It may be that her Majesty was laded after her long back this morning as she did a week ago upon the toned paper of the Whitehall Review. It may be that her Majesty was jaded after her long and wearisome trip by land and water, and did not look at her best. She has a most elegant and graceful figure, her waist being particularly small, while her carriage and deportment stamp her with the indelible mark of the bluest of blue blood and royalty. Her Majesty chatted freely with the gentlemen around her, and entered into an animated discussion with Mr. Morrogh, Capt. Middleton, and Earl Spencer. As the cavalcade withdrew from the lawn her Majesty, Mr. Morrogh, and Capt. Middleton led the way, and then followed a lengthened string of horsemen and a few carriages.

On the word "go" being given the Empress tightened rein with the hand of an adept. The pace improved as the blood grew warmer, but the Empress, riding with wonderful pluck, kept her position bravely, and though in the deep going she was one time dropped back a bit she fought her way determinedly to the front rank, taking all her fences at a smart pace and climbing none of them. She astounded most of those in the hunt, and more than sustained climbing none of them. She actounded most of those in the hunt, and more than sustained the reputation which she enjoys of being one of

the reputation which she enjoys of being one of the straightest women across country that ever raised a fail. The Empress was always in the front rank, riding with a rather loose rein; but she was on a horse who does not know the way op ut a foot astray, and I expect to find Domino carrying her Majesty very frequently during the next few weeks. Her Majesty struck me as having a magnificent seat,—graceful and easy to elegance, while her hands are as fine as any that ever held the ribbons. Domino performed his part of the day's doing in a manner that well pleased his distinguished burden of 142 pounds, which is her Majesty's exact riding weight. THE SUFFERING FRENCH AGRICUL-

TURISTS.
Paris, Feb. 25.—The Journal des Debats conains an amusing article by M. Paul Leroy Beauieu on propositions put forward at the meetngs of the agriculturists held here a few days ago. It was proposed to keep the price of wheat above 35f. per 100 kilos, by the importation of the foreign article so long as that price was not reached. M. Leroy Beaulieu, after reducing the demand to absurdity, makes a few erious comments on the present state of French agriculture. He admits that it is be oming less profitable than it used to be; but committees productive than it used to be; but, as he very justly remarks, this is also the case in England. He adds, however, that French agriculturists do not make the best use of the improved cheaper processes now at their disposal, and the reason is that they at their disposal, and the reason is that they cannot do so, owing to the high duties on agricultural machines and fron. It, moreover, certain agriculturists suffer, and are destined to suffer still more, are they the only sufferers? M. Leroy Beaulier comforts the suffering agriculturists with the reflection that Rentiers are in quite as said a condition, being about to lose, persaps, 10 per cent of their incomes, and yet nobody takes pity on them; that vine-growers are in a sadder condition still, and yet no national indemnity is granted them. He would be delighted to see their profits rise again, only they must not be raised by an artificial enhancement of the price of the necessaries of life.

FIZZLING-OUT OF THE PARIS CAR-PARIS, Feb. 25.—The so-called Carnival, which last year was a little enlivened by the visit of the Madrid students, relapsed o-day into its wonted duliness. Boulevards, it is true, were thronged this afternoon, despite a cold gray sky and shall devote in assisting in this struggle of civilization against barbarism will not be lost to me.

My thoughts, whether I am near or far, will constantly turn towards France; I shall watch the phases she will gradually pass through with interest and without auxiety, for I am convinced that God protects her!

I trust that during my absence the partisans

e 6 years old with a helmet and starlet cloak, a little answering to the effigies of the Republic which formerly figured on the coins and postage-stamps. Children's balls were held as usual in the afternoon, and adults in dominoes and fancy costumes are repairing to-night to second-rate ball-rooms,—but this is all that survives of the Carnival.

THE KHEDIVE'S APOLOGY TO MR. RIVERS WILSON. CAIRO, Feb. 35.—Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive and Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army, to-day paid an official visit to Mr. Vivian, the English Consul-General, and in the presence of the leading English residents apologized, on behalf of the Khedive, the army, and the country, for the gross insult offered to Mr. Rivers Wilson by officers of the army last week. Rivers Wilson by officers of the army last week.
Mr. Vivian replied that he deeply regretted the
incident. It was incumbent on every civilized
country to respect the laws of hospitality
towards foreigners. It was more esceedally incumbent upon Egypt to respect and protect an
Englishman who had been sent by her Majesty's
Government, at the express request of the
Khedive, to take a prominent part in the government of the country. Mr. Rivers Wilson expressed satisfaction at the applogy, and said
that the army and the whole country should
have remembered that in coming to Egypt he
had only the interest of the country at heart.
Under great difficulties his sole object was the
introduction of order and reform into the administration.

CASE OF PLAGUE IN ST. PETERS-

BURG. St. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23 .- The Official Mes enger of to-day states that yesterday a peasant named Prokoffjeff presented himself at Prot. Botkine's surgery suffering from a slight attack of the Astrakhan disease. The invalid shows boils in the armpits and displays a somewhat considerable amount of feverishness. The place where the invalid has been placed is strictly isolated. Forty-eight persons with whom Prokoffjeff had consisted have been interned for forty-two days in a special locality, where they are kept under observation. Their effects have been disinfected or burnt, and the process of disinfection has been applied to the house where Prokoffeff served as footman. All the persons who dwelt there have been placed in another habitation. Daily official reports will be made with regard to the condition of the invalid

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBI-TION.
SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 24.—The site occupied by the buildings of the Sydney International Exhibition commands a full view of the splendid harbor, and is contiguous to the new Government offices and the Botanical Gardens. The works, which have been designed on a scale The works, which have been designed on a scale of great magnificence, are progressing rapidly towards completion, and over 600 men are busfly engaged upon them. Lady Robinson has laid the foundation stone of the central dome in the presence of the Governor, the Premier, and a large and enthusiastic assemblage. It is understood that everything will be ready for the opening of the Exhibition on the 1st of September.

AUSTRALIAN HONGRS TO CAPT. COOK.
SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 25.—The statue of Capt. Cook, which has been erected in the Hyde Park, was unveiled to-day. The ceremony, which was of an imposing character, was per-formed by the Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, in the presence of the Ministry, the public bodies of the city, detachments of the navai and military forces, and upwards of 20,000 specta-tors. The day is observed as a public holiday in elebration of the event.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEM BURG.

Through the death of Prince Henry of the Netherlands the Governorship of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has become vacant. By the Constitution of the Netherlands, the post of Governor must be filled by a member of the Royal house; but, as neither the Prince of Orange nor his brother, Prince Alexander of the Orange nor no orone, Frince Alexander of the Netherlands, seems willing to accept the Governorship, there has arisen a curious difficulty. Prince Frederic of the Netherlands is in his 88th year, and the Furst zu Wied, married to Prince Frederic's only daughter, would have to be naturalized as a Netherlands subject before he could be eligible for the vacant Covernorship.

DUPED NEGROES.

Broke"—Seeking to Escape the Bulldozers, They Are Made the Victims to Glowing Advertisements and Pictitions Free Land.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, March 12.
When the Globe-Democrat reporter visited th Memphis wharfboat, and wandered through the labryinthian freight-piles that helped with the darkness to adorn the Levee, at about 9 o'clock last night, the emigrants from the South were not quite as frantic with joy or as glowing with hope as when they pushed out from the Vicksburg landing. There were about 280 of them, men, women, and children. On the boat there were three or four lounging against a pite of sacks, who stood ready to tell their individual stories. One of these volunteered to act as spokesman of the party, and said they came from Mississippi and Louisiana, the greater portion from Hines County, Mississippi, and the others from Madison Parish, Louisiano,-just oposite Vicksburg, near the old De Soto Landing. They all came to leave because their lives were so insecure in the places named, and even if the Democrats forgot the chance of earning sufficient to support one's self, let alone sometimes a large family, was so fearfully slim that they could not afford to remain. For the past three or four monahs hand-bills and other advertising matter had been circulated freely among them, telling them that all they had to do was to pas passage to St. Jonis, and when there they would be furnished. all they had to do was to pay passage to St. Louis, and when there they would be furnished free transportation to Wyandotte, Kas., where they would be furnished by the Government with forty acres each of land and the means to cultivate it, together with free subsistence until the land became productive. These circulars were read and commented upon freely by whites and blacks in the South, and under the impression that the provisions were genuine they had ion that the provisions were genuine they had

ion that the provisions were genuine they had come here.

"And now," said another, "hyere we is widout a cent, and wid nofin' to go nowhere. We couldn't be wuss off."

"Go 'way, bor, you's foolish, you is," said the old fellow who had becultalking. "If you woz to put you' head right down dar on a block an' have it chop cl'ar off, you couldn't be no wuss'n you have bin."

"That's so," remarked a couple of the darkies.

darkies. "That's so," reiterated the man who had been complaining.
"I tell you, boss," said the old fellow, "a
man can't do nuffin, nohow you fix. I knows
de lay of dat country; I've bin right all through de lay of dat country; I've bin right all through it, and ef a man makes ten cents a day, he's purty right smart. W'y how kin he do it? Cotton don't oay more'n eight cents, and the planter kin fix his own price. You've got to give the planter a bale or 400 pounds even, and fu'nish you' own bazgin' an' ties fo' ev'ry acre, an' then ef a man kin hev enny lef' over. I don't see. We've got to pay 15 to 35 cents a peck fo' meal, an' ef we goes to git on time we've got to pay double not on'y fo' dat, but fo' calleo an' other things, an' when Christmas comes roun' an' de ole 'oman an' de childen ought to be gettin' suthin', thar ain't nothin' to get. But we wouldn't so much min' dat if we could live an'

with the continents on either side,—Ana and an when Christmas comes roun' an' de city on an an' de childen ought to be gettin' suthin', thar ain't nothin' to get. But we wouldn't so much min' dat if we could live, an' wasn't shot down like dogs."

One of the men, who was from Madison Parish, said he rented twenty acres, paid four bales to the planter, one bale for the hirr of his mule, three bales more for other incidentals, and only got eight and one-half bales from the ground, receiving for the surplus 200 pounds of cotton only five cents a pound. He would never have been able to get away only he managed to raise a little corn, which he disposed of.

About this time Mr. W. H. Whitesides, a very intelligent man of about 40, came up. His dress proclaimed his poverty, and the piteous appeal that he made in his own people's behalf evidenced that they were in utter want. Mr. Whitesides was so terribly excited over the matter that he wanted to lavish money on the telegraph company to send a message to President Hayes asking him for relief. He said it was impossible for the colored people to live in Mississippi and Louisians. They could earn on more than 10 cents a day, and it was more than their lives were worth to stay there. They are no more than 10 cents a day, and it was more than their lives were worth to stay there. They are away in the belief that they were to obtain free transportation to Kansas from this city, and would be provided with land and money when over there. He saw now that they had been duped, and that the bringing of them money away from them. Mr. Whitesides said the whole party numbered about 280, and were almost, without exception, moneyless. Some few of them who had money were going by boat to Kansas, still fondly believing that their

hopes would be realized. He spoke of the bull-dozing in the South, and said the shot-gun policy was as flourishing as ever. If a "nigger," did not vote the Democratic ticket, he had better not vote at all, or he was sooft meat in a few days. A "nigger" could not rent land or work at all who did not vote with the white man. The Democrats put the ballots into their hands, in their houses, in the fields, in the streets. The only alternative was a Democratic ballott or a Democrate bullet. Jim Neil, of Madison Parish, told how they had kept him bound a whole half-day, and came to his house armed at night, when ne was obliged to sleep out and remain away from his home for days. This was in last November.

"That's nothing," said Mr. Whitesides, "I know, within the last three years, of seventy-five men who left their houses at night, and were never found. fill the buzzards found them in the fields or in the valleys."

Mr. Whitesides said the party were in such wretched condition, and so penniless, that it was impossible for them to do anything without a little aid, and he would call upon the Mayor this morning to render them all the assistance in his power. He says if they could only get to Kansas they might be able to find work enough to keep them in food, at least. hopes would be realized. He spoke of the bull.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

Address of Cyrus W. Field at the Celebration in New York, March 9.
NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS: Twenty-five years

ago this evening, in this house, and on this table, and at this very hour, was signed the agreement to form the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company,—the first company ever formed to lay an ocean cable. It was signed by five persons, four of whom-Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall U. Roberts, and myself -are here to-night. The fifth, Mr. Chandler White, died two years after, and his place was taken by Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, who is also present. Of my associates, it is to be said to their he as might have been expected from men of their high position and character-that they stood by the undertaking manfully for twelve long years, through discouragements such as nobody knows but themselves. Those who appland our success know little through what struggles it was obtained. One disappointment followed another, till "hope deferred made the heart sick." We had little help from outside, for few had any faith in our enterprise. But not a man deserted the ship; all stood by it to the end. My brother Dudley is also here, who, as the counsel for the Company, was present at the signing of the agreement, and went with Mr. White and myself the week after to Newfoundland to obtain the charter, and was our legal adviser through those anxious and troubled years, when success seemed very doubtful. At 8t. John's the first man to give us a hearty welcome, and who aided us in obtaining our charter, was Mr. Edward M. Archibald, then Prime Minister of Newfoundland, and now for more than twenty years the honored representative of her Majesty's Government at this port, who is also here to-night. It is a matter for grateful acknowledgment that we were spared to see accomplished the work that we began; and that we can meet now, at the end of a quarter of a century to look with the end of a quarter of a century, to look with wonder at what has been wrought since in other

parts of the world.

Our little company came into existence only a few weeks before the Western Union Telegraph Company, which is entitled to share in graph Company, which is entitled to share in our congratulations, and has kindly brought a connecting wire into this room, by which we can this evening communicate with every fown and village from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and by our sea cables with Europe, Asia, Africa, Anstralia, New Zealand, the West Indies, and South America. While our small circle has been broken by death but once, very different has it been with the Atlantic Telegraph Company, which was formed in 1856, to extend our line across the ocean. At its beginning there

pany, which was formed in 1856, to extend our line across the ocean. At its beginning there were eighteen English and twelve American Directors, thirty in all, of whom twenty-nine have died or retired from the Board. I alone still remain one of the Directors.

Many of the great men of science on both sides of the Atlantic, who inspired us by their knowledge and their enthusiasm, have passed away. We have lost Bache, whose Coast Survey mapped out the whole line of the American shores; and Maury, who first taught us to find a path through the depths of the seas; and Berryman, who sounded across the Atlantic; and Morse; and last, but not least, Henry. Across the water we miss some who did as much as any men in their generation to make the name of England great.—Faraday and Wheatstone, Stephenson and Brunel,—all of whom gave unfreely of their invaluable counsel, refusing all compensation, because of the interest which there folls in the southern of great receivers. compensation, because of the interest satisfaction to remember that while the two Governments aided us so generously with their ships, making surveys of the ocean, and even carrying our cable in the first expeditions, such men as these gave their support to an enterprise which was to unite the two countries, and in the end to bring the world together.

Others there are, among the living and the dead to whom we are under great obligations.

dead, to whom we are under great obligations.
But I cannot repeat the long roll of illustrious names. Yet I must pay a passing tribute to one who was my friend, as he was the steadfast friend of my country—Richard Cobden. He was one of the first to look forward with the eye of feith to what here since come to pass.

who was hy friend, as he was one of the first to look forward with the eye of faith to what has since come to pass. As iong ago as 1851 he had a sort of prophet's dream that the ocean might yet be crossed, and advised Prince Albert to devote the profits of the Great London Exhibition of that year to an attempt thus to unite England with America. He did not live to see his dream fulfilled.

But, though men die, their works, their discoveries, and their inventions live. From that small beginning under this roof arose an artill then scarcely known, that of telegraphing through the depths of the sea. Twenty-five years ago there was not an ocean cable in the world. A few short lines had been laid across the Channel from England to the Continent, but all were in shallow water. Even science hardly dared to conceive of the possibility of sending human intelligence through the abyases of the ocean. But when we struck out to cross the Atlantic, we had to lay a cable over 2,000 miles long, in water over two miles deep. That great success gave an immense impulse to submarine telegraphy, then in its infancy, but which has since grown till it has stretched out its fingers tipped with fire into all the waters of the globe. "Its lines have gone into all the earth, and its words to the ends of the world." To-day there are over 70,000 miles of cable, crossing the seas and the oceans. And, as if it were not enough to have messages sent with the speed of lightning, they must be sent in opposite directions at the same Imoment. I have just received a telegram from Valentia, Ireland, which reads: "This anniversary witnesses duplex working across the Atlantic as an accomplished fact,"—by which the capacity of all our ocean cables is doubled.

Who can measure the effect of this swift intelligence passing to and frof Already it regulates the markets of the world. But better still is the new relation into which in the brings the different kindreds of mankind. Nations are made

is the markets of the world. But better still is the new relation into which it brings the different kindreds of mankind. Nations are made enemies by their ignorance of each other. A better acquaintance leads to a better understanding; the sense of nearness, the relation of neighborhood, awakens the feeling of brotherhood. Is it not a sign that a better age is coming, when, along the ocean-beds strewn with the ing, when, along the ocean-beds strewn with the wreeks of war, now glide the messages of peace?

One thing only remains which I still hope to be snared to see and to which to take a new to the snared to see and to which to take a new to the snared to see and to which to take a new to the snared to see and to which to take a new to take

One thing only remains which I still nobe to be spared to see, and in which to take a part, the laying of a cable from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands,—for which I have received this very day a concession from King Kalakana, by his Minister, who is here to-night,—and from thence to Japan, by which the island groups of the Pacific may be brought into communication with the continents on either side.—Asia and America—thus completing the circuit of the America,-thus completing the circuit

A Candid Opinion.

A Detroit lawyer, famous for his wise and candid opinions, was the other day visited by a young attorney, who explained:

"I was admitted to the Bar two years are, and I think I know something about law, yet the minute I arise to address a jury I forget all my points and can say nothing. Now, I wast to ask you if this doesn't show lack of confidence in myself, and how can I overcome!?"

The wise attorney shut his eyes and stadied the case for a moment before answering:

"My young friend, if it is lack of confidence in yourself it will some day vanish, but if it is lack of brains you had better sell out your office effects and buy a pick-ax and a long-handled shovel."

"But how am I to determine?" anxionsly asked the young man.

"I'd hur the nick-ax anyhow and run my

VOLUME XXX

SIMPLY A FAC THERE IS A CERTAIN

In this city that did a b year of thirty-eight tho bad accounts, ten hun thirty dollars; keeps to pays his bills promptly; ly, and is making money

Now for Hea Sake how Profit did he on each Suit

There is no fiction abo statement; it is a true have got to say is that must be at least triple are on the same amount Don't you really think look around a little this fore you leave your orde you got most sick of p thundering prices to you If you feel like getting

Racket in a Tail You just say, "I guess I see what kind of fellow

WILLOUGHBY, HIL Are." Write down w and we will print it in the WILLOUGHBY, HIL still" the Unsurpasse Unsurpressible Tailors iers (not so very " still"

Cor. Clark & Mad Branch Store, 238-2 Island-av., cor. Twelf another 528-530-532 Mil cor. Rucker-st.

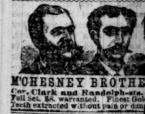
OPEN TILL NINE EVER WALL PAPE

THE ONLY EXOLUS WAREHOUSE IN THE NO

New Goods at Factory Prices Sample Books and Price Li to the trade on application JNO.J.M'GE 174-176 Stat

Groceries bought at Kong Tea Co. will be of Hyde Park on Tuesday days. Wagons leave sto The most complete sto est possible prices.

C. JHV 110 & 112 Madi DENTISTRY



ASSAI GOLD and SILVER Ores and Bucurately ASSAYED. Gold and Br. Sheet and Granulated fine Gold HICAGO REFINING CO., 136 Ftt

Made to order in one day, from fine rial. Collections sent to select from SYDNEY, Manufactur DROPOSALS -- FOR Sealed Proposals are fuviled until Monday March 31. 1873, for furnis Department fastenings forcar doors age in such quantities as the Department fastenings forcar doors age in such quantities as the Department fastenings for a such quantities as the Department fastening for the information of bidders, is are of the proposal of the p

is presented, the Department with lead seals. For securing packages, lead seals, with cord are now used, and, as with cord are now used, and, as for lastenings, will be continued unless device is aubmitted. Proposals will be accompanied strictes proposed to be furnished, price at which the same, boxed an inent in such manner as may be partment, will be delivered as the freight company at the place of m. Bidders will state, in the case of Bidders will state, in the case of such than the same of the second of the second with one end fastened in the second.

housand.
It is estimated that about one missing two hundred thousand pactured per anound.
The Department reserves the right and to waive informalities.
Due examination will be misse of all for the many strength of the many services which may be submitted.
Printed forms of proposals are not all packs and the many services which may be submitted.

DROPOSALS FOR I OFFICE OF SUPERVI Transfer I.

Sealed proposals will be received
m. on the 2 min of the

FIRM CHANG DISSOLUT The firm of Hicks, Organd& Co. 7 mutual consent. The business of Chicago Retort and Fire Brick Chicago, sech. 13, 1879.

CHIROPOD